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The Canadian Druggist

VOL. XX. TORONTO, JANUARY, 1908. No 1

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THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203 **Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO**

Wishing our Readers
a
Happy
and Prosperous
New Year

♠ ♠ ♠

Let no pleasure tempt thee, no profit allure thee, no ambition corrupt thee, no example sway thee, no persuasion move thee to do anything which thou knowest to be evil; so shalt thou always live jollily, for a good conscience is a continual Christmas.

Benjamin Franklin:
Poor Richard's Almanac.

1908

The year nineteen hundred and seven has passed and the new year has come to us with its many-sided aspects in regard to commercial affairs. The past year, commercially speaking, has been one of the best in the history of the drug trade of Canada, for a long period of time. Everywhere from coast to coast, taking in the 3,729,665 square miles of territory which our Dominion covers, there has been a buoyancy of feeling arising from the very satisfactory condition of trade and notwithstanding the financial uneasiness which has been exhibited for the last couple of months it has scarcely left its imprint on the business of the retail druggist. There will always be failures in every branch of business, no matter how prosperous the times are, and these arising from different causes, but during the past twelve months the failures in our ranks have been but few, and the general verdict is that business has been more satisfactory and profits more equable than in the past.

This has been and is an age of extravagance and the marked prosperity throughout the country in all branches of commercial and manufacturing activity has had a tendency to foster this extravagance, and to this as well as to other causes we think may be attributed the financial stringency, which has prevailed very largely in the United States, and to a less extent in Canada during the last few months. Everything, however, seems to indicate a speedy return of normal conditions, and we confidently look forward to 1908 as being a year of prosperous business, more conservatively directed than in the past and with still greater confidence for the future.

To the drug trade the past year has been one of considerable interest on account of happenings which closely affected all branches of the trade. The proposed legislation in reference to the regulation of the manufacture and sale of patent medicines which was proposed in bills introduced into the Legislature of Ontario and British Columbia, and also the House of Commons has been in each case deferred, but the indications are that renewed efforts will be made in this direction in the coming session. This will require

alertness combined with strong work on the part of those who have been delegated to look after the interests of the drug trade, and we trust that they will be so wide awake to its interests as not only to prevent any infringement on the rights of the trade, but also to gain such points as may be for protection both to the public and to the retail druggist.

Perhaps the outstanding feature in the drug circles of the past year, which appeals more strongly than anything else to the trade, has been the culmination of the efforts made in the direction of forming a Dominion Association. We have for years urged this matter and like the snowball, as time progressed we have received encouragement and additional strength from pharmacists throughout the Dominion generally, until now we have in existence a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, whose officers are amongst the leading men in the provinces throughout Canada, and from whom we may confidently expect wise legislation and attention to interests of the chemists of the provinces.

The completion of the Canadian National Formulary also marks an advance in the Pharmacy of this country, and we have no doubt that it will be well received by pharmacists generally, who will feel under a deep sense of obligation to the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. John Hargreaves, of Toronto, who have worked so indefatigably and conscientiously to produce a volume worthy of the pharmacists of Canada.

Each year the feeling of need of unification grows and the druggists of all the provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada are at last, and that not any too soon beginning to realize the beneficient results of coming more closely together in everything pertaining to the welfare of the craft, and sectionalism is being done away with in the general desire to work for the good of all, even though it may require some slight sacrifice of old-time ideas and prejudices.

Working for the general good is also aiding the individual and none of us can afford to drift into an indifference as to the interests of others in the same calling. We trust the year nineteen hundred and eight will witness a still further increase of the desire for co-operation in all matters affecting pharmacy in Canada.

CHANGES IN ALCOHOLIC STRENGTH

Prof. John Uri Lloyd, Pharm. M., in The Eclectic Medical Gleaner, calls attention to the fact that errors are likely to be made in the assaying of preparations containing alcohol, one of which being a change in alcoholic strength, without any evaporation of alcohol whatever, which would take place in securely sealed containers. He states that his experience in a study of "Precipitates in Fluid Extracts," thirty years ago, had brought to his attention the fact that whenever an alcoholic liquid casts a preciptate, the liquid becomes stronger in its percentage of alcohol. Consequently, a fluid extract that contains fifty per cent. alcohol when freshly made, and which throws out a sediment, will assay above fifty per cent. after precipitation. The alcoholic proportion increases in accordance with the amount of the precipitate that separates. In order to establish the result of precipitation a number of resin-bearing liquids of known alcoholic strength were recently mixed with their own bulk of water, the sediments allowed to separate, and the overlying liquids then assayed, the result being multiplied by two in order to bring them back to the proper proportion, they being now only half the strength of the original liquids.

A WELCOME AND PROMISING YOUTH

Our artist has depicted the newly formed Canadian Pharmaceutical Association as already grown into robust boyhood and with the phe-

nomenal growth which he shows for a child of almost four months, another year should show him in the full development of manhood.

THE PRICE OF GLASSWARE

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Did you notice it in last month's issue, regarding Non-curling gum labels?

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Now listen to us call it!

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NOTE.—Do you notice how they are beginning to sit up and take notice?

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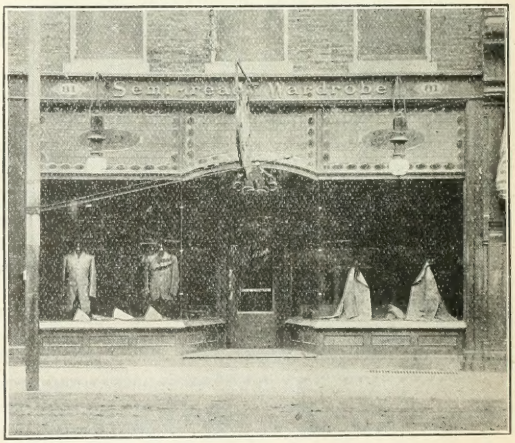

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WITH
Luxfer Prism Transom and All-Glass Front
SEND FOR PARTICULARS
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they should for any staple lines which they use. It is evident that a number of our readers must have been following this plan of procedure from the correspondence which we have received on the prices which they pay for glass bottles, and as the quantity used in any ordinarily prosperous drug business amounts to a good deal during the year, any additional cost means quite an item. In like manner the wholesale drug trade and manufacturers of proprietary medicines, etc., are affected, and it is in the interests of all these branches that we have endeavored to get the opinion of as many leading men in the trade, as possible, on the question of prices, etc., of glass bottles.

The present duty on glassware is 32½ per cent., and although the manufacturers have claimed they are not making any money, it seems almost incredible that a profit cannot be made under a 30 per cent. tariff, and it is also a question whether a manufacturer who cannot do a profitable business with such a high degree of protection should not abandon it and leave it to the consumer to import goods rather than have to pay what would seem to be an exorbitant figure.

The fact that manufacturers of glassware are remote from their own raw materials and that there is a duty on the coal which they employ, unless they happen to establish themselves in a natural-gas field, renders the prospect not favorable to profitable business, but at the same time it must be remembered that the duty of 32½ per cent. comes bodily out of the consumers' pocket, and it makes but little difference whether bottles are imported or domestic, since the domestic articles come up within a small fraction of the cost of the imported articles, plus the duty.

The unanimity of prices and discounts of the various makers in this country would indicate, if not a combine, certainly an agreement, which is further emphasized by the fact that certain territory appears to be allotted to each manufacturer. With this there can be no fault found, provided it does not make the prices higher to the consumer, but the very fact that within twenty-four hours after the extra 2½ per cent. duty was placed on the bottles, the prices were advanced by all the manufacturers would lead to this inference.

We are not writing in a spirit of fault-finding with the manufacturer who certainly is entitled to a fair profit on his investments, and whom we believe should also receive a certain amount of protection from the Government in order to develop a business in this country, yet where any business increases the price as it appears to us in this case, of goods far beyond what they can be purchased for elsewhere, it is a question whether the Government should not take steps to lessen that protection in order that the greater number may benefit rather than the very few.

THE DRUGGIST MUST BE A BUSINESS MAN

The progressive up-to-date druggist is no longer merely a compounder and dispenser of medicine or the dry and musty scientific man who peeps out at the world through the dusty shop window. He must be a wideawake, progressive and well informed business man. He is as much a business man as if he were in the shoe trade or the hat business. He must be prepared to build up his business on the basis of modern ideas and to fight competition, not with wild and ill-directed blows which may injure friend as well as foe, but he should endeavor to build up, little by little, a business so useful to the public that it cannot fail. He must be a good professional man, but he must also be a good manager. He must offer goods which the people want and are interested in. He must keep his stock up to date.

The old order changeth. If the small retailer does not adapt himself to modern conditions, he stands in danger of being eventually eliminated. Of course, people will continue to buy medicines, but they will be served in a different manner than they are served at present unless the druggist makes himself something more than a professional man. But it is consoling to note that the drug trade is emerging from its Slough of Despond and is finding itself on a more wholesome basis, and the advantage gained, if intelligently held, will bring the retailer into his own in the future. One of the strongest aids to the realization of better days in trade conditions is the power of organization. Indeed, in my opinion, it is the strongest possible defence of the retail druggist who would protect himself against the encroachments of his adversaries. It is in the organization that the retailer should find his natural forum for mutually discussing problems with his fellows, for it is only by co-operation that results may be achieved—results which, without organization, would be impossible of attainment.—John Coleman, for Committee on Trade Conditions, W. Va. Ph. A.

WINDOW DRESSING

Bear in mind the following facts about show windows: A window on a busy corner seldom attracts much attention as the passers-by always have their eye on the corner, they are about to turn and often miss the corner window.

A window should not be too large as it will take too much goods to make a display. In decorating a window with flags, ribbons, pictures,

etc., always begin at the top and work down before any of the goods are placed in the window.

In placing goods for sale in a window always begin by putting the goods in the centre of the window and then work out. Windows to sell goods should have a slight slant to them. Always note down the results of each window display. Small ten cent articles are always good sellers when placed in a window. Lastly remember, it's not always the pretty window which sells the goods.

SALE OF PATENT MEDICINES VIRTUALLY ENDED IN GERMANY

Emperor William has come out in the most flat-footed fashion against patent medicines, which he seems bent upon abolishing altogether as far as Germany is concerned. Four years ago on his personal initiative a law was devised and enacted, compelling the manufacturers of patent medicines to state on each package what ingredients the medicine contained and in what quantities. Not content with this, he has now affixed his sign manual to a new statute for the initiation and drafting of which he is almost entirely responsible and which prohibits the public advertisement, of patent medicines and forbids the use of any printed or written statement in praise of the article or compound, as well as any testimonial or recommendation or anything in the nature of an advertisement or an inducement to buy. Chemists and all retailers are required to know the ingredients of patent medicines, except when they sell them on a doctor's order and prescription. Failing this, they are not only liable to punishment by the law if they sell patent medicines, but are also responsible in civil damages for any injury that may be caused by the remedy.

Inasmuch as the new law imposes severe penalties in the shape of withdrawal of licenses, confiscation, fine and imprisonment upon offenders, it looks very much as if the patent medicine industry and trade are at an end as far as Germany is concerned, while the Teuton press loses a very large source of revenue derived from the advertisements of the nostrums in question.—New York Tribune.

TARIFF COMMISSION

At the recent meeting of the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Ottawa, a resolution was adopted recommending to the Government the desirability of the appointment of a permanent tariff commission to hear complaints of manufacturers as to the inadequate protective clauses or other matters in connection with which dissatisfaction might exist. This was a step in the right direction and was rendered necessary by the frequent changes in tariff, as well as from matters continually arising in reference to the duty on imported goods. We would like the Government to go still farther, and hope to see the day when the matter of tariff will be entirely removed from politics or political influence and the whole question vested in a commission of business men who will be permanently appointed for the purpose of regulating customs duty and all matters pertaining thereto.

EUROPEAN UNION OF BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS

The Union of Glass Manufacturers of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, England, France, Holland, Austria, Sweden, and Norway at a meeting recently held in Dusseldorf, formed themselves into a company under the title of the European Union of Bottle Manufacturers, says The Chemist and Druggist. The capital amounts to one million marks, and it is to be raised to six millions in order to introduce the Owens patent practically all over the world. The Council consists of representatives of every country, and the head offices of the company are in Berlin. Hermann Heye (Gerresheim) has been elected President. The yearly production of the Union amounts to 1,428,500,000 bottles, and as the average sale price of each bottle is about 10pf. this represents a total value of about 140 million marks. Germany leads the way with a production of 530 million bottles, England follows with 305 million, Austria 157 million, Holland 66 million, Sweden 32 million, and Denmark 24 million bottles. The sum of twelve million marks is asked for the Owens patent, with unrestricted use for the whole world, with the exception of certain countries which are supplied by the United States—as, for instance, North America, Canada, and Mexico. The exploitation of the Owens patent will cause a great revolution in the bottle industry, since the Owens machine can do the work of thirty glass-blowers, and can be managed by one man.

GOOD ADVICE

Treat all customers courteously, regardless of how they may be dressed; the contrary is inexcusable under any circumstances.

All fixtures and property of the house should be treated with the greatest care; the first scratch paves the way for carelessness.

Each day should find us doing things better than previously.

Acquire the habit of promptness in every matter, large or small, which is left to your care.

PE-RU-NA

THE GREAT WINTER CAMPAIGN OF PERUNA

ADVERTISING

HAS ALREADY BEGUN

ONE OF THE FINEST OFFICE BUILDINGS IN THE WORLD

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, PERUNA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO

We shall use liberally the present season Newspapers, Pamphlet Distributions, Mailing Lists, Posters and Handsome Window Displays. Please look up your stock, see that it is sufficient and write us for a Window Display.

THE PERUNA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.
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SCHEDULE OF PRICES:

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PE-RU-NA TABLETS
[Put up in 50 cent boxes exclusively
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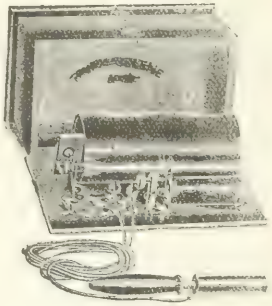
MEDICAL BATTERIES



Our North Pole and Double Deck Medical Batteries

are the most up-to-date to recommend for home use. Finely finished, the working parts, coil and rheotome, etc., being of the finest French production. Complete, with an illustrated book of instruction for treatment. **Send for new Catalog just published.**

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and
POWD. EXTRACTS
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in convenient packages for the Trade.

ADVERTISING MATTER FURNISHED TO RETAIL DRUG STORES FOR COUNTER AND WINDOW DISPLAY
Applicants will Please State Which of the Above Brands is Used.
OUR SPECIALTIES FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

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Know the value of a good personal appearance; do not think that any detail of your attire will escape notice.

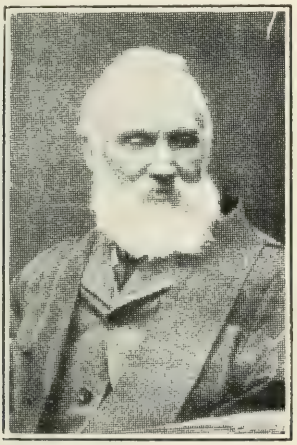
Learn to ask such questions as will draw out the most profitable information.

Spend wisely your spare time; count every hour golden, every moment an opportunity; don't waste a minute at any time.

LORD KELVIN DEAD

Lord Kelvin, the noted scientist died at his home, Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 17th, in his eighty-fourth year, having been born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1824.

William Thompson, first Lord Kelvin, P.C., O. M., G.C.V.O., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., D.S., M.D., F.R. S., F.R.S.E., D.L., was a celebrated mathematician and physicist, and occupied the chair of Natural



Philosophy in Glasgow University from 1846 to 1899. He was knighted in 1866 and created Baron Kelvin in 1892. The deceased was a man who did not belong to England alone, but to the world at large, which his genius made vastly more habitable and comprehensible.

In the domains of heat, electricity and magnetism he was one of the greatest investigators of the century and the work of science has lost one of its ablest leaders and exponents by the death of this great man.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Below we give the results of the junior examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, held in the College Building, Gerrard Street, Toronto. Ninety-eight candidates presented themselves for examination, of which sixty-one passed with honors, thirty-seven of them being first class and twenty-four second class, while thirty-two are on the pass list.

The supplemental examinations for those who failed or received stars will be held on January 2nd, 1908.

First class honor list (in order of merit)—H. L. Guffin, A. J. Chapman, R. J. Douglas, R. S. Rodd, Fred Vicars, C. F. Cummer, C. A. Lanspeary, R. F. Fraser, J. A. Shaw, S. W. Oldershaw, Fred Lappin, J. P. Bond, W. P. Patte, N. C. McEachern, Harry B. Mitchell, Roy W. Parker, George A. Morren, A. A. Hallett, Wm. R. Young, P. Nelson Yuil, E. L. Dolum, W. J. Inch, Robert Stuart, W. G. Hooper, A. R. Bonham, J. A. Ronson, C. W. Beattie, Karl A. Margeson, Arthur Mitchell, O. S. Smith, G. H. Slack, H. H. Todgham, Lloyd A. Wilson, Percy J. Litster, A. E. Patterson, H. C. Hassard, Fred. J. Temple.

Second class honor list (in order of merit)—Howard Empey, J. J. Gilchrist, V. E. Keeley, Ivan H. Crooks, Will J. McCall, W. M. Maltby, W. J. Larkworthy, E. Y. Long, G. P. South, C. E. Cairnes, R. J. Swanzie, Wm. G. Dean, R. W. Riley, C. L. Williams, Harvey Nixon, M. A. Brillinger, Don M. McBean, Ernest W. Knight, Miss M. Dockrell, Basil D. Furry, J. B. Bateman, A. R. Mann, Gordon D. Troup, Albert W. Neal.

Pass list, alphabetically arranged—C. T. Allen, D. H. Anderson, J. H. Beattie, E. R. Brown, John Butler, F. H. Cavanagh, R. J. Davidson, J. R. Giles, Raymond Grooms, R. G. Henderson, L. P. Hewitt, D. C. Jones, Thomas G. Jordan, C. A. Letherdale, W. R. Lutz, W. M. Marshall, T. A. McCarroll, E. S. McKenzie, E. C. McNally, Edward Nicholson, S. N. Ridley, C. W. J. Roberts, J. A. Roberts, S. J. Shuttleworth, Howard Sloan, Fred. W. Smith, J. Ross Thornton, John W. Vince, Albert West, Lewis White, B. M. Woodward, Miss Pearl Worden.

Highest in subjects—Pharmacy: Charles Cummer, Starr W. Oldershaw, and A. J. Chapman. Latin, etc.: A. R. Bonham, J. A. Ronson, R. J. Douglas, H. H. Todgham, and C. E. Cairnes (equal). Botany: Chas. Cummer and Fred. Vicars (equal), and Jas. A. Shaw. Chemistry practical: Roscoe S. Rodd, Will J. McCall and R. F. Fraser (equal). Chemistry, theoretical—Fred Vicars, H. L. Guffin, Harry Mitchell, and A. J. Chapman (equal). Physics: W. R. Young, J. P. Bond, A. Hallett, Harry Mitchell, R. S. Rodd, R. J. Douglas, W. G. Hooper, and C. N. McEachern (all equal).

The following will be required to take supplementary examinations in the following subjects: Chas. L. Suggett, chemistry, theoretical; Charles Perry, pharmacy, theoretical chemistry, and physics.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(By Our London Correspondent)

CANADIAN AND ENGLISH DIPLOMAS.

In the November issue of The Canadian Druggist, Mr. E. F. L. Jenner, President of Nova Scotial Pharmaceutical Society, in his interesting letter on English diplomas, quotes me as having criticized the action of certain Canadian Boards of Pharmacy for declining to register holders of the English diplomacy without reexamination. I should like to remind Mr. Jenner that in the first place I merely referred to a published statement on the question, and secondly that the reason, as he is no doubt aware, why the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain cannot recognize Canadian diplomas is because the Society cannot get its Bill (containing a clause which would admit of Canadian diplomas being recognized) passed by Parliament.

The least the pharmaceutical authorities in this country can be credited with is the fact that for years they have been trying to obtain further powers in this direction, but the British Parliament has apparently wider claims on its time and attention.

POISON IN A CIGARETTE.

Many and varied as are the methods by which the would-be suicide endeavors to destroy himself the method recently adopted by a young English photographer for that purpose was decidedly novel. The story told at the inquest showed that after finding out how much potassium cyanide would cause death he went into his brother's bedroom smoking what seemed to be a cigarette and remarked, "I have done it." When asked what he had done he replied that he had wrapped the poison in a cigarette paper "so that it should not burn his mouth." Some little time later he died. It was stated that he had taken enough poison to kill forty people, and a verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane" was returned.

IRISH PHARMACY.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, was held recently in Dublin, when several new officers were elected. Dr. J. A. Walsh, of Dublin, had found it necessary to retire from the Presidency of the Society, and Mr. John Smith, who has been Vice-President for two years, was elected to the position. Sir William Baxter was elected Vice-President, and Mr. George D. Beggs was re-elected Treasurer.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, held on December 4, a communication was read from the Privy Council formally allowing the new Bye-Laws which (as mentioned in this column last month) have been the subject of such strong objection among pharmacists North of the Tweed. The matter is now passing into oblivion. Canadian purchasers of the recently published British Pharmaceutical Codex might also be glad to learn that the Council was informed that the Board of Inland Revenue have consented to recognize the Codex as "a well known book of reference in connection with the exemption from Medicine Stamp Duty in favor of known, admitted, and approved remedies. The letters 'B.P.C' printed on the label and enclosure of a preparation made according to a formula in the Codex will be accepted as an indication of the source from which the formula is taken." It was also pointed out that medicines described in the Codex by names in the possessive case could not in ordinary circumstances be regarded as free from liability to duty by reason of their publication in the Codex, even if it be claimed that they are of a non-proprietary character.

THE "B.P."

It is of interest to note that at a meeting of the General Medical Council it was reported that from May 25 to November 16, 1907, the number of copies of the British Pharmacopoeia (1898) sold by the publishers was 507. The total number of copies sold in the year beginning November 17, 1906, was 1,032. Up to the present time 39,181 copies of the Pharmacopoeia and 4,461 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum have been sold.

DRUG ANALYSES.

According to the annual report of the Local Government Board (1906-7) there was an increase in the number of samples analyzed under the Food and Drugs Act of 4,332 over the previous year. Of 90,504 samples examined by public analysts, 8,446 were reported against. There were also 189 offences other than adulterations reported. Legal proceedings were instituted in 3,877 cases. Penalties were imposed in 2,921 cases, amounting in the aggregate to £6,709.14, excluding costs in most instances. In 174 cases, on account of the existence of warranties from wholesale dealers or farmers, the legal proceedings instituted against vendors were dismissed or withdrawn or costs only were inflicted.

OBITUARY.

Two well known London pharmacists have recently passed away in the persons of Mr. Joseph Ince and Mr. J. W. Bowen. Mr. Ince, who was 81 years of age, had many associations with the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, his father having held the office of President in 1850-1. He was also a member of the Pharmaceutical Council years ago and one of the Society's Lon-

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE

To the Retail Druggists of Canada :

We extend our thanks for making the year just closed the most successful one in our history. We wish you a Happy and Prosperous Year in 1908, and trust that we may contribute to your prosperity by securing a larger portion of your business than ever before. We have great faith in our goods—"Dominion" quality will build your business. Make "Dominion" goods your motto for 1908. :: :: It will pay.

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HAMILTON, ONT.

Specify "National"

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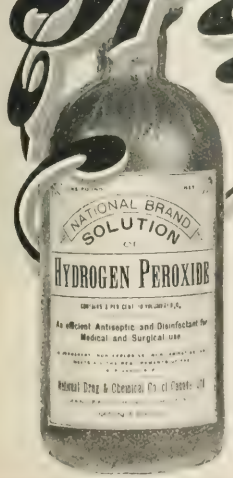

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NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

LYMAN'S
Chamois Vests, Chest and Lung Protectors

GENTS' CHAMOIS VESTS

			Dozen
Flannel Lined, Knitted Sides to fit form,	32-in	chest at	$16.50
" " "	34	"	19.00
" " "	36	"	20.00
" " "	38	"	21.00
" " "	40	"	22.00
" " "	42	"	25.50
" " "	44	"	28.00

LADIES' CHAMOIS VESTS

			Dozen
Flannel Lined, Knitted Sides to fit form,	32-in.	chest at	$19.00
" "	34	"	20.00
" "	36	"	21.00
" "	38	"	22.00
" "	40	"	24.50
" "	42	"	27.00

Felt Chest Protectors	Small at $4.50 per dozen Medium at $5.00 per dozen Large at $5.50 per dozen
Felt Chest and Lung Protectors	Small at $8.00 per dozen Medium at $9 00 per dozen Large at $10.00 per dozen
Chamois Chest Protectors, Flannel Lined	Small at $6.00 per dozen Medium at $7.00 per dozen Large at $9.00 per dozen
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Many a sale is lost by not having reference at hand —above goods are not boxed, and can be mailed.

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited - Toronto

Wholesale Druggists

SPONGE BAGS

We carry the largest and best selected Stock in Canada, including all the latest designs and patterns.

Travelling Rolls, Children's Waterproof Diapers, Wash Cloths (Squares)

And Everything in Rubber and Elastic Goods.

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

THE GRIFFITHS, DIXON CO'Y

TORONTO LIMITED

The

Edison Phonograph

HAS demonstrated to dealers that it pays, because it has demonstrated to users that it pleases.

There is no limit to the business you can do with Edison Phonographs because it is the most perfect talking machine, has the most accurate and distinct Records and is the machine that comes nearest to expressing Edison's idea of what a Phonograph should be.

Write us or the nearest Edison jobber for full information.

National Phonograph Company
104 Lakeside Avenue ORANGE, N. J.

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ST. JOHN - W. H. Thorne & Co. Limited, 42-46 Prince William Street
TORONTO - R. S. Williams & Sons, Co., 143 Yonge Street
VANCOUVER M. W. Waitt & Co., 558 Granville Street
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don examiners. His death removes a charming personality from the world of pharmacy. Mr. Bowen, who was only 59 years of age, carried on business in fashionable Mayfair, and was a familiar figure in pharmaceutical circles.

MONTREAL NOTES

Mr. I. A. Cardinal died last month. He was a pharmacist of much ability in St. Cunegonde, a suburb of Montreal, and was well known. His death is much regretted by his confreres.

Mr. T. M. Cavanagh has bought the business of Mr. John Lewis, one of the oldest established and flourishing pharmacies in the West End.

Mr. Morin's new pharmacy is in working order, and he reports prospects as being bright. It is in the East End, at the corner of Mount Royal and Papineau Avenues.

Montreal burglars seem to have a penchant for breaking into drug stores. The following pharmacies have been burglarized from July 1 to the end of the year, so far as can be ascertained, although I think a few more names might be added to the list: Henry R. Gray, S. Moisan, G. D. Porcheron, A. Savard, Messrs. Dr. Le Duc & Co., Dr. I. Prevost, M. J. Boutin, A. Monet, A. P. Fortin.

Business is bad in Montreal, and business men look for hard times this winter. The wise storekeepers, including the pharmacists, have been very conservative in their purchases for the holiday season. Already a vast army of workmen are out of work, and it appears that a number of newly arrived emigrants are stranded in Montreal without work.

LIABILITIES ARE $34,000.

Mr. Gaston de Werthemer, who carried on a business at No. 73 St. Denis Street, Montreal, under the style of the Compagnie de Medecine Francaises Patentees, and who consented to make a judicial abandonment of his property, filed a statement of his assets and liabilities at the insolvency department of the Superior Court.

The liabilities amount to about $34,000, while the assets consist of a stock of patent medicines, store fixtures and furniture, book debts, etc.

The principal claimants are: Rolland Prefontaine, $3,035; Ed. Moutet, $300; Dr. H. Jeannotte, $700; S. C. Forbes, $8,808; Chenal, Douilhot & Cie, Paris, $6,500; M. Ogilvie, $8,500; Eastern Townships Bank, $2,000, and O. Constantineau, $1,450.

Nothing lives so long as that in which utility and beauty blend. In post cards these virtues are rarely and perfectly blended. Post cards have come to stay.—Ex.

Trade Notes

Dr. A. T. Rice has opened a drug store at New Dundee, Ontario.

Dr. R. C. Lowrey has opened a drug store at Englehart, Ontario.

F. Falcher, druggist, Lacombe, Alberta, has made an assignment.

The Dunlop Drug Co., Ltd., Stetler, Alberta, has been incorporated.

The American Fluid Beef Co., Montreal, Quebec, has been registered.

G. A. Waller, druggist, Elmwood, Manitoba, has made an assignment.

Mr. Reid has sold his drug business at Dawson City, Yukon Territory.

Dr. Brigham has opened a new drug store at McTaggart, Saskatchewan.

N. A. Lawson has disposed of his drug business at Chippawa, Ontario.

The Good Hope Remedy Co., Montreal Quebec, have registered in that city.

A. Savard has purchased the drug business of A. P. Fortin, Montreal, Quebec.

Dr. J. A. Martin, of Fort William, succeeds Dinsmore & Co., of that place.

S. M. Lee has purchased the drug business of G. A. Waller, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The National Pharmacy, retail druggists, Montreal, Quebec, has been registered.

C. Gorrie has purchased the drug business of D. M. Vanstone, Wawanesa, Manitoba.

Chas. Gorrie has purchased the drug business of D. M. Vanstone, Wawanesa, Manitoba.

The Edmonton Drug Co., Edmonton, Alberta, have absorbed the Edmonton Stamp Co.

La Compagnie Medical Paris Canada, of Montreal, Quebec, have dissolved partnership.

The drug stock of Wm. Kennedy, Summerside, Prince Edward Island, was destroyed by fire.

The Morton Drug Co. has purchased the drug business of T. A. M. Hughes, Souris, Manitoba.

The Shoal Lake Pharmacy, at Shoal Lake, Manitoba, have moved into their new store.

Victor J. Carson has purchased the drug business of W. R. Trench, Sintaluta, Saskatchewan.

La Compagnie de Medicine Francaise Patentees, Montreal, Quebec, have made an assignment.

J. H. Beaton, drugs, etc., Langham, Saskatchewan, has been granted an extension of time.

W. McCullough has purchased the drug business of the estate of H. A. Wise & Co. (branch store).

Jackson L. Little Company, chemists, at Toronto, Ontario, have been incorporated; capital stock, $40,000.

La Compagnie Chemique Francaise has registered as doing business in Montreal, Quebec.

J. Atkins is opening a new drug store at corner of Robson and Denman Streets, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

S. M. Lee has purchased the drug business of G. A. Waller, at Winnipeg and Elmwood, Manitoba.

Dr. J. A. Lowe has taken out a druggist license and opened a store at Haileybury, Ontario.

Mr. Reed, of Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario, has sold his branch store at Wychwood to A. G. Elson.

The Morton Drug Co. has purchased the drug and stationery business of T. A. Hughes, Souris, Manitoba.

J. A. Gallagher has opened a drug store at the corner of Gerrard Street E. and Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

L. A. Folliott has purchased the business of J. Albert Thompson, corner Dowling Avenue and Queen Street, Toronto.

Dr. F. C. Spilsbury, former graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, will open a store at Cripple Creek, Ontario.

The Standard Chemical Co. suffered a small loss by fire at their warehouse, John Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The Martin Bole & Wynne Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Manitoba, have applied for increase of capital to $240,000.

Inspectors have been appointed for the business of H. W. Wise & Co., druggists, Winnipeg, Manitoba, pending sale of business.

The Kent International Drug Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with head office at Chatham, Ontario; capital, $20,000.

The drug store of John Carruthers, and that of H. Currie, Little Current, Ontario, were destroyed by fire December 11th.

The Dominion Pharmacal Company, Ltd., has been incorporated, with capital stock of $500,000; head office, Toronto, Ontario.

J. Winer & Co., Limited, of Hamilton, have secured the services of Mr. A. J. Ferguson to represent them in British Columbia and the west, and he will start out very shortly covering the territory with a fine line of imported sundries.

BOOKS, ETC.

"Merck's Reagent Ienverzeichnis," second edition, for use in chemical, pharmaceutical, physiological and bacteriological laboratories. Although the book is in German only, it will probably interest some of our readers. It is an alphabetically arranged, very comprehensive list of all reagents and tests known by their authors' name, with a short description of the procedure and references to literature. The chemist, who has in vain looked for a reference to a test known by its author's name, will doubtless appreciate such a comprehensive list, the usefulness of which is still enhanced by indexes of the chemicals and the chemical reagents.

The book is supplied to Merck's regular customers free of charge upon application, while copies at $1.25 are to be had from Julius Springer, Monbijouplatz 3, Berlin, N. 24.

LOCAL VIEW POST CARDS

One of the most striking novelties ever shown in local view post cards is being introduced by the MacFarlane Company (successors to W. G. MacFarlane) in the form of their gold frame card. "To no other card have post card dealers taken so kindly," says Mr. MacFarlane, "every druggist and stationer we have shown the samples have found them irresistible." The Gold Frame card possesses three features which make it so attractive to the dealer. 1st. It is the handsomest card they have ever seen. 2nd. It can be produced with views of any town. 3rd. Orders may be placed for only 500 of a subject if necessary. A cut of this novelty is shown on another page of this issue. Samples may be had upon application to the MacFarlane Company.

The rapid increase in Mr. MacFarlane's business has made incorporation advisable. His many friends will be pleased to learn that this step is being taken and that under new auspices the business will be continued under improved conditions.

ADMIRED BY ALL

The Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto:

Toronto, Sept. 3, 1907.

Gentlemen,—We would like you to send a man up to take some measurements for extra shelving in the Dispensing Room.

Everything is now in good shape in our Yonge and Bloor Street store and the rich mahogany wood with beautiful piano finish, clear plate glass mirrors, domes, crystal cases, doors and shelves are admired by everyone. Scores of people have visited the store and we are daily receiving congratulations on the excellent workmanship and design of our fixtures. We do not forget to let people know who did the work and we feel sure it will be a big advertisement for you. Several Americans who have been in to see us say there are few places in any of the large American cities to equal it.

If you will let us have your bill we will send you a cheque.

Yours very truly,
W. J. A. & H. Carnahan.

ESTABLISHED 1833

Allen's

Pure Essential Oils

GO FURTHEST AND ARE THEREFORE
BEST VALUE

SANDAL WOOD

CLOVE
CARDAMOM
CUBEB
CORIANDER
DILL
ORRIS ROOT
ENGLISH
LAVENDER AND PEPPERMINT

Order from your Wholesale House and Insist on Original Containers

SWEET ALMOND OIL

ALLEN'S

1, 5, 10 and 40 lb. Tins

Expressed from genuine ALMONDS only, answers all the requirements of the P B. 1898, U. S. P. 8th Revision, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

Stafford Allen and Sons, Limited

Distillers of Essential Oils, etc.
Manufacturers of
Pharmaceutical Preparations

London, E.C.
and Long Melford, England

GREETINGS

FROM THE

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO'Y LIMITED

TORONTO BRANCH

SUCCESSORS TO

ELLIOT & CO.
AND
LYMAN, KNOX & CLARKSON

GEO. H. CLARKSON — WM. S. ELLIOT
Joint Managers

WE extend hearty good wishes for the opening year to all our friends and associates in business to whom we have now to announce the unification of the two above-named houses who have been so long and, we believe, favorably known to the drug trade of Ontario.

Our business is now being transacted at our new building at 27-29 Wellington St. W., near Bay St., in the constructing of which a study was made of features by means of which the expeditious handling of orders would be insured. These facilities are now at our disposal, and while we cannot say that we are quite settled in our new quarters and free from the confusion entailed by the moving of two thorough-going wholesale stocks, yet when this announcement is read we shall be in first-class shape and in a position to execute orders with exceptional promptness.

The management, as will be noted, is in the hands of the principals of the old firms, so that old friends may look for a continuance of old-time relationships, and these we earnestly desire to maintain unaltered.

It will necessarily be some little time yet before our Sample Room as well as our stock departments will be in final form, but we are "At Home" to our friends now at any time, and we shall be delighted to be favored with a call.

Faithfully yours,

The National Drug & Chemical Co.
Limited
27-29 Wellington St. West, Toronto

For Lame Horses

50 YEARS' SUCCESS

Gives a Good Profit
Retails at $1 and $2

IT IS BRITISH!

Write for Illustrated Booklet and Particulars

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
MONTREAL
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
WINNIPEG

SATISFACTION

in the highest sense, to you as a druggist and to your customers, is obtained when you sell

GILLETT'S CAUSTIC SODA, GILLETT'S LYE,
GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR, ETC.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at List Prices, send order to us and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT
COMPANY LIMITED
CHICAGO ILL. TORONTO, ONT. LONDON ENG.

Awarded Gold Medal Toronto Exposition.

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- LAXATIVE ANTIKAMNIA
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MADE ONLY BY
THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Public Interest in Pure Foods, and especially Pure Milk, causes us to anticipate an increased demand for our Pure Milk product---**Horlick's Malted Milk.**

If we can aid you by advertising matter, etc., please advise us.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Company
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.
GILMOUR BROS. & CO., CANADIAN AGENTS
MONTREAL

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade

ALCOHOL REGULATIONS

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 26, 1907

To the Editor Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—I gladly respond to your request to renew attention to the oppressive regulations which for nearly twenty years have governed the sale of alcohol in Canada.

In the "Globe" I pointed out that the storage of alcohol for two years is as unnecessary, on pharmaceutical grounds, and it is a useless therapeutic end.

The effect of these regulations is not to improve the quality of alcohol. The only results that accrue are to establish a trade monopoly and a price at least ninety cents higher per gallon than a reasonable commercial profit could demand.

This agitation for a modification of the restrictions governing the sale of alcohol, applies only to its use in manufacturing purposes. It is for its use in the arts and especially as concerns the drug trade as a vehicle or solvent for medical bodies that we consider the question.

The present oppressive and illogical alcoholic regulations date back to the Macdonald Administration. There was then an emergent need for revenue. The extreme protectionism was advocated and accepted on every hand, and was given in its extremest form to the distillers.

The ethical fitness of restricting the consumption of alcohol in every way played an important part. The stringent laws that now prevail were passed, based upon the traditions of the English Excise. As a result the distillers have grown richer and richer at the expense of the public and the manufacturing interests. The heavy excise duties did not come direct from the public's pockets. They represented a sure, fixed and easily collected revenue. They commended themselves to the strong anti-liquor sentiment. The distillers, naturally delighted, maintained a judicious silence. All these facts conspired together to blind the people to the real and vital issue, namely, that alcohol for manufacturing purposes was being excessively taxed for the benefit of the distillers, and that eventually the public were paying the piper.

In England for several years, members of the chemical and allied industries have been waging a most vigorous campaign for a radical modification of the existent excise laws, which have compelled them to take a subordinate place to continental manufacturers, with the result that within a few days it has been announced that duty free alcohol for the manufacture of vinegar will be conceded. This is a vast concession for the English Government to make,—almost revolutionary when it is remembered that excise duties constitute the principal source of the country's revenue, and a more enlightened policy will develop. Now that the United States has demonstrated the feasibility of cheap alcohol and a stable revenue, England must provide cheap alcohol if her chemical and pharmaceutical products are to hold a place in the markets of the world.

My position is this, alcohol can be sold profitably at 25c. a gallon. Its storage for two years is a trade artifice, the purpose of which is to convey the view that in some occult way, by storage, its quality is improved. This can be viewed only as an insult to the intelligence of the scientifically trained body to which you and I belong.

By compelling the use of large capital for the establishment of new distilling plants and the carrying over of their products for two years before marketing, a monopoly is maintained, because the erection of new plants for the manufacture of spirits is thus effectually prevented. That by fixing a relative parity of price with producers of alcohol from "sugar waste," as has been done recently, a conspiracy in restraint of trade calling for immediate governmental intervention is clearly established. That the Government should at once abrogate the storage regulation and establish such an adjustment between the customs and inland revenue import as would secure the fullest competitive marketing of alcohol and force the distillers, either to sell at commercially profitable rates, or enable the manufacturing consumers to import alcohol on terms of commercial propriety.

Further, freshly distilled alcohol is as suitable as fifty year old alcohol for all purposes, and is so viewed in all countries where the distillers do not own the Government. It is a ridiculous unscientific and monstrous perversion of governmental authority, without parallel in any other country, that an article having satisfied the demands by revenue should in its consumption be followed by regulations such as prevail in Canada, that serve no purpose save to fix more strongly the power of monopoly and render dearer the household commodities into which alcohol enters as a raw material.

We must then establish these facts before Parliament, and this may easily be accomplished, as the drug trade has, I believe, several representatives in the House, able and doubtless anxious to draw to the attention of Parliament and the country the facts pertaining to the present mo-

nopolistic conditions attending the sale of alcohol, a raw material of prime importance.

Let those controlling the machinery of the drug interests in this country get busy and secure the active aid of these representative men, and the end aimed at in this and similar articles will be speedily accomplished, and as already a member closely allied with the drug interests has favorably defined his views, immediate Parliamentary action may doubtless be expected.

Yours truly,
Neil C. Polson.

THE LICENSE ACT

Editor, The Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—If it is intended that druggists should live up to the letter of the law as per chapter 30, section 4, I would like to suggest that the Council lose no time in taking up the matter with the Department. Personally, I do not believe this is the intention. But who knows? When the matter is referred to a solicitor he cannot tell, or, voices an opinion opposite to that of his next door neighbor. Even the head of the License Department refers the subject back to a solicitor. I write with some feeling on this matter, as I was compelled to pay a heavy fine some few years ago. Like "Ontario Druggist," I was quite at sea as to the meaning of the law, and I took the matter up with the local inspector and a solicitor friend of mine. After having the "law" down pat, as I thought, I filled a practicing M.D.'s prescription for a pint of Spirits Furmenti, which was well within the law as versed by the above gentleman. The pint had a history. It passed through two other hands to a man on the Indian list, who was in turn brought before the local P.M. The whiskey was then traced back to this store and I was fined for selling more than 6 ounces. But as I said I do not believe that it is the intention of chapter 30, section 4, to prohibit the druggist from selling say—8 oz. of Tr. Iodine or 8 oz. of Spirits Camphor. If it is (but who can tell?) Ontario Council of Pharmacy please sit up and take notice. No more sales of pound bottles of Fld. Extracts to physicians, not more than six ounces of any alcoholic Tincture, Euthymol, Glyco. Thymolene, etc., by the bottle, and a few patents will have to be sold in broken packages. What tommy rot. Have the druggists no rights? It is time for the worm to turn.

Yours respectfully,
Western Ontario Druggist.

Ontario, Dec. 17, 1907

Editor, The Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly permit me to express a few thoughts re my letter in the December issue of your valuable journal, regarding mixtures containing whiskey, and the replies of yourself and Mr. Saunders.

In the first place let me direct your attention to the definitions of 61 Vict. chapter 30, for the words "Alcohol" and "Liquors." By "alcohol" we are told the law means "ethylic or absolute alcohol"—an absurdity we all know, but the lawmakers did not know, apparently, the difference between Rect. Spirits, the alcohol of the Pharmacopoeia, and Absolute Alcohol, so "there's not to reason why," etc. The word "liquors" means intoxicating liquor and is evidently meant to include common intoxicants as whiskey, but not alcohol. Now, sir, as I understand it, chapt. 30, 61 Vict., referred to by Mr. Saunders, does not apply to mixtures containing whiskey, as under the Act alcohol can not mean whiskey. Under the Liquor License Act, sect. 52, ssl., as I understand it, druggists are not permitted to dispense "liquors" in any form—mixed or alone—or in any quantity, except under a bona fide prescription duly signed, etc.

It seems quite clear to me that the druggist in Ontario cannot legally dispense any mixture containing whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine, etc., in any quantity (except as provided in sect. 5, of chapt. 30, 61 Vict.), without a prescription by a M.D., but under sect. 4, chapt. 30, 61 Vict., he can dispense "mixtures" containing "Alcohol" up to 6 ozs. without such prescription.

Just another point, if I am not trespassing too much upon your space: If Alcohol is Absolute Alcohol, what is Rectified Spirits, the alcohol of the B.P.? Heaven only knows. A legal friend of mine says that under the Act as defined, Rectified Spirits, is not alcohol, but a "mixture" of 91 per cent. alcohol (absolute) and 9 per cent. water, and hence, as a mixture, under section 4, above referred to, can be sold without a prescription. Ye gods. Let there be light.

Ontario Druggist.

DRUGS, ETC., IN THE COUNTRY STORE

Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Montmorency, P. Q., Dec. 22nd, 1907.

Editor, The Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—Why not give a little help to the country druggist in this Province by forbidding the sale of patent medicines, wafers and all kinds of drugs by the general store and little candy shop, specially when there is a druggist in the place or in the vicinity. A new clause in the Druggists' Bill forbidding the country stores to sell drugs of any kind would help us immensely. I, for one, am losing money eight months out of the twelve every year since I opened here. It would open a new field to the young druggist.

Reliable British Medicaments

ACCURATE DOSES OF DRUGS IN A DELICIOUS FORM

COCOIDS

Active drugs prepared with a pure chocolate basis which renders them delicious.

SELECTED EXAMPLES:
Malt Diastase, Laxoin Rhubarb and Soda, Etc., Etc.

THE SUCCESS OF GELLETTES IS PROOF OF THEIR VALUE

GELLETTES

Soft Capsules which keep the contained drug in an active fresh condition.

SELECTED EXAMPLES:
Acetosal, Metramine Blaud Pil gr. 5 and 10, Etc., Etc

Manufactured Only by **OPPENHEIMER SON & COMPANY,** Limited
LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Agents, **McTavish & Worts,** Toronto, Ontario

Pharmaceuticals of Merit

When you order specify

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

Our Catalogue is at your service for the asking.

William R. Warner & Co.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS LONDON, ENGLAND

AND JOBBING HOUSES EVERYWHERE

IF you like selling Proprietary goods and patents at a bare margin of profit, or in many cases at cost;

IF you are what is generally designated a **Cutter,** it is not necessary to read any further, as the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, do not sell to **Cutters.**

BUT IF you want to double your sales and get the very best sellers in America;

IF you want to increase your profit 400%;

IF you want to sell reliable lines that you know the price cannot be cut by any **Cutter,** then you **may remember** that this Journal realizes its duty to all their readers to recommend such reliable Premium Prescriptions as

C. D. S. Bromi-Lax-ine, GRIP AND COLD CURE
C. D. S. Four Pines, for COUGHS AND COLDS
C. D. S. Germoleum, DISINFECTANT
C. D. S. Germoleum, SHEEP DIP
C. D. S. Premium Prescription Kidney Pill
C. D. S. Septol ANTISEPTIC

and thirty other good sellers already on the market, controlled by a Syndicate composed of the most influential Retail Druggists in Canada. We believe the Syndicate Stock is already over subscribed, but the Capital is to be increased, and if you have not affiliated already, we recommend you to write at once, and if the list is not closed in your City you may get in on the next allotment, by writing

The Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited

LONDON = = CANADA

B.P.C. **JUST PUBLISHED.** **B.P.C.**

The

British Pharmaceutical Codex

BY AUTHORITY OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

This work, which has been in course of preparation for more than four years, contains hundreds of formulæ for new and improved galenical preparations, and is

AN IMPERIAL DISPENSATORY

for the use of medical practitioners and pharmacists. The volume contains 1,434 medium 8vo. pages, and includes the most recent information respecting all drugs and medicines in common use throughout the British Empire, the descriptions of the various substances being supplemented by chemical and pharmacological notes, with suggestions as to

THE BEST METHODS OF PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING THE REMEDIES.

The work is rendered especially valuable to medical practitioners by reason of the information it contains regarding the properties of drugs and the conditions and diseases in which galenical preparations are usually given. The notes on the properties of drugs have been prepared under the guidance of Dr. W. E. Dixon, Professor of Pharmacology, King's College, London, and are not mere excerpts from medical literature, but original and concise descriptions of physiological action, which should assist medical practitioners to formulate a rational therapy, and to construct their prescriptions in a scientific and practical manner.

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You are the man to work this thing out if you judge it good. I hope you shall.

Yours truly,
Arthur Fournier, M.D.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS

The following are the results of the Christmas sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, the successful students being named in order of merit, namely:

Botany—William Allaster, Jos. H. Daigle.

Junior materia Medica—Leopold Tellier, Willie Lessard.

Senior Materia Medica—M. Freeman, William Allaster.

Junior Chemistry—William Allaster, H. M. Holland, M. Gensburg, M. A. Jasky, Jos. H. Daigle.

Senior Chemistry—R. C. Lussier, Bernadotte Giasson, Jac. de Coriolis.

The closing examination for the session will take place at the end of March, 1908, when the marks then obtained will be added to the Christmas examination marks, and the two combined will form the pass list for the session of 1907-8.

The College will re-open with the Botany Class on Monday, January 6th, 1908.

QUININE PHYTINATE

M. Posternak has recently communicated some very interesting experiments on a new quinine compound to the Societe de Therapeutique. After much experimentation he has succeeded in preparing a salt of quinine and anhydrooxymethylen-diphosphoric acid, the latter compound being extracted from cereals. To prepare the salt, he adds quinine alkaloid to the acid, until a neutral liquid is obtained, as evidenced by immersing litmus paper therein from time to time; the neutral liquid is then filtered, and evaporated to dryness, in vacuo. The product so obtained is a yellowish white crystalline powder, bitter in taste, extremely soluble in water. In fact, a syrupy solution may even be obtained. The aqueous liquid betrays the presence of quinine by the characteristic blue fluorescence. The salt is insoluble in alcohol, ether, benzol and chloroform. It contains 57 per cent. of quinine alkaloid, and 43 per cent. of phytinic acid. Quinine phytinate must not be injected subcutaneously, this in spite of its extreme solubility. It is said to be better adapted to quinine medication than either the sulphate or hydrochlorate. In the last mentioned salts, the acids are solubilizers, pure and simple, without in any way acting as a quinine corrective. Phytinic acid is considered a valuable general reconstructant, modifying nutrition. The salt is recommended in swamp, typhoid and puerperal fevers, and, in general, for all conditions where quinine is indicated. Since phytinic acid is obtained from grain, it may be said that this new salt presents quinine in a natural solvent, which apparently acts as a therapeutical complement to the quinine. For this reason, this new remedy may be regarded with favor.—National Druggist.

FRIENDS IN BUSINESS

It is sometimes said that there is no friendship in business. I do not believe it. Friends are necessary in business. The more friends a firm has the better for the firm; the more friends the salesman has the better for him; but friendship is in a large measure an individual matter. To the buyer the salesman is in a large measure an individual concern or corporation, and the buyer largely judges the concern by its salesmen; therefore, if you will give the salesman such treatment as is due him, I am sure that he will look greater and grander to you every time that you meet him. The salesman is full of new information which you should have for the welfare of your business, and which is graciously imparted to you.

SEVENTY YEARS IN PRACTICE

Dr. William Bayard, who has for seventy years practised medicine in St. John, N.B., died Dec. 17th, at the ripe age of ninety-four years. Dr. Bayard was born in Kentville, N.S., and was the son of Dr. Robert Bayard, who moved from New York to the Province at the outbreak of the American Revolution and later settled in St. John. He was a descendant of the Chevalier de Bayard, "the Knight Sans Peur et Sans Reproche."

Deceased was the founder of the St. John Public Hospital, and he at various times was Chairman of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society and President of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1895 was President of the Canadian Medical Society.

A TOWN TO AVOID

"The town of Yawn
On the banks of the river Slow,
Where blooms the Wait-a-while flower fair,
Where the Something-or-other scents the air,
And the soft Go-easys grow,
It stands in the valley of What's-the-use,
In the province of Let-it-slide;
The tired feeling is native there,
'Tis the home of the listless I-don't-care,
Where the Put-it-offs abide.

B. C. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association met in Victoria, B.C. There were present Messrs. R. R. Burns, President; C. E. Netherby, Vice-President, and W. Harrison, J. Cochrane, E. S. Knowlton, J. H. Emery, and J. W. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer.

After adoption of the minutes, communications were read, one being from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association of Alberta, in reference to the resolution passed by the B. C. Council dealing with reciprocal fees, in which it was deemed advisable to lower the present fees, and suggesting that the B. C. Association raise theirs to a similar amount. A communication of the Wilson Drug Company, of Port Essington, was received objecting to registration on the grounds that the owner was a physician. The Council decided that it would be necessary for them to register.

The Board of Examiners reported as follows on the following petitions for registration:

REGISTRATION ON CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

As apprentices—

That the following be registered as apprentices: G. F. Somes, W. H. McIntyre, G. S. Wood, G. S. Metcalfe.

That Hartley Battson, W. Humberstone and Lloyd Hoskins be registered as soon as they furnish evidence that they have passed a Latin examination as set forth in our by-laws.

As licentiates—

That the following be registered as licentiates: Dr. W. O. Ross, W. R. French, R. H. Norris, Harry T. Bews, W. L. Carley, S. Taylor, H. A. McLaughlin, Thos. H. Robinson, Dr. Traynor, J. D. Christmas, James Colcleugh, G. S. Davis, Angus M. Plewes, Cyril Orme, W. Pennington, F. W. Dawson, and R. W. Mason.

REGISTRATION ON EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have been successful in the recent examinations (Oct. 16th and 17th):

Minor Examination—W. H. Maysmith, Victoria; F. H. Clarke, Victoria.

Major Examination—Geo. H. Cameron, E. Abbott, James H. Moran, E. E. Barker, and J. G. Knowlton.

It was decided to hold supplemental examinations for those candidates who failed on subjects in the regular examinations held in October, provided that the solicitor pronounced it legal to do so. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:

Moved by Joseph H. Emery, seconded by E. S. Knowlton: Resolved that we as the Council of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association approve of the Constitution and By-laws of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and heartily recommend their endorsement by the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia.

J. H. Emery moved, and E. S. Knowlton seconded: That this Council extend a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Cochrane for the manner in which he upheld the interests of British Columbia at the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association meeting.

Messrs. H. H. Watson, John Cochrane, and F. C. Stearman were appointed a Board of Examiners for the ensuing year. It was moved by J. Cochrane, seconded by E. S. Knowlton, that the Secretary-Registrar and J. H. Emery be appointed a committee to draft a new Poison Book for approval of the members of this Association at the next Council meeting, and that the attention of the members of the Association be called to the fact that poisons are being sold without registration and that measures will be taken to enforce compliance with the Act.

Mr. Cochrane read a report of the organization meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, explaining the advantages of the various sections, all of which met with the approval of the Council.

After ordering the payment of a number of accounts the Council adjourned.

WELL PLEASED

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1907.

The Toronto Show Case Co.,
City:

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed you will please find my cheque for the amount of your invoice just received for fixtures placed in my Sherbourne St. drug store.

I wish to thank you for the good care you have taken of my order and to say that I am well pleased with my outfit in every respect. You certainly know how to outfit a drug store.

Yours truly,
H. A. Rowland.

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE?

As an evidence of Western goaheadativeness and enterprise, the druggists of Western Canada certainly set a good example to those in the east by their bold and continuous advertising. In the Winnipeg Free Press of Dec. 11th The Gordon-Mitchell Drug Company had a full page advertisement, well-displayed and carefully worded, and we have no doubt it paid well. The twentieth century merchant must keep himself and his wares prominently before the public all the time if he would secure his share of the business.

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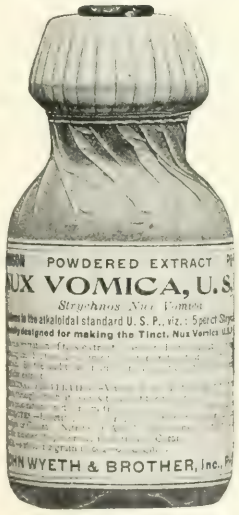

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

The first part of this report appeared in the November issue of the Canadian Druggist, as we went to press while the meeting was in progress.

Monday, Dec. 2nd.

Council re-assembling at 4 p.m., the special committee on standing committees reported as follows:

Executive and Finance—Messrs. Karn, Stewart, Southcott, Jury and Broughton.

Educational—Messrs. Watters, Harrison, Stewart, Case and Hargreaves.

By-laws and Legislation—Messrs. Roberts, Johnston, Case, Harrison and Watters.

Infringement—Messrs. Stewart, Broughton, Wigle, Hargreaves and Johnston.

Divisional — Messrs. Broughton, Southcott, Wigle, Karn and Jury.

Research—Messrs. Hargreaves, Harrison, Watters, Jury and Wigle.

Discipline—President Gibbard, Vice-President Hargreaves, Reg.-Treasurer Graham and Mr. Watters.

On motion of Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Case, the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Jury, Messrs. Jas. Watt and J. H. McKenzie were appointed auditors.

On motion of Mr. Case, seconded by Mr. Southcott, Messrs. G. M. Petrie and G. A. Bingham were appointed scrutineers.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Watters, the minutes of last meeting were adopted as printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. Harrison introduced the question of the unrestricted sale of cocaine, drawing attention to the increasing demand for this dangerous drug by the public, and instanced numerous cases indicating the free sale by druggists.

Messrs. Stewart and Hargreaves added their experience as corroborating the statements of Mr. Harrison. The matter was referred to the Committee on By-laws and Legislation for a recommendation.

After organization, the various committees reported the chairman-elect as follows:

Executive and Finance—Mr. Karn.
Educational—Mr. Watters.
By-laws and Legislation—Mr. Roberts.
Infringement—Mr. Johnston.
Divisional—Mr. Jury.
Research—Mr. Hargreaves.

Tuesday, Dec. 3rd.

The Registrar-Treasurer of the O.C.P., Mr. W. B. Graham, presented his semi-annual report and financial statement for the past six months and shows the very satisfactory condition of affairs existing at the College, as follows:

During the six months, six medical men have registered.

Seventy three apprentices have been registered. Forty-three renewals have been granted. Only some six members are in arrears of annual fees.

The financial statement showed the following items of receipts and disbursements:

Receipts.

Cash on hand and in bank...		$ 4,469 53
Apprenticeship fees	$ 73.00	
Matriculation fees	150.00	
Deposit fees	485.00	
Lecture fees	5,856.00	
Renewal fees	352.00	
Reciprocal fees	74.00	
Advertisement	202.50	
New diplomas	20.00	
Certificates	15.00	
Poison books	20.95	
Liquor books	2.22	
Fines and costs	75.43	
Interest	58.85	
Rents (McGill Street)	264.00	
Students' lenses	9.45	
		7,678.40
		$12,147.93

Disbursements.

Salaries	$ 5,179.83
Infringement	109.59
By-laws and legislation	10.00
Council meeting	580.65
Insurance	10.00
Examinations	106.35
Laboratories' supplies	325.12
Coal	337.80
Auditors	10.00
Gas	9.30
Water	16.33
Postage	61.00
Deposits (returned)	318.51
Printing (announcement)	379.32
Printing (poison books)	102.90
O. C. P. Building expenses	372.01
Petty expenses	67.88
McGill Street property	122.16
Typewriter	125.00
Library	3.75
Research	12.00
To savings account	2,500.00
Balance	1,488.43
	$12,147.93

Statement of assets and liabilities:—

Assets.

College building	$35,353.38
College lot	5,000.00
McGill Street property	6,000.00
Furniture	4,186.29
Apparatus	9,013.74
Outstanding fees	12.00
Supplies	834.00
Liquor books	20
Poison books	

Rentals	16.20
Interest	54.12
Bank balance	4,941.65
Cash balance	1,357.50
	$67,110.64

Liabilities.

Salary account	$ 509.99
Deposit fees (students)	326.67
Sundry accounts	63.64
Balance	66,210.34
	$67,110.64

Balance to the credit of the John Roberts Scholarship Fund, $3,364.83.

The auditor's report certifying to the correctness of the accounts accompanied the report. The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

Wednesday, Dec. 4th.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE.

To Mr. President and members of Council of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Executive and Finance beg leave to submit this first report as follows:

The following accounts being duly certified by the Registrar-Treasurer are recommended for payment:

J. J. McLaughlin	$ 3.50
Mail and Empire Printing Co.	12.00
National Drug and Chemical Co.	5.92
Grand & Toy	2.45
Lyman Bros.	6.40
Rochester Germicide Co.	11.25
Lyman, Knox & Clarkson	5.92
Lyman Bros.	4.20

Respecting the petition of students of the present term asking for a reduction of fees, your Committee in view of the fact that the fee was raised on an estimated basis of student attendance covering period of four years and having in view the revenue required for the maintenance of the present high efficiency of the College, regret they cannot recommend the granting of the students petition.

Alex. Stewart.
H. Southcott.
John Grey.
J. R. Broughton.

Received and adopted.

REPORT OF NO. 1 COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION.

Moved by A. J. Johnson, seconded by H. Waters, that Mr. Jas. Roberts be appointed permanent Chairman of the Committee. Carried.

I. In the matter of Wm. C. Biehl, of Teeswater, Ont., who requests that his registration date from July 10th, 1907. The necessary educational qualifications being produced your Committee beg to recommend that his request be granted.

II. Re the application of Fred. Hind, of Brantford, Ont., in which he applies for registration dating Dec. 1st, 1904. Your Committee recommend that application be granted, he having produced the necessary educational qualifications required by this Council.

III. Re the application of William G. Farquarson, Seaforth, Ont., who asks that his apprentice registration date July 10th, 1905. Your Committee recommend that his request be not granted, he not having produced satisfactory educational qualifications.

IV. In the case of Chauncey E. Cairnes, of Woodstock, Ont., who applies for registration as an apprentice, and who has supplied the necessary statutory declaration from his preceptor of having served from August, 1899, to August, 1903, and having produced the necessary certificate of educational qualifications. Your Committee recommend that his request be granted.

V. In the matter of Orville S. Smith, of Massey, Ont., who asks that his registration date Nov. 15th, 1903, he having produced a statutory declaration from his preceptor of his term of service. We recommend that his request be granted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. Roberts,
Chairman.

Carried.

Thursday, Dec. 5th.

REPORT OF INFRINGEMENT COMMITTEE.

To the President and members of the Council:

Gentlemen.—Moved by Mr. Stewart, and seconded by Mr. Broughton, that Mr. A. J. Johnson be appointed Chairman.

II. Your Committee beg to report that several violations of the Act have been reported to the Registrar, information was laid and convictions secured in the following cases:

S. C. Cooper, Lion's Head.
E. C. Donaghy, Caledonia.
R. Simpson Co., Toronto.

III. Complaints were made that further infringement of the Act had taken place at Cornwall, Ont.

The Inspector was sent to investigate the cases, but found that the information was not sufficiently well founded to proceed with an action. While the Committee is desirous of using every reasonable means of protecting the public interests with respect to the illegal sale of poisons and seeing that the requirements of the Act are carried out, they would urge that when the services of the Inspector are called into requisition by local complaints, that they see to it

Reflections: "By the Way"

KING BUG:

"As we journey through life let us live 'By the Way'"

QUEEN BUG:

"I have partaken of the

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Alas! I am falling
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Every good Chemist and Druggist sells the Paris Green made by

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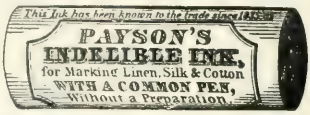
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that enough reliable evidence is at hand to warrant the laying of information, and thereby avoid unnecessary expense to the College.

IV. We are pleased to report the excellent services rendered by the Registrar in carrying out the work and instruction of this Committee, which he has done and is doing with tact, efficiency and economy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. Johnson,
Chairman of Committee.

Carried.

REPORT NO. 2 OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION.

To the President and members of the Council:
Gentlemen,—

I. In the matter of E. S. McKenzie, of River John, N. S., who makes application to attend this College, having produced satisfactory evidence of educational qualifications and statutory declaration of time served. Your Committee recommend that his request be granted.

II. Re case of Miss Abbie Lewis, of Dresden, Ont., who asks that the date of her registration be fixed as August 20th, 1905, she having furnished the necessary educational qualifications, we recommend that her registration date from Nov. 1st, 1905, being the date she entered into binding contract with her preceptor.

III. Re application of E. Fallis, of Chesley, Ont., who asks for his registration to date July 1st, 1906. Your Committee beg to recommend that it date from July 10th, 1907, being the date on which he completed his educational qualifications.

IV. Re case of Raphael Henderson, of Campbellton, N.B., who asks the privilege of attending this College. We recommend that his request be granted.

V. In case of Edwin Armstrong, of Toronto Junction, Ont., who asks that his registration date March 17th, 1902. Having furnished the proof of entering into binding contract on that date with his preceptor, and furnished the required educational qualifications, we recommend that his request be granted.

VI. Re Percy O. Belasco, of Barbadoes, West Indies, asking for registration as an apprentice, which was refused in February, 1905, by this Council for want of educational qualifications. Having presented at this meeting acceptable educational standard, his request be granted to register as an apprentice, and that two years time served be allowed him.

VII. Re Hiram K. Ullnes, of Winnipeg, Man., a qualified druggist by examination of Northwest Territories, who asks for a reciprocal certificate from this College, and who remits the required fee of $50.00. Your Committee recommend that his request be granted.

VIII. Re. J. D. Kellock, of Perth, Ont., who makes application for registration as an apprentice. Your Committee recommend that his request be not granted, owing to educational qualifications not reaching the present standard.

IX. Re W. Conroy Riordan, of Belleville, Ont., who seeks to be registered from March, 1907. Your Committee recommend that his request be allowed upon production of an affidavit of time served.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Jas. Roberts,
Chairman.

Carried.

Friday, Dec. 6th.

REPORT NO. 3 OF EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Re reciprocity of registration with other Provinces, British colonies and the Mother land, we beg to express the conviction that the time has arrived to give active effect to the principle of interchange of diplomas, and we heartily invite the co-operation of the governing pharmaceutical bodies of the Empire to meet the O.C.P. in reciprocity, and we truly proclaim our readiness to accept registrations from every British authority agreeing to accept the graduates of the O.C.P. as eligible for registration.

Your Committee would recommend that contracts with members of faculty be renewed on lines of former agreement, and that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to give effect to this recommendation in legal form, provided that the changed terms of contract with Prof. Scott appear in place of the former contract with him.

H. Watters,
Chairman.

Carried.

Moved by R. A. Harrison, seconded by John Hargreaves.

That information having been conveyed to this Council that some of the graduates of this College authorize and allow the use of their diploma to enable unqualified persons to conduct a drug business in Ontario, graduates themselves being engaged in other capacities representing wholesale druggists, pharmaceutical druggists, etc. The Committee hereby deprecates such action and conduct on the part of their members as unfair and detrimental to the best interests of their fellow members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and would respectfully request any and all persons concerned to give such conduct their serious consideration.

Carried.

REPORT NO. 2, EXECUTIVE AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

The President and members of our College of Pharmacy:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee begs leave to submit the second report as follows:

We have examined the Registrar-Treasurer's report of the John Roberts Scholarship Fund, which have been duly audited and also the auditor's report and statement of assets and liabilities, showing net assets of $67,053.54. We recommend the adoption of the report.

The account of the Consumers Gas Company amounting to $36.00, being certified by the Registrar-Treasurer, is recommended for payment.

Respecting the application of Robert F. Williams for an increase of salary, and who for eleven years has been an employee of this College. We would recommend that his salary be increased to $13.50 a week.

Re the water closet for the accommodation of the lady students in attendance at the College. We think this should be provided without delay, and would recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be empowered to make a contract for the completion of the work, the contract to be approved by the Chairman of the Committee.

Your Committee recognizing the importance of the use of the microscope in modern educational work, and being convinced of the obsoleteness of the microscope now in use in this College, and being further convinced of the wisdom of maintaining in every way the present high status of the O.C.P. among the pharmacy colleges of the continent, we recommend that the request of the Educational Committee for an appropriation not exceeding $500.00 for the purpose of securing improved microscopes be granted, and that such an appropriation be authorized for this purpose. The purchase of the new equipment to be placed in the hands of the President and Registrar, together with the Chairman of the Educational and Finance Committees.

In the event of there not being sufficient funds in current account to meet the cheques that may be drawn before the payment of the January fees, we recommend that the President and Registrar be hereby authorized to arrange for overdraft at the bank to meet such requirements.

We recommend that an appropriation of $100.00 be made to meet the present needs in connection with the promotion of the organization of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

We approve of the proposal of the Educational Committee to engage Dr. Paul L. Scott to perform the duties of demonstrator in microscopy in addition to those of Professor of Botany, at a salary of $1,000. This proposal has the hearty endorsation of your Committee, since it represents a saving of some $300.00 in salary account, without impairing in any way the teaching efficiency of the College staff.

Alex. Stewart.
J. R. Broughton.
John Jury.

Carried.

REPORT OF DIVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Council:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Divisional Work beg to report as follows:

As no official report has been received by your Committee regarding Divisional meetings held during the past year in any of the districts, we are unable to give any details as to the work done or resolutions passed at such gatherings.

At one time this Council cherished the hope that these district meetings would be of great value in bettering the condition and furthering the interest of those engaged in the retail drug business in our Province, and if more general interest were taken in them we are confident that they would soon become a strong factor in promoting the welfare of our profession, and we believe that representative gatherings should be held in East and West at least once a year for the purpose of awakening a keener interest in these meetings. Your Committee would recommend in addition to Divisional meeting that all districts unite in holding our general meeting some time during the month of September next in the city of Toronto, at which meeting addresses be delivered by specialists on some subject of special importance to the profession, this to be followed by a banquet in the evening.

We are pleased to note that throughout the entire Province there appears to be a growing tendency to pay greater attention to the scientific side of pharmacy, and your Committee feel that a meeting of this kind would greatly assist in developing and deepening this tendency. Complaints are still made in some of the districts regarding the high educational standard and the difficulty of securing apprentices, but it is the opinion of your Committee that if the persons making these complaints were to enquire of their next door neighbor in some other business they would find the same scarcity of apprentices in other branches of the trade, which shows that the real cause of our trouble is the scarcity of labor, and we believe that the constantly increasing demand from different parts of the continent for the highly qualified graduates of our College is strong evidence as to the wisdom of the course adopted, and fully warrants us in maintaining the present educational standard.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John Jury,
Chairman.

Carried.

BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION REPORT, NO. 3.

To the President and members of the Council:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee beg to submit report No. 3 for your consideration:

I. In the matter of Theodore Zall, Welland, Ont., who asks to have his apprenticeship date 16th July, 1906. Your Committee recommend that his request be granted, he having the necessary qualifications and having produced the evidence of time served.

II. Re application of Wm. B. Clark, of Renfrew, Ont., to be registered as an apprentice. Your Committee recommend that his request be granted on receipt of his certificate of indenture at this office.

III. Re the case of Mervin E. Van Zant, Toronto, Ont., who applies to have permission to attend senior course of this College. Your Committee would recommend that his request be granted, as he has now completed his term of apprenticeship.

IV. Regarding the danger to the public health and degrading influence of the useof cocaine on its habitues, and in view of the rapid increase in the sale of this drug. Your Committee would recommend that this Council draw the attention of the Legislative Assembly of this Province to this grave danger to the public welfare, and petition that body to so amend the Pharmacy Act as to prohibit the sale of cocaine, except on the prescription of a properly qualified physician, and that any such recipe is to be retained by the pharmacist dispensing it, and the repetition of same recipe to be of furnishing a copy of same to be debarred.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Jas. F. Roberts,
Chairman

Carried.

REPORT NO. 2, EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Your Committee respectfully submit the following recommendation:

I. The report of Dean Heebner is submitted herewith for your inspection, and we recommend that it be printed in the minutes, and that instructions be given to have 2,400 copies of announcement printed and mailed as requested.

II. Your Committee beg to record its appreciation of the courtesy of Mr. Dyas of the Canadian Druggist, in presenting this College with a collection of valuable books.

III. Re the application of Mr. F. H. Dennis asking for new diploma to replace one destroyed by fire. Your Committee recommend that his request be granted, he having made the required affidavit and paid fee.

IV. Your Committee in considering the equipment of the teaching department is convinced that a marked improvement in its efficiency would be made by the purchase of 25 stands and nose pieces for the microscopes, and would recommend that an appropriation of $500.00 be provided by Council for this purpose, and would further recommend that the Registrar be instructed to secure the most favorable terms of purchase, and if approved of by the President and Chairman of Educational Committee the purchase be made as early as possible.

V. Your Committee would recommend that Dr. Paul L. Scott be engaged to perform the duties of instructor of Microscopy, in addition to his duties as Professor of Botany, and that he be paid one thousand dollars per annum for the combined service. The engagement to embrace the work of junior course, 1907.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. Waters,
Chairman.

Carried.

REPORT OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Mr. John Hargreaves elected Chairman.

I. Your Committee recommend that the tender of Messrs. Addison & Mainprice to print 2,500 copies of The Canadian Formulary, with limp cloth cover binding, for the sum of $260.00 be accepted

II. That the Pharmaceutical Association desirous of obtaining a number of copies for distribution to their members in quantities of 25 or over be supplied at a discount of 50 per cent. Copies to be used by Research Committee of any pharmaceutical college in Canada or by the Formulary Committee of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association be supplied free.

Since the last meeting of the Council, your Committee has revised the work carefully, a number of members have made suggestions and offered much valuable criticism, after giving the various formulae practical test in the laboratory, all of which have been carefully considered, and some changes recommended and approved of, which we believe will add to the value of the Formulary.

It is expected that the book will be published and ready for distribution to the members about the end of January, 1908.

We are also gratified to report that at the meeting held in September to arrange a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, the work in connection with the Canadian Formulary received the unanimous approval of the assembly, and was made one of the objects undertaken by the new Association, and a special Formulary Committee was appointed to further the work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John Hargreaves,
Chairman.

Moved by E. R. Wigle, seconded by E. W. Case, that this Council do now adjourn to meet again on the first Monday in June, 1908, or at the call of the President. Carried.

Moved by J. F. Waters, seconded by R. A. Harrison, that the minutes of this Council meeting be printed in pamphlet form and a copy be sent to each registered druggist in the Province. Carried.

COCA-COLA

The following speaks for itself:

War Department,
The Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington.

October 29, 1907.

The Commanding General,
Philippine Division,
Manila, Philippine Islands:

Sir,- The manufacturers of the beverage known and sold as Coca-Cola having appealed to the Secretary of War to revoke the instructions issued by the War Department, on June 17, 1907, directing that the sale of Coca-Cola by army post exchanges be discontinued, and the papers in the case, including a report by the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Agricultural Department, as to the composition of the beverage, having been referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, that officer has reported as follows:

4th indorsement.
War Department.
Office of the Judge Advocate General,
Washington, D.C.

October 28, 1907.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General.

The only legal prohibition in respect to the sale of beverages at military posts, or at places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, is that embodied in the Act of February 2, 1901, which provides that:

"The sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange or canteen or army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited."—Sec. 38, Act of February 2, 1901. (31 Stat. L. 758).

The sale of the syrup or beverage known as Coca-Cola was prohibited upon the representation that it contained two per cent. of alcohol; incidentally the presence of other harmful ingredients, in small quantities, was reported, but the prohibition was largely based upon the presence of alcohol in the quantity above noted.

The substance has been submitted to and examined by the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department, from whose report it appears that the beverage contains no appreciable quantity of alcohol. It also contains no cocaine, and but a small quantity of caffeine. The result of the investigation has therefore been to show that the original order of exclusion was based upon data in respect to the presence of alcohol which, upon a thorough chemical examination, are found not to exist to the extent supposed when the matter was first submitted to the Secretary of War for administrative action. As the legal reason for the establishment and enforcement of the prohibition no longer exists, it is recommended that the order of exclusion be revoked.

George B. Davis,
Judge Advocate General.

The Acting Secretary of War concurring in the views of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, directs that any instructions heretofore given prohibiting the sale of Coca-Cola at Army post exchanges be revoked.

Very respectfully,
F. C. Ainsworth,
The Adjutant-General.!

THE EYES AND HANDS IN DISPENSING*

By Henry P. Hynson, Phar. D., Baltimore

The science and art of pharmacy, we are told, must be known, consequently, both the science and art of pharmacy must be taught, but who will tell us which is the "science" and which is the "art?"

While, probably, not altogether consistent with truth, we may, for the purpose of convenience, call the work of the brain, the science and the work of the hands the art and so it may be said that sense is science and act is art; we must know how to dispense and we must be able to dispense.

EYE AND HAND MUST CO-ORDINATE.

To be able to dispense, our hands must do quickly and well what they are told to do, yet, they cannot at once do this; they must learn to do it by trial, by repeated, oft-repeated practice, guided and helped, at first, by the eyes. Good, willing hands, hands that do not tire of trying, will soon be able to do without the eye, when hands, only, are used. If they are required to use implements which cannot be made to see, then the assistance of the eye must be had, and since implements are constantly needed, the eye and

*Read at the annual meeting of the A. Ph. A., New York, 1907.

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APPRECIATION

The year 1906 closed with expressions of gratitude on our part for the loyal support and liberal patronage bestowed upon us by our many friends throughout the Dominion and which gave us a year of unusual progress. : : : : : : : : : : : :

The year 1907 brought with it still further evidences of interest on the part of our friends which enables us to record a very material increase over the previous year's business. : : : : : : :

We are very grateful to the Druggists of Canada for the tangible expressions of good will and desire to convey to them our best wishes for abundant prosperity and happiness during the coming year.

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hand should be taught to act together and for each other.

It should not be thought that there is any inherent relationship between knowing how to dispense and being able to dispense. The same application that leads a person to learn how, may also lead him to become able and this, indeed, would be the natural tendency of a good mind, yet, it is just such a consistently inclined character who often finds that it is only by great effort and through the consumption of much time that he may become even a fairly proficient dispenser, and it is such ambitious characters that we should encourage and help.

NO PERFECT ART WHERE TECHNIQUE IS LACKING

Then to cite cases, it will, probably be more effective to invite the evidence held in everyone's mind of the many instances of those who know well, perfectly well, how acts should be done and knew and appreciated the results of well doing, who were totally unable to produce the desired effect, simply because they lacked practice. It must be acknowledged that such persons are in a sad situation, if their very success and comfort depends upon the doing of that which they are unable to do, or who, if they are, after a while, able to accomplish the act, have consumed much more time and much more energy than those who are, perhaps, their actual competitors. Most unfortunate are those would-be dispensers who do not know how much they are directly losing in time, in money, because their hands and eyes have not been properly trained, nor how much they are indirectly losing, because of the tried patience of their customers and the unfortunate reputation they are making; nor of the condemnation they are inviting, because of the suffering and, may-hap, death following the delay and damage of improper technique. Let it be understood clearly and with positiveness that there can be no approach to perfect art of any kind, where practiced technique is lacking.

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

First think, think hard and, with advice, wisely and thorough thinking learn what to do and then teach the hands to do it, to dispense. How? How does the boy learn to accurately throw a ball; how have our high-priced baseball pitchers learned to control a ball so well; how do we learn to handle the billiard cue; how does the pianist become able, at almost lightning speed, to accurately and delicately manipulate the keys, with eyes otherwise engaged; as does the violinist, using fingers in one place and arm in another, with both measuring distances with extreme accuracy, practically in the dark? Is it not by practice, patient, tireless practice? Are not all such accomplishments attained through practice? It is the veriest folly then, for anyone to suppose he may become even fairly proficient in the art of dispensing, without a great amount of practice; practice which should be secured when failure would not mean serious loss to either novice, employer or client. Practice through regular course of trade comes so slowly and uncertainly and is fraught with so much danger to all concerned that schooling practice of the eyes and hands should be insisted upon by everyone connected with pharmacy, because it is without danger and is less expensive.

It should not be denied, neither can it be denied, that any kind and all kinds of practices with the hands make every new effort easier because of the control won by practice in other directions. This is very encouraging. The discovery of a remarkably good manipulator in a recent class, in the person of a student who had had no store experience at all and whose general movements were such as to forbid the thought of his having any such ability, forced the question, "Have you ever made special use of your hands?" "In no other way than in playing the violin a great deal," was the answer. He was intelligent and knew what to do and because he had, previously, learned to use his fingers and hands, he quickly became a better manipulator in the laboratory than many of equal intelligence, who had four or five years' employment in drug stores.

MANUAL DEXTERITY

The best training of the hands is to be had in the very earliest days of one's life, and it is not unlikely that manual dexterity so often, because of environment, attributed to heredity, is directly due to the early training induced and made possible by environment. When one cannot remember a point nearer his nativity than a time when he was using tools and making toys, miniature things, it would be strange if he had not been called a "natural mechanic."

The pharmacist or the student of pharmacy is fortunate then, if in his early boyhood he learned to knit, to sew, to use tools, to play musical instruments, even if the use of the latter taught him no more than to "blow," for it is no small accomplishment for one to be able to "blow his own trumpet" artfully, just as he must use his hands.

It may be supposed that the pharmacist has learned to keep his hands, itself an art, which, if known to many, is not well practised by them, however polite and desirable the practice may be. It is indeed, fundamental, and if it has not been learned earlier, this art of keeping the hands, it must be learned in the very first days of college

life and it must not be forgotten that the nails are a part of the hands and may become the most conspicuous parts of the dispenser's hands.

THE ABILITY TO SEE.

However much of eye alertness we may accredit to inheritance, it may be increased and rendered more serviceable by exercise and practice. Careful and intelligent training of the eyes is next in importance to the training of the hands of the dispenser; in fact, well trained eyes are the very best assistants one's hands can have.

It will be impossible for a person to become a finished dispenser until his eyes have learned to quickly and surely differentiate colors, measure distances, bulk and capacity; to apprehend differences, make comparisons, appreciate form and discover irregularities. The dispenser must really see when he looks and then must understand when he sees. There are, for instance, so many acting dispensers who cannot decide whether a liquid holds suspended material or not; it is difficult for them to see comparatively large particles of floating matter in liquids; they are unable to discover irregularities in the sizes of pills, nor can they tell whether a pill is clean and white or dirty. Powders unevenly folded like "coons," all look alike to them.

PENCRAFT IN PHARMACY.

The would-be dispenser, in his early school days, or, perchance, later, may have trained his hands to write in a clear, distinct, uniform style; it is hoped he has done so and that his eyes have been so trained in the principles of aesthetics that he will know how to properly place this writing, but if he has not done so, this must be his next effort and he must practice until he succeeds and understands. Labels must be written, prescriptions must be copied. All must be plainly written, must be attractively written. If our dispenser did not learn to write when it was easiest for him to do so, he must pay the penalty for the neglect and learn now, when it is much more difficult. If he is so fixed in the habit of making bad letters that the habit cannot be corrected, then let him begin to make new letters, another style, vertical or back-hand; but by all means, let these new ones be made properly and uniform. He surely can make a straight, vertical line one-eighth of an inch long, let him make thousands of these of equal distance from each other. Then let him make many thousands more, three-sixth-teenths of an inch long, gradually increasing one-sixteenth for each lot until he can make perfectly straight, vertical lines, one inch long and exactly parallel with each other; when he has made as many "O's" and as many "stems" of as many different sizes and quite as uniform, he may be assured he has learned to write.

ART OF LABEL WRITING.

In label writing, centreing and spacing are very important, and a proper appreciation of balance must be acquired by persistent study and practice. It is this eye and hand ability that cannot be over-valued by the dispenser; such will help the exploitation of his scientific attainments as nothing else can. It speaks loudly of control, of care, of accuracy and of culture. Label writing, prescription copying, package addressing, may be made to embellish where they are so very often made to destroy the art of dispensing. Is it not, then, good business sense to see that the former effect is produced?

THE EYE IN SPECIAL MANIPULATIONS.

The special manipulations, those peculiar to dispensing, may be more appropriately treated as a pharmaceutic subject. In weighing and measuring, trained eyes and hands may be made to save much time, the very kind of time that is money. The training that will enable the eye to quickly bring the sight of the rifle properly on the target, will quickly catch the marking on a graduate. The same eyes will soon learn to weigh substances and will, later, need balances for certification only. And it will be trained hands that will quickly follow the eye's directing, when their every movement will be graceful, because useful; efficient movements are always graceful, because they accomplish the desired end with the least friction and the least loss of energy. Does this not apply when the graduate is steadily brought on a line with the eye—body erect—by the arm, and is it not outraged when the whole upper half of the body is repeatedly bent to catch the markings on a resting graduate.

HOW TO HOLD THE SPATULA AND PESTLE.

If it is proper that the handle end of the table knife and fork should rest in the palm of the hand, a fact, seemingly, not appreciated by some very excellent persons, and in this way, to be safely but loosely held between the thumb and finger, so it is with the spatula. In this position and so held, it will always be most useful, most effective and best controlled—it will be, of course, most gracefully handled. The stiff and awkward hand grasp, too common, is one of the greatest hindrances to rapid and successful dispensing. This is most apparent in rolling the pill pipe. The practiced operator fairly "whips" the cylinder into shape and to the required length while holding it under perfect control with the spatula. This same supple handling of the spatula makes it most useful in all operations and it is this loose but certain hold of the pestle also, that must be acquired before one may become master

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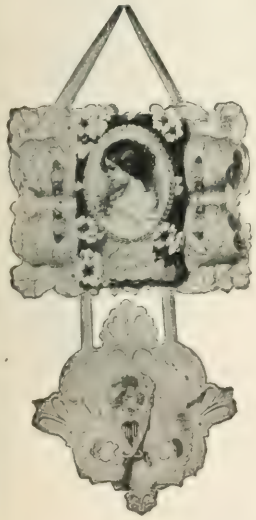

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of this most effective implement. Pestles should invariably be directed by the fingers, but the force should come from the palm of the hand

CO-ORDINATE USE OF THE DIGITS.

It is in operations where the hands alone are used that they do their best work, and he who works as many fingers at a time as possible, is an economist and a winner. One finger and one palm can be made to roll but one pill at a time, and this slowly and awkwardly, but six fingers and two thumbs may be made to roll four pills at a time, quickly and gracefully. It is in wrapping powders and in making packages, when one has learned to use nearly all his fingers and both thumbs all the time, that he learns to respect the wonderful mechanisms of his hands and almost concludes that they were especially formed for this particular purpose. The dispenser may, indeed, test his dexterity and be led to further practice, when he fails to find appropriate and effective use for every digit at the same time when wrapping a package.

It is because I have noticed a lack of sufficient training in dispensers, especially, in students that I have been induced to bring the subject before you for discussion, hoping to establish its importance and lend some assistance toward the discovery of the underlying principles directing it.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Junior Examinations, December, 1907

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner—Chas. F. Heebner, Ph.G. Phm.B.

(Time allowed, two and a half hours.)

N. B.—Neatness of work, order of arrangement and cleanliness of desk, locker and outfit, will enter as important factors in your ratings.

1. Determine the specific gravity of the liquid submitted, and report on same according to the subjoined form:

(a) Liquid labeled ———

(b) Quantity of liquid under investigation.

(c) Weight of an equal volume of distilled water.

(d) Specific gravity. (Exhibit figures).

(e) What appliances were used in the above determination? (Answer this question by leaving upon the lower shelf for inspection each article made use of, excepting the balance and weights).

2. Prepare 75 c.m.3 of Strong Solution of Lead Subacetate by the following formula:

Lead acetate	18.75
Lead oxide	13.15
Distilled water	a sufficient quantity

Heat 85 c.m.3 of distilled water to boiling, and dissolve in it the lead acetate. Add the lead oxide gradually and boil gently for half an hour, with occasional agitation. Filter and add (if necessary) sufficient recently boiled distilled water to make the required volume. Submit the product, properly labeled (using full Latin title) to the Examiner.

(f) What is the specific gravity of this solution?

(g) How may its strength be determined?

(h) Why is recently boiled distilled water or tap water used rather than ordinary distilled or tap water?

(i) Illustrate the chemical action by an equation.

(j) State cause of turbidity of solution on standing.

(k) Test for identification.

(l) Strength of Goulard's Lotion?

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Graham Chambers, B.A., M.B.

1. Define molecule, base, oxidation, electrolysis, law of multiple proportion.

2. What volume of nitrous oxide, measured at 10 degrees C. and 840 mm. barometric pressure, can be prepared from 100 grammes of ammonium nitrate?

3. Complete the following equations:

(*a*) $C + H_2SO_4 =$

(*b*) $Cu + HNO_3 =$

(*c*) $P + KOH + H_2O =$

(*d*) $KI + H_2SO_4 =$

(*e*) $AgNO_3 + H_2S =$

4. Give an account of the chemistry of nitric acid.

5. The elements chlorine, bromine and iodine are said to belong to the same group. Give facts in support of this statement.

6. Give one method of preparation, with equation, of each of the following substances: Hydrogen peroxide, nitric oxide, chlorine monoxide, fuming sulphuric acid.

7. Describe briefly the chemistry of sulphur dioxide and orthophosphoric acid.

BOTANY

Examiner—Paul L. Scott, M.B.

(Time allowed, two hours).

Note.—Use diagrams wherever possible.

1. Describe the structure of a typical seed.

2. Give a brief description of aerial roots.

3. Define the terms: Culm, scape, aestivation, glaucous, anthrotaxy, pentamerous syncarpous, legume.

4. Describe the various modifications of the androecium as regards (a) cohesion, (b) the insertion of the anthers.

5. Illustrate by diagrams:

(a) Connate perfoliate leaves.

(b) A samara.

(c) A compound umbel.

(d) A flower with adherent calyx tube, bristly pappus, tubular corolla, epipetalous stamens and single style with two-lobed stigma.

6. Describe the process of absorption by the root tip.

PHYSICS.

Examiner—Graham Chambers, B.A., M.B.

1. Define: Iron, electrolyte, latent heat of steam, calorie, and dispersion of light.

2. Draw a diagram and explain the principle of the common pump.

3. Describe Fortin's barometer.

4. A kilogramme of steam 100 degrees C. is passed into 9 kilogrammes of water at 20 degrees C. What is the temperature of the resulting water?

5. Illustrate the formation of an image by a simple magnifying glass.

6. State the laws of reflection of light; and draw an image of a point in front of a plain mirror.

7. Describe the construction of the following galvanic cells: Grove's, Grenet's, Daniel's. Describe a method by which the electrodes of a galvanic battery may be distinguished.

LATIN, ETC.

Examiner—J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B., M. D.C.M.

1. Translate the following abbreviations: P. r. n., ex. aq. paull., in effervesc. sumend., hor. vj tâ vespert., S.A.R.

2. Write brief notes on the following: Osmosis, a secretion, a ferment, an anaesthetic, a mydriatic.

3. Describe with aid of diagram the circulation of the blood through the heart.

4. Show in brief tabular form the possible modes of action of drugs after administration.

5. Give maximum dose of the following:

Aq. Anethi, Acet. Scillae, Ac. Carbol., Ac. Mur. Dil., Decoct. Aloes Co., Extr. Nuc. Vom., Extr. Taraxaci, Extr. Cannab. Ind., Inf. Digitalis, Liq. Morph. Hydrochl., Liq. Trinitrini, Liq. Calcis, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Sp. Chlorof., Sp. Aetheris Sulph. Co., Syr. Chloral, Syr. Rhei, Syr. Hypophos. Co., Pil. Hydrargyri, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Pulv. Antimon., Tr. Stramonii, Tr. Bellad., Tr. Cinch. Co., Tr. Ferri Mur., Tr. Gent., Tr. Card. Co., Tr. Quillaiae, Vin. Ipecac., Vin. Colchici.

PHARMACY

Examiner—Chas. F. Heebner, Ph.G. Phm.B.

(Time allowed, two and a half hours.)

1. Metrical System. Give equivalent for (a) one grain, (b) one inch, (c) one fluid ounce, (d) ten mils, (e) one centimil. Give the derivation of the units of (f) weight and (g) capacity. Add the following and convert the amount to Av. weight: 425 D. Gm., 8½ K., 3 ¼M. Gm., 825 d. Gm., 160 m. Gm., 18 Gm.

2. Give specific gravity and strength of each of the following: (a) Aether, (b) Liq. Ammoniac Fortis, (c) Syr. Ferri Iodid, (d) Chloroformum, (e) Glycerinum, (f) Acidum Hydrochloricum.

3. What quantity of salt would there be in 240 grams of a saturated solution of (a) ammonium chloride, (b) lead acetate, (c) potassium bromide, (d) potassium chlorate.

4. (a) State fully why solution of ammonium is used in purifying ammonium chloride, (b) potassium hypophosphite in preparing syrup of hydriodic acid, (c) sulphuric acid in preparing acid infusion of cinchona, (d) sodium bicarbonate in preparing effervescent salts.

5. Differentiate between (a) infusion and decoction, (b) concentrated and supersaturated solution, (c) filtration and clarification, (d) colature and macerate, (e) distillation and sublimation. Give examples in each case.

6. (a) Give the typical process for making the official liquid extracts, (b) why is evaporation resorted to? (c) rate of percolation, (d) test for exhaustion of the drug, (e) necessity for moistening the drug, (f) the forces at work during the period of maceration, (g) what kind of drugs are not adapted for exhaustion by percolation?

7 Write the following prescription with approximate equivalents in the customary system:

R	Potassii iodidii.....	20
	Ammonii chloridi.....	14
	Acetomorphinae hydrochlor.	200
	Ext. glycyrrhizae Liq.....	18
	Spiritus chloroformi.....	16
	Syr. cascarae aromat.....	128
	Glycerinum ad.....	256

M. ft. mist. et sig.:—4 mils ex cyatho aquae t. i. d. et hora somni et mitte.

Emplastrum mentholis, 15 cm. x 200 m.m.

8. Specific Gravity. (a) Find the specific gravity of a water-soluble substance weighing 12 gms., which weighs 9 gms. in Purified Ether. (b) What quantity of concentrated phosphoric acid will a half-liter flask hold? (c) What is the specific volume of glycerin?

RENOCAINE

Is a solution of adrenalin, containing also cocaine.

SOUFROSOL

Is vasogen containing 3 per cent. sulphur. It is put forward as an antiparasitic dermic.

THIONOL

Is the name of an odorless ichthyol preparation mentioned by a Japanese skin specialist in one of the dermatological journals.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST - - TORONTO, CAN.

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

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have been well advertised and may all be obtained from the Wholesale Drug Houses at manufacturers' prices.

Castor Fluid
For the Hair.

Dental Pearline
Antiseptic Tooth Wash.

Sulphur Pastilles
To burn during contagious diseases.

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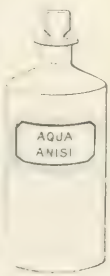

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SUPTOL.

A bacterial product first prepared by Dr. Barrow, and employed by him in the treatment of acute and chronic swine plague.

BIO MALT.

Is described as a stable, liquid extract of malt containing phosphates, and is put forward as a nutritive and roborant for the sick and convalescent.

COELIACIN.

Is, according to Dr. Schwerdt, the dried mesenteric glands of sheep, marketed in tablets, each of which represents 0.3 gram of fresh gland. It is intended for use particularly in scleroderma.

SULHOPYRINE.

The simpler name adopted for antipyrine para mido benzol sulphonate, a white nonhygroscopic powder, which is very soluble in water. In 15-grain doses it is said to act similarly to a combination of antipyrine and caffeine.

FORMATONE (SOLUTION OF PENTAFORMATES).

Is a liquid preparation said to contain in each fluid-ounce lithium formate 2 grains, strontium formate 14 grains, magnesium formate 8 grains, sodium formate 16 grains, and quinine formate 2 grains. It should be noted that formaldehyde may be liberated from formates.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

The catalogue and illustrated price list of Whaley Royce & Co., Limited, has been issued. This catalogue is the best of its kind which we have seen, consisting of 232 pages, devoted entirely to the musical instrument trade. Special attention is directed to the line of "Imperial" instruments and furnishings, which command the admiration of all competent judges, and for which the demand both in the United States and Canada has shown a wonderful increase.

Another popular line is the "Ideal" grade of instruments, which are first-class in every respect and have the maker's guarantee.

It is the aim of this firm to supply goods a "trifle better than those offered by other houses" and the increasing trade done both by the main office, at 158 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont., and at the branch, 356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., is convincing proof of the endorsement of the trade.

SHOW WINDOW LIGHTING

Every window dresser has it in his power to make of his show window a nightly fairyland rivaling in beauty the most spectacular stage effect, if he will supply himself with a small amount of incandescent lacquer in each of the primary rainbow colors, and a few crystal frostings in delicate opalescent tints. These lacquers may be applied by dipping—an operation as easy as child's play, and they may be as easily removed by the application of a little alcohol. When thus applied to a sufficient number of bulbs they form an artist's pallette with colors ready mixed from which the window dresser may produce by the simple turning on or off of keys, very magical effects.

It is wasted opportunity to constantly reproduce at night cold, colorless daylight effects that weary the eye by their monotony when all the evanescent wealth of color in the most gorgeous sunset is permanently at the disposal of the window decorator if he will but use it.

CONVICTIONS

Detective John B. Grant, of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, succeeded during the month in obtaining convictions against G. B. McConnell, of Port Burwell, Ont., $20.00 and costs, for selling poison contrary to the Act; W. B. McCollom, of Tillsonburg, for keeping open shop without a license, $20.00 and costs, and Alexander Stuart, a druggist, of Windsor, for keeping open shop without a license, not having paid his annual fee for 1907, $20.00 and costs. No doubt this should make the delinquents more prompt in paying up their annual fees.

USEFUL HINTS FOR CLERKS

Don't forget loyalty to your employer.

Don't get "sore" and take it out of customers.

Don't be familiar.

Don't let a customer stand without attention; show him at least that you know he is waiting.

Don't use slang in addressing customers.

Don't be content merely with obeying literal rules.

Don't forget that your salary depends upon your sales.

Don't growl at taking a short luncheon on a busy day.

Don't talk about bad luck.

Don't forget that the old customer is one of the most valuable.

FRANO-CANADIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY

In the recently negotiated commercial treaty, entered into by the Governments of Canada and France, the articles of agreement affect several items of interest to the drug and chemical trade.

In some few items the goods will be admitted at even a lower tariff than that exacted upon British goods, notwithstanding the preference.

About one hundred and fifty items of Canadian goods will be admitted into France under the minimum tariff, while about one hundred items of French goods will be admitted into Canada under the intermediate tariff. It is stipulated that to enjoy the benefit on any reduction in tariff the goods must enter either country direct from the other without transhipment.

The following items appear amongst those goods which will now be admitted into France under the minimum tariff:

Chemical products not mentioned (1).

Compound medicines—Distilled waters; compound medicines not specified.

Mineral waters (receptacles included).

Amongst French products which will be admitted into Canada under the intermediate tariff are:

Sugar candy and confectionery of all kinds, including sweetened gums, candied pop-corn, flavoring powders, custard powders, jelly powders, sweet-meats, and all other confections containing sugar.

Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, n.o.p.; gin of all kinds, n.o.p.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p.; amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil; methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxilic spirit or any substance known as wood spirits or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, n.o.p.; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.o.p.; mescal, pulque, rum, shrub, schiedam and other schanpps; tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages; and wines, n.o.p., containing more than forty per cent. of proof spirit.

Spirits and strong water of any kinds, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, or ethereal and spirituous fruit essences, n.o.p.

Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind.

Medicinal or medicated wines, including vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent. of proof spirits.

Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, n.o.p., and vinegar.

All medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, n.o.p.

(a) When dry.

(ex b) Others containing alcohol.

Provided that drugs, pill mass and preparations, not including pills or medicinal plasters, recognized by the British or the United States Pharmacopoeia, or the French Codex as officinal, shall not be held to be covered by this item.

Soap powders, powdered soap, mineral soap, and soap, n.o.p.

Castile soap.

Glue, liquid, powdered or sheet, and mucilage, gelatine, casein, adhesive paste and isinglass.

Pomades, French or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors or flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each.

Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, viz.: Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin.

Antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds.

It will be seen that medical preparations including patent medicines, all other than dry and not containing alcohol, the duty will be 25 per cent., instead of 50 per cent. as at present. On olive oil the duty will be 15 per cent., in place of 20 per cent. as at present., or 15 per cent. "preference." Essential oils are also entitled to the intermediate tariff.

DISPENSING SYNTHETICS IN TABLET FORM NOT ADVISABLE

Synthetics, such as sulfonal and aceyl-salicylic acid, are commonly administered in tablet form. Dr. W. Cohn, in the Medizinische Klinik, considers this practice objectionable, for he has found that patients void these tablets unchanged, so that they might just as well not have taken them at all. He states that the modern hypnotics act more promptly when administered in powder form, mixed with water.

SALATONE

The large sale which Compound Salatone has reached is due to the superior quality of the medicine, and to the extensive publicity given it through high grade advertising.

THE ADVERTISING WILL BE LARGELY INCREASED THROUGHOUT ALL SECTIONS OF CANADA

If you have not a supply on hand we suggest that you order at once. Any wholesale house in Canada can fill your order : : Price $4.00 per dozen, less usual discount

SALATONE IS USED ONLY IN THE FOLLOWING PRESCRIPTION :

Compound Salatone, one ounce **Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce**
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, four ounces

If you have any trouble in securing Salatone, write us at once, and give us the name of the wholesale house with which you deal, and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

This prescription merits the endorsement of all druggists.

Yours truly,

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The distinguishing features of our electric signs are the letters, which are composed of raised glass in block relief. The letters are let into an iron frame work and each letter is illuminated by a single lamp enclosed in a reflector at the rear ; thus one lamp does the work of six, as ordinarily are used in old style bulb signs.
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WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

EMULSIFICATION OF CASTOR OIL

Many emulsifying agents have been experimented with to obtain a permanent emulsion of castor oil. L. Bourdier has achieved the best results with tragacanth and with almond oil soap. With tragacanth, a 33 per cent. emulsion was thus obtained: Powdered tragacanth, 3; castor oil, by weight, 60; water, 120. Place the gum in a dry mortar, rub it down and suspend in the oil, added gradually, then add the water in one portion and emulsify. The product keeps well, and has a good consistence: With almond oil soap, a white creamy emulsion which will keep for several months is thus prepared: Powdered almond oil soap, 5; castor oil, by weight, 160; distilled water, 40. Gradually rub down the soap with the oil, then add the water in one lot and emulsify. This emulsion has an excellent consistence, and contains 80 per cent. of oil. Gum acacia is not found to be a suitable emulsifying agent for castor oil, since so much has to be used that it renders the emulsion too thick. Tincture of quillaia, cacao butter, white wax, spermaceti, lime water, yolk of egg, and casein, which were experimented with, have all given results less satisfactory than those above mentioned either in consistence or keeping properties.

A NEW PROCESS FOR THREE-COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS

Has been Suggested by Herr Leiber, of Freiburg

Three transparencies are made from three negatives taken through three color filters in the usual way, and are then treated with the following solutions:

A.

Potass. ferricyanide	80 grams
Distilled water	1,000 c.c.

B.

Plumbic nitrate	80 grams.
Distilled water	1,000 c.c.

C.

Green citrate of iron and ammonia	250 grams
Distilled water	1,000 c.c.

D.

Potass. bichrom.....	25 grams
Distilled water	1,000 c.c.

The yellow transparency is made by bleaching the print from the blue negative in Solution A 1 part, Solution B 1 part, to which has been added a few drops of glacial acetic acid. After bleaching, the plate is immersed in Solution D 1 part, water 1 part, thereby producing a yellow image of lead chromate. The blue transparency is made in the ordinary way, and is treated with Solution A 2 parts, Solution C 1 part, glacial acetic acid 1 part, water 8 parts. To obtain the red plate an ordinary plate is fixed out, sensitized in the bichromate solution, dried, and printed. This produces an image in faint relief which is stained with a solution of carmine in ammonia or other suitable red dye. The process is interesting, but I should imagine the results would not be very permanent. The British Journal of Photography is spreading itself out in regard to the Warner-Powrie screen-plate method, which is substantially Joly's process, but the inventors have made a great advance in the production of the screen.—Chemist and Druggist.

FORMIDIN

This is the name given a new antiseptic, intended as a succedaneum for iodoform. It is a condensation product of formaldehyde, salicylic acid and iodine, and is said to have the formula $C_{15}H_{10}O_2I_2$. It is a red powder, insoluble in water, alcohol and the majority of the common organic solvents. In the organism, however, it breaks up into its constituents (all of which are antiseptic), the alkaline nature of the fluids of the body causing this change.—Annales de Pharmacie.

ENVY AND JEALOUSY

Envy and jealousy have existed from a time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

Man in his struggles for higher ideals, through his passage from the animal kingdom up, has passed safely through many trials and vicissitudes, yet he still meets on every hand and in multifarious forms the grim destroyers—envy and jealousy.

In domestic, social and business life, their poisonous influence forever obstructs the path of happiness and fullest success.

If you are a manufacturer, envy haunts your sample room and jealousy questions your methods. If you are a merchant, envy decries your goods and jealousy casts aspersions upon your honesty.

If you of a trade or industry associate yourselves together in organization for mutual advantage, envy hands jealousy the two-edged sword of individual distrust with which to sever the organization ties.

Always to the extent that liberality and self-reliance have triumphed over envy and jealousy we find progress being made in trade and industrial organization—men engaged in a common work associated together for their mutual and vancement.

Let us, in solid phalanx, cast the glove of defiance in the face of these twin obstructors of better things and keep faith with one another.

TRUE AND FALSE EMULSIONS

A true emulsion should closely approximate those furnished by nature such as milk and the latex of plants. The best test for the quality of an emulsion is the formation of a creamy layer when it is diluted with water and left standing for some time. This cream, when separated and dried, should give a salve-like mass having a yellowish-brown color. A peculiar feature of a genuine emulsion is the impossibility of extracting all the oil by means of solvents, such as ether and petrolic ether. This is due to the protection offered the tiny globules of oil by the albuminous material with which they are coated. The color of an emulsion depends to a certain extent on the refractive index of the oil. Though it must be admitted that two oils of the same refractive index may give emulsions of entirely different color; one may be almost colorless, while the second may have a distinct tinge of yellow. The color also depends on the strength of the emulsion; one rich in oil will usually have a good color, one weak in oil may appear almost white, and this, in spite of the fact that the constituent oils are practically colorless.

In this respect it should be noted that all emulsions darken on keeping, and a creamy tinge must, therefore, be considered the normal one for an emulsion. A false emulsion will, upon dilution and standing for some time, yield a distinct oily layer, which floats on the surface of the aqueous liquid. It is very essential that an emulsion be made up of as minute globules of fat as possible, as the greater the sub-division of the oil, the easier is the assimilation of the oil by the patient.

In the cheap commercial brands of cod liver oil emulsion, it is not uncommon to use the cheap white seal oil; this gives a whiter appearance to the finished product, but its use is a most reprehensible practice. It is also not uncommon to find the individual globules of fat much larger than those existing in cow's milk, and it should always be borne in mind that the more closely the manufacturer approaches milk in this respect, the better is his product.

To preserve emulsions, the author, A. Koehler, points out that this is a two-fold proposition: First, to preserve the suspensive agent, and, second, to keep the oil from becoming rancid. From his extended experience he concludes an addition of glycerin will preserve the gummy matters, while a quarter per cent. of benzaldehyde is amply sufficient to preserve the oil indefinitely. The action of the aldehyde is protective; when the emulsion is exposed to oxidative agents, the aldehyde takes up the oxygen which would otherwise attack the oil, and produces benzoic acid. This acid thus forming has also a tendency to inhibit the growth of fat-splitting bacteria.—Schweizer Wochenschrift f. Pharm. (Canadian Druggist).

DRUG STORE AHOY!

The last yachting cruise of the season has a royal story following in its wake. A certain yacht crew after a long and jolly sail entered on the home stretch after dark. A raw wind had been blowing all the afternoon and all the things on board that could be applied as first aids to the chilled had been used. Perhaps that was why the approach to port seemed a trifle difficult. All hands managed to steer an appreciably straight course until quite near their anchorage, which they might have reached in safety had it not been for the red and green lights of a big vessel which hung directly in their path. After several futile attempts at passing the winking lights one disgusted mariner grew weary. "Oh, ram the old hulk," he said indignantly. "Go for her good and hard; anything that'll make her get out of the way." The congenial spirits on board did their work. The boat's nose was headed for the dismal hulk which persisted in showing her starboard and larboard lights to the discomfiture of tired and hungry sailors, when—presto! the yacht shoved her way deep into an unexpected bank of mud and sand. The mariners scrambled forward the better to see what had happened. At least they had got around those lights. But their rejoicing was all too soon, for there straight ahead loomed the red and green lights as big as ever. When the sailor boys finally discovered after much scrambling and tumbling that what they had been endeavoring to ram was merely the brilliant lights of a drug store some forty feet up the beach the language in use was reprehensible even for amateur tars.—San Francisco Call.

OPENINGS FOR DRUG STORES

According to the Winnipeg Commercial there are a number of openings for drug stores in Western Canada, and those seeking locations might make enquiries. The following are amongst the number:

Druggist and doctor, at Herbert, Sask.; druggist and doctor, at Ruddell, Sask.; druggist and doctor at Churchbridge, Sask.; druggist and doctor, at Bienfait, Sask.; druggist and doctor, at Sunny Plain (apply to R. J. Moffatt); drug store at Maple Creek, Sask.; druggist and doctor, at Glen Ewen, Sask.; druggist and doctor, at Borden, Sask.

VALENTINES

The next date on the calendar after the New Year that requires a special assortment of stationery lines is February 14th, St. Valentine's Day.

There has been a noticeable change in popular favor in the last couple of years in regard to valentines. The old-fashioned valentines of dainty lace, broken hearts, bewinged Cupids, have returned to favor with additional strength, and the sale of this variety seems to be growing every year.

Copp, Clark & Co., we are informed, have a very complete stock of this variety, as well as of the comic, and have already sold and shipped a great many to all parts of the country. These valentines are to be had at all prices; the higher priced ones being enclosed in a neat enamelled card-board box. This firm displays also a great variety of valentine post cards in floral designs, comics, etc. Retailers who wish to stock up these quick-selling lines should order at once, while the assortment is large.

REFINING SAMPLES OF SWEET OIL

Inferior lots of olive oil, or oil that may have deteriorated in stock, should be brought up to as fine a grade as possible. From a recent number of the Bolletino Chimico Farmaceutico we gather the following practical points which may be relied upon, since they come from Italy, one of the most noted olive oil regions. (National Druggist):

The green color is one of the marks of purity of genuine virgin olive oil, but it may have been imitated.

If it is desired to determine whether or not the green color is natural, make use of the first of the two methods immediately following, used for removing this green color from olive oil. Instead of the quantities there given, use milligrams for grains, and cubic centimetres for litres, then the process of refining becomes a test of purity. Very often processes of refining are tests on a large scale.

Potassium permanganate method: Dissolve 100 grams of permanganate of potash in 3 liters of water; mix with this solution 5 liters of the oil that it is desired to clarify; let stand for two days, shaking every couple of hours to emulsionize the mixture. Then add 2 liters of hot water and 500 grams of muriatic acid; stir thoroughly, and allow the two liquids to separate. Decant the oil and filter it. The filtered oil will be bright and clear; it will be thoroughly decolorized.

For the finest brands, agitate the oil by beating it with willow twigs, all the while adding a tannin solution (made by macerating 1 kilo of oak bark in 8 liters of water), or, instead, a dilute lemon juice (the expressed juice of 10 to 12 lemons in 8 liters of water). Let the mixture stand for 24 hours, decant and filter the supernatant oil.

To remove the excess of color from an olive oil it is best to shake it with half its weight of water and expose it in completely filled colorless flasks to the direct rays of the sun. Some pharmacists prefer to add to every 500 parts of oil only 50 parts of water, to which has also been added a small amount of levigated kaolin.

The browning of olive oil is due to some ferments which have not, as yet, been very closely studied. The following is the only method whereby this brown color can be removed. Over the surface of the oil, warmed to 15 degrees to 20 degrees C., a fine spray of water of the same temperature is directed until the minute drops of water falling through the oil to the bottom of the vessel, measure about one-half the bulk of the oil. The oil must not be left too long in contact with the aqueous solution of the putrescible matters; after settling for a couple of days, decant the oil. In some cases it may be necessary to repeat this operation, which additional operation will always prove sufficient.

For perfect clarification, oils must settle in absolute repose; but to be effective, the oil must have a sufficient fluidity, which requires a temperature above 15 degrees C. In five to six days the oil may be decanted from the sediment. This process may be repeated to obtain an oil of highest limpidity. Sedimentation alone, in some oils, fails to produce a clear product when filtration has to be resorted to. Oils are filtered through cotton, carded wool, wheat bran, sawdust, etc.

Oils that have become rancid from age, and thus objectionable for table use, may be corrected in the following simple manner: Charcoal is finely powdered (one part for every four of oil), and the oil poured upon this. After three or four days the oil is strained through a woolen cloth; it will be limpid, clear and without odor.

If the oil is but slightly rancid, it may simply be thoroughly and repeatedly shaken with half its volume of water in a demijohn. After settling for half a day the oil will separate completely from the water, and can be decanted fit for use.

When acetone is made to react on chloroform, chlorbutanol is formed. It is recommended as a local anesthetic, also an hypnotic, and is said to be useful in severe cases of vomiting. It is administered either per os or hypodermically. The dose is from four to twenty grains.—Annales de Pharmacie.

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DRUGGISTS OF CANADA

THE PRICES OF

Dr. Chase's Preparations

HAVE NOT CHANGED

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You can buy direct from us or from your jobber at these prices.

The demand is sure to be large, on account of our increased advertising, and we are sending out

ONE MILLION ALMANACS

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You cannot go astray in keeping a full stock of our goods on hand.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

Formulary

PEARL SOAP POWDER

Curd soap, powder	8 av. oz.
Sal soda (crude sodium carbonate)	6 av. oz.
Sodium silicate	4 av. oz.

Dry as much as possible and mix intimately.

HAIR WASHES

I.

Diluted acetic acid	30
Tincture of orange peel	60
Tincture of cantharides	30
Oil rosemary	1
Distilled water	1,400

II.

Acetic acid	37
Vinegar of cantharides	8.5
Spirit of rosemary	75
Geranium oil	10 gtt.
Distilled water	570
Caramel	q.s.

III.

Strong solution of ammonia	20
Tincture of cantharides	20
Borax	0.4
Glycerin	4
Rose water	180

IV.

Resorcin	3
Borax	6
Glycerin	12
Tincture of cantharides	6
Tincture of capsicum	6
Tincture of jaborandi	6
Geranium oil	5 gtt.
Rosemary oil	10 gtt.
Distilled water	450

V.

Borax	1
Glycerin	24
Tincture of cantharides	12
Oil of rosemary	14 gtt.
Oil of bergamot	14 gtt.
Oil of geranium	7 gtt.
Oil of verbena	1 gtt.
Magnesium carbonate	30
Alcohol	30
Caramel	q.s.
Distilled water, enough to make	450

Dissolve the borax in the glycerin and the oils in the alcohol; mix both solutions and add the water, filtering the whole through magnesium carbonate.

VI.

Menthol	1
Quinine hydrochloride	0.4
Resorcin	3
Oil of lavender	2
Oil of gaultheria	0.5
Spirit of camphor	20
Spirit of soap	35
Diluted alcohol	35

For use this hair wash is used in proportion of one part of the liquid to two parts of water.

VII.

Camphor	50
Oil of orange flowers	5
Oil of geranium	3
Oil of gaultheria	1
Heliotropin	0.5
Glycerin	100
Alcohol	600
Rose water	600

M.American Druggist

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINAE COMPOSITUM

(Compound Turpentine Liniment.)

Soft soap	16 grains
Strong solution of ammonia	60 minims
Acetic acid	30 minims
Turpentine	48 minims
Water to	1 fl. oz.

M. S. A.

PULVIS ALKALINA COMPOSITUS

Powdered sugar	2 oz.
Chlorate of potash	1¼ oz.
Borax	1¼ oz.
Bicarbonate of soda	1⅝ oz.
Oil of wintergreen	1 minim
Thymol	1 grain

Mix. One teaspoonful in a pint of warm water for syringing the nostrils.

MISTURA CASCARAE SAGRADAE

(Mixture of Cascara Sagrada.)

Liquid extract of cascara	30 minims
Glycerin	10 minims
Aromatic spirit of ammonia	5 minims
Syrup of ginger	30 minims
Liquid extract of liquorice	30 minims
Chloroform-water to	1 fl. oz.

Mix.

From Pharmacopoeia of Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DANDRUFF REMEDY

Boric acid	1 oz.
Resorcinol	300 grn.
Salicylic acid	2 oz.
Glycerin	2 fl. oz.
Alcohol	4 pints.
Tincture saffron (20 per cent.)	192 min.
Oil bergamot	192 min.
Oil lemon	4 fl. dr.
Water, enough to make	1 gal.

DENTAL WAX

I.

Stearin	2 parts
Olive oil	1 part
Gum kauri	1 part
Talcum	8 parts
Oil cinnamon	to flavor

Melt the stearin in the olive oil, add the gum, and stir in the talcum; then add the flavoring. The "Kauri" or "Cowrie" gum is a kind of turpentine resin, procured from the Damarra australis, which is indigenous to New Zealand.

White wax	2 parts
Flake white	1 part

Melt the wax, and while it is cooling mix in the flake white.

3.

Stearin	1 part
Copal (half soft)	1 part
Talcum	2 parts

Melt the copal on a sand bath, and when slightly cooled add the stearin, stirring constantly. When this has melted, incorporate the powdered talcum so that a homogeneous product may be obtained.

The adhesiveness of the wax may be increased or diminished by modification of the amount of copal.

EMULSION OF CREOSOTAL

M. Pila, in the Gazette de Hopitaux de Toulouse (National Druggist), describes a ready method for rapidly and satisfactorily emulsifying creosotal. It consists in adding the creosotal to either the tincture or syrup of senega, shaking the mixture actively in a bottle, and then gradually adding the desired vehicle. The following prescriptions will give an idea as to the quantities of the senega preparations required to give a smooth emulsion:

1.

Creosotal	1 gm.
Syrup of senega	10 gm.
Simple julep, q.s. ad	120 gm.

2.

Creosotal	10 gm.
Tincture of Senega	5 gm.
Syrup of cherry-laurel, q.s. ad	200 gm.

COLD CREAM

A special cold cream for toilet purposes which is inexpensive to prepare is made as follows:

White wax	16 oz.
White petrolatum oil	80 oz.
Water	32 oz.
Borax	240 grains
Perfume with Otto Rose	30 drops

Another formula taken from the Pharm. Zeitung is:

White soft paraffin	26 gm.
Paraffin ointment	14 gm.
Hydrous wool fat	10 gm.
Distilled water	20 ml.
Glycerine	30 gm.
Oil lemon	4 drops
Oil geranium	2 drops

Other perfume may be substituted for the above. The paraffin ointment is made by using hard paraffin, 1 part; soft paraffin, 2 parts. The soft paraffin, lanoline, and paraffin ointment are thoroughly mixed, the water is then gradually incorporated, finally the glycerine and the perfumes.

DISPENSING BROMOFORM

Mr. W. Josty, in the Pharmaceutical Journal, suggests that bromoform be mixed with oil of sweet almonds and emulsified with gum arabic. It is interesting to note that bromoform, being of such high gravity, invariably settles to the bottom of ordinary aqueous mixtures. The result is that the patient gets all the bromoform in the last dose taken from the bottle, and the unfortunate results cast discredit on this most useful remedy. Bromoform dissolves in the light oil of almonds, hence the very rational nature of the suggestion of Mr. Josty.

The following is a prescription given by Dr. Gay for the administration of bromoform in whooping cough:

Bromoform	1.20 gm.
Gum arabic	10.0 gm.
Oil of sweet almonds	15.0 gm.
Syrup	30.0 gm.
Water	65.5 gm.

SILVERING PILLS

The following tip from an old dispenser may be useful to readers who like to turn out silver-coated pills in good style. I very seldom use any mucilage or syrup to stick the silver on. The method I adopt is to make the mass hard enough so that it will roll comfortably. This I cut and round well, then roll the pills off from the side of pill-machine into a four ounce earthenware covered ointment-pot, hold the pot over a lighted spirit-lamp, and warm slightly; then add silver leaf in proper proportions, and rotate the pot gently until pills are properly coated. It is necessary to keep up the rotary motion and warm over the spirit-lamp during the process. A good chip-box answers as well as an earthenware pot, but, of course, chars by constant use. This method of silvering pills requires a little practice, as too much heat must not be used, and the constituents of the mass must be taken into consideration.—Chemist and Druggist.

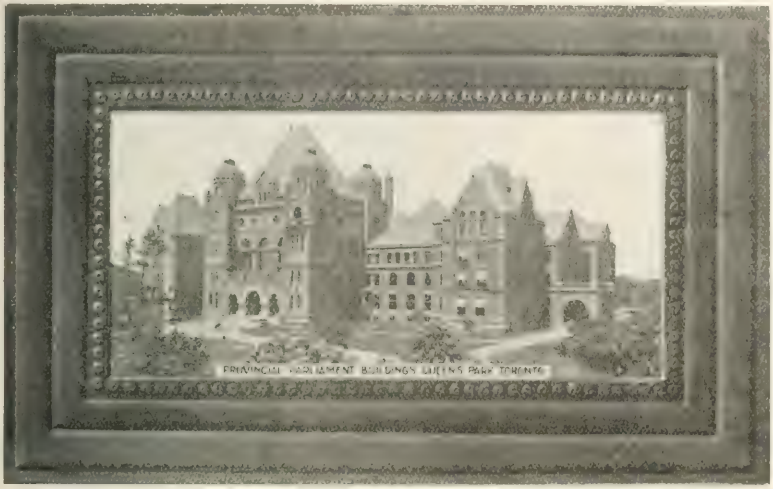
A QUICK FILTER

A quick filter is appreciated in every well regulated pharmacy.

Take a clear piece of chamois skin free from thin places; cut it off to the desired length; wash it in a weak solution of sal soda or any alkali, to remove the grease, and rinse thoroughly in cold water before using. Tinctures, elixirs, syrups, and even mucilages are filtered rapidly. A pint of thin syrup will run through in four or five minutes. By washing thoroughly after each time of using it will last a long time.—Practical Drug Topics.

GOLD FRAME

LOCAL VIEW POST CARDS



The Latest Hit

This style of card is one of the most popular we have ever put on the market. Even at this season of the year when view cards, as a rule, are not the big sellers they are in the summer, the Gold Frame Card sells beyond our most sanguine expectations.

The above illustration will give you a general idea of the nature of the Gold Frame Card, but you have to see a sample to gain a clear idea of its real attractiveness. WE MAKE THESE UP FROM YOUR OWN PHOTOS just fancy what a sensation you would create in your town or city should you offer some of your own well-known views in this style! They are miniature pictures in frames that have every appearance of burnished gold itself. You will make a big scoop if you get some of these NOW. Druggists all over the country are enthusiastic about the Gold Frame Card, declaring it the biggest selling local view card they have ever handled. Can be ordered in 500 of a subject if desired. Prices on local editions, together with samples, will be sent upon application.

VALENTINE AND EASTER CARDS

Our stock of Valentine and Easter Cards covers a wide range of the best designs produced by the leading German manufacturers. They defy adequate description. All the conventional designs are improved upon, and many new and catchy ideas introduced. Write for $1.00 sample assortment

Tickler Cards

One of our new and popular novelties. Pretty colored cards, with a miniature feather duster in bright colors and tied with little bow of red silk ribbon. Supplied with catchy phrases in powdered velvet, such as "I am tickled with Toronto," using the name of your own town. Try some.

Price per 100, $2.00.

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A Tremendous Seller wherever introduced. Handsome floral cards tinselled with any words you desire—the novelty lies in the dainty little envelope and note attached. A little letter may be written and inserted in the envelope. Get some of these tinselled "To My Valentine." You'll make a hit.

Price $2.00 per 100.

IMPORTANT.—The business formerly conducted by W. G. MacFarlane is now incorporated and will operate under the name of The MacFarlane Company, and as such wish to thank you for your patronage of the past and solicit a liberal volume of your business for 1908. A complete stock of everything good and a policy which will enable us to keep something new going all the time, will see your interests well catered to. We wish every Post Card Dealer and Stationer a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

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The subjects embraced include Anatomy, Physiology, Optometry, Mechanical Optics, Muscular Ophthalmology, Retinoscopy, Heterophoric Troubles and their treatment, Internal and External Diseases of the eye by practical observation with the ophthalmoscope of diseased cases in the college clinic and hospital, practical demonstration of all optometrical appliances of merit—in fact, nothing has been omitted that will impart skill, efficiency and professional bearing.

This Post-Graduate Course is being put on to commence January 7, 1908, to accommodate students who were registered for enrolment in our September course but were unable to attend. Students will be accepted under the same regulations as those applied to course of September, if registered before the end of the ensuing year.

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In charge of W. E. Hammill, M.D., Principal Canadian College of Optics, Toronto.

HANDLING CLIENTS RAPIDLY

I do not believe as a general proposition that it is a good plan to test eyes for glasses rapidly. It is better to take plenty of time and leave out nothing; yet there are some men so fortunate that their trade demands quick work, either because there is so much of it, or because the time cannot be spared to do things leisurely. For such cases as these the following is presented as a routine to be followed. The fundamental idea is to eliminate from every case as much of the complete routine test as possible and thus save time.

The busy man has a certain number of people come to him for glasses to whom glasses should not be given before medical treatment is had, and if a short external inspection is made these cases can be dropped at once without the necessity of going any further. To make such an external inspection a hanging incandescent light is most convenient. Taking the light in one hand hold it well to one side of the eye to be examined, and then have the client follow with his eyes, without moving his head, a small object which is moved in every possible direction. Meantime the observer watches the eye; if anything shows itself indicative of inflammation or disease he can stop at once, refer the party to an oculist and pass on to the next customer. To this test might be added the use of the retinoscope to see whether cataract or other opacity is present; if so, the client can be told that there is a spot present and that when glasses have been given they may not be satisfactory, and that hence the optician cannot guarantee them. Here again there will be a certain number of people who will not care to go any farther, and in fact the optician is well rid of these, for they always make trouble later.

It having been decided to go on with the routine, a quick test of each eye in turn should be made with spheres only. Should it prove to be possible to bring the visual acuity with these to normal or better, both for distance and reading, then in case there is no history in the case to demand otherwise, the test can be completed with the spheres only, completely omitting the use of cylinders or other tests.

Should the test with spheres fail to develop normal vision or better, then the pinhole disc should be used, the letters on the chart being extra well illuminated and the client made to move his head about a little until he can get the best view through the tiny hole. Should this test improve the vision the routine can be continued. If it does not, the case is one of amblyopia and the ophthalmoscope and skiascope will have to be considered. If the pinhole does bring the vision up, then the regular fogging method with spheres and cylinders can be pursued to the end of the routine.

To what extent shall the skiascope be used in quick work? In view of the fact that we always follow it with the trial case it would seem to be best not to use the skiascope at all excepting where the visual acuity is low and the finding is close to emmetropia. For instance, if the tests already described show the case to be hyperopia to about 1 diopter, and the patient has never worn glasses before, and providing the astigmatism has been corrected, the skiascope may be omitted, as the correction given will be a plus anyway, and even if it is an under-correction, it will do very well for the first pair of lenses.

To settle the question of whether to bother with tests for muscular insufficiency or not it will be entirely a question of symptoms; if the symptoms, so far as any exist, cannot be explained on the basis of ametropia alone, then the muscle tests may be employed, but this will not be often.

Test With Trial Case.—The fogging method is the best, but not the long drawn-out method described in some of the text books; in fact, where a rough preliminary test with spheres has been made this is not necessary, for this first quick test gives an idea of the condition and shows about what lens should be used for the fogging. As to what point of refinement the fogging test shall be carried, this is a matter of the individual case. For the first examination showing medium or high conditions of ametropia, fine changes of power in the application of the various test lenses are not necessary, while where the condition is one of low error with strong symptoms of eyestrain there should be very great care in the test.

The above, which is given in detail, and may be arranged on a card for reference by the optician, the point being that just as many of the items as possible are to be avoided, and that where a case seems difficult, a special appointment shall be made for some time when the examiner will not be rushed.

RESUME.

1. External examination for diseased conditions and use of mirror to search for opacities.
2. Quick preliminary test with spheres only.
3. Pinhole disc test.
4. Ophthalmometer.
5. Skiascope.
6. Muscle tests.
7. Subjective test proper.

—R. M. Lockwood, in The Optical Journal

Photography

THE AGFA-REDUCER

Prof. Rudolpho Namias.

The Agfa-Reducer is in the form of a brown powder, easily soluble in water, and is composed of ferric salt and an alkali thiousulphite. Five grammes of this powder (the hollow stopper just holds this quantity) is dissolved in 50 cub. cent. (1¾ oz.) of soft or distilled water. The plate to be reduced must be thoroughly washed before putting it into the solution.

Reduction takes place slowly and evenly, and the negative is reduced without the detail being lost in the shadows and half-tones, unless the process of reducing is extended for an excessive time.

Generally speaking, sufficient reduction will be attained in five to eight minutes

Even with a prolonged action of the reducer the gelatine is not affected as is the case with ammonium persulphate.

While ammonium persulphate and potassium permanganate require a subsequent treatment of the negative, with Agfa-Reducer washing is all that is required.

It is very efficient, always ready for use, and the action is complete in one manipulation.

For reducing bromide papers use twice as much water, as reduction appears much quicker on paper.

ON THE TEST OF THE C. P. R.

Further, a negative that has been over-intensified with mercury and ammonia may be successfully reduced with Agfa-Reducer.

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The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z.

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Drug Report

Toronto, Dec. 26, 1907.

Business during the past year has been very satisfactory to the jobber, as the changes in the market have been in favor of the buyer, with very few exceptions. It has also been a year replete with sensational changes in values. Opium reached the highest price known to probably the majority of men in the drug business to-day; of course Morphia and Codeia have sympathized with it, but at this moment the value has declined somewhat, but no definite figure can be fixed until the present Opium crop is marketed.

Camphor is another article that has had a sensational career during the year. In January last we predicted it would probably go up to $2.00 a pound, it did not reach quite that figure, but did reach $1.75. In September and October it eased off a little in price, but has started advancing again and higher prices are looked for.

Dandelion Root has had a peculiar career also during the year, having reached the highest price known for that article. This great advance was caused largely by short stocks, which shortage was caused by the enormous demand for the Fluid Extract in connection with one of the popular new proprietaries of the present day.

Paris Green and Sulphate Copper opened the year at a very high price, and the opening price of Green this year is a trifle higher than it was before, but it is just possible on account of the easing off of the price of Copper that lower prices may be in force before the season opens.

Quinine has been remarkably low all during the year, but in December shows signs of reviving. The future is a puzzle to every one.

Bismuth Salts opened at a very high price on account of combination among the manufacturers, which, for some reason, went to pieces during the year, and prices are now down to nearly normal.

Balsam Copaiba, Oils Bergamot, Orange and Lemon reached a phenomenally high price during the year. The first article has eased off considerably, but the oils maintain their high value yet, that is for a pure article.

Iodides have not changed in value much during the year. Bromides are in the same position and are being sold at probably less than the cost of production.

Mercurials, which have been low for some time, advanced materially during the fall of the year, and it is generally thought that they are being sold too cheap yet.

Although it has been predicted that this fall a slump would be seen in many prices, such has not been the case so far, and no indication of it, as nearly all heavy chemicals are very firm at prices they have been ruling at during the year. The general high prices do not altogether refer to drugs, but nearly everything in connection with the drug business is considerably higher in price, such as rubber goods (for first-class article), boxes and glassware.

Business during the past month has been about as usual at this season of the year. There are no startling changes to note but the following variation in price:

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

A.	Ammonia Benzoate	Oz.	.15
A.	Acid Acetyl Salicylic	Oz.	.18
A.	Berberine Sulphate	Oz.	$1.75
A.	Cadmium Metal	Oz.	.30
A.	Cadmium Sulphate	Oz.	.25
A.	Copper Nitrate	Oz.	.15
D.	Dionin	15 gr. bottle	.50
A.	Elaterium	½th oz. bottle	.50
D.	Oil Lemon Opt	Lb.	$2.50
A.	Oil Castor, Italian	Lb.	.25
A.	Potass. Chlor. C. P., Crystals	Lb.	.50
A.	Potass. Chlor. C. P., Pulv.	Lb.	.55
A.	Quinine Sulph	Oz.	.32
A.	Quinine Sulph., Howard's	Oz.	.35
A.	Sodium Tungstate C. P.	Oz.	.20
D.	Zinc Permanganate	Oz.	.50

NEW GOODS.

Sodium Biphosphate	Oz.	.12
Diapepsin (Pape's)	$4.00 per doz.	

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE

As will be seen by the advertisement of Edmanson & Bates, in another portion of this issue, this firm desire to correct the erroneous impression which appears to have been circulated, that the wholesale price of their goods had been advanced. Such is not the case, however, the old prices having been maintained, and there has been no advance made in the prices to the trade. The impression seems to have got abroad on account of some wholesale houses charging an additional 5 per cent. on the goods, making them $4.20 per dozen for goods for which the wholesale price is $4.00 per dozen.

This firm desires to call particular attention to this fact, and are ready to supply the trade direct at the prices named.

CANADIAN MAGAZINE

The Canadian Magazine, under the able editorship of Mr. Newton MacTavish, has fully maintained its high standing, and the December number has many excellent articles which will be of decided interest to its readers.

Among the contributors to the Christmas number are the veteran writer, Sir James M. Le Moine, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; Wilfrid Campbell, A. H. N. Colquhoun, Jean Graham, Judge Savary, Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone MacKay, Mr. L. Frechette, N. B. Ripley, Virna Sheard, C. G. Rogers, John Percival Turner, Nora Tynan O'Mahony, W. Inglis Morse, and Mr. MacTavish himself. The 30th volume began in November. $2.50 a year. (15 Wellington Street East, Toronto).

5,000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

A new edition has already been called for of the booklet containing "5,000 Facts About Canada," compiled by Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, and issued by the Canadian Facts Publishing Co., of that city, at 25 cents per copy. Nearly 20,000 have been sold in the few weeks since its appearance, the demand therefor coming not only from every part of Canada and the United States, but the British Isles and Empire.

FORMULA FOR DIARRHOEA

Dr. J. J. Taylor, editor of the Medical World, thinks so much of the following formula that he publishes it every summer:

Bismuthii subnitratis	16.00
Pulverized nutmeg	8.00
Powdered chalk	8.00
Zinc sulphocarbolate	0.75
Syr. ginger	90.00

M. S. One teaspoonful after each passage.

This makes a good, thick mixture, which is not unpleasant to take. If syrup be objectionable substitute for it tincture of ginger with water and mucilage of acacia.—Lancet.

MASKING THE TASTE OF QUININE

Borde (L Union Pharm.) recommends suspending quinine sulphate in olive oil to disguise its bitter taste. One part of the quinine is triturated with eight of oil and the dose is given in a little milk.

THE CRESOLS

By L. E. Sayre, in Meyer Bros. Druggist

It is well known perhaps that the official cresol is a mixture of three isomeric cresols, obtained from coal tar. The mixture consists of various proportions of the meta, ortho and para varieties of C_6H_4 (CH_3) OH. Which of these varieties, making up the official cresol is the most powerful in antiseptic property?

The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, has recently issued a bulletin (No. 100) which takes up this question indirectly. The bulletin is entitled, "The Germicidal Value of Liquor Cresolis Compositus (U.S. P.)." This bulletin consists of twenty-four pages which contain numerous tables. It would be impossible to give a proper review without occupying an immense amount of space, but it is possible to refer to some points of interest to the pharmacist.

The separation of the three cresols from commercial cresol was affected as follows: 500 C.c. of the cresol were shaken in a separatory funnel with sulphuric acid solution (1.3) and allowed to stand until complete separation into layers had taken place. The lower, aqueous, layer, containing the sulphuric acid, extract of "organic basis" was then removed. The residue was then made alkaline with 25 per cent. Na OH solution. Ether was then added and the mixture was thoroughly agitated and allowed to stand over night to separate. The lower layer, containing the tar acids (phenols, cresols, etc.) in solution in soda as phenylates, cresylates, etc., was separated from the upper, etherial, layer containing any tar oil present. The solution of tar acids in soda was made acid by adding excess of sulphuric acid (1.3) and allowed to cool; the tar acids were then extracted by agitation with ether. After evaporation of the ether, the residue was subjected to fractional distillation, recovering (1) a fraction that distilled over constantly between 187 degrees and 189 degrees C. (2) a fraction between 195 degrees and 199 degrees C., and (3) a fraction between 200 degrees and 203 degrees C.

These three fractions, it was assumed, represented the three cresols; for the boiling point of each as given by different observers, taking the average, is as follows: Ortho-cresol, 188 degrees C.; para-cresol, 198 degrees C.; meta-cresol, 201 degrees C.

The merits of these three cresols were determined by their action upon nonspoebearing micro-organisms. The details of the tests are very accurately described in the bulletin. The result of the tests is quite interesting. It appears from the various tests that the germicidal efficiency of the three cresols is as follows:

1. Cresols which approximate para-cresol and meta-cresol are much stronger germicides than those of lower boiling points, which approximate ortho-cresol.

2. The least active cresol is stronger in germicidal power than carbolic acid.

3. The germicidal value of ortho-cresol is nearly 1½ times greater than carbolic acid.

Since the mixture of the three cresols (known as tri-cresol) is employed in the preservation of some medicinal substances, such as the serums, used hypodermically, it would be of importance to the medical and pharmaceutical professions to ascertain which of the three cresols is the least irritant to the mucous membrane and whether the three combined have the special merit claimed for the mixture. It is generally accepted as a fact that "tri-cresole," while much more active as a germicide than pheno', is less toxic. Is this true?

THE TRIANON CASE

Brockville, Ont., July 12th, 1907.

The Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto:

Gentlemen,—My "Trianon" Cabinet came to hand safely via G.T.R. to-day, and we are very much pleased with it. I presume if we want another by Christmas we would be wise to place our order soon. We wish to compliment you on the style of finish of our case and except for a minor scratch or two we have a perfect case in appearance as well as usefulness.

Yours truly,
E. J. Williams.

STANDARDS

Cowansville, Que., Nov. 2nd, 1907.

The Toronto Show Case Co..
Toronto:

Gentlemen,—Standards to hand and case set up and I am very pleased with it indeed. There are a number of other cases in the village, but none to compare with mine. I have another myself made by a firm nearer home, but which does not begin to compare with that made by you.

Yours truly,
Geo. W. Johnston.

AN APPRECIATION

Wellington on the-Lake, May 8th, 1907

The Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto:

Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find cheque as per contract. The cases are fine samples and I think will pay for themselves in a short time.

Yours truly,
J. S. Shurie.

The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XX. TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1908. No 2

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203 **Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO**

THE ONTARIO LICENSE ACT

The correspondence which has appeared in our columns in recent issues in reference to the interpretation of the Ontario License Act as affecting the sales of liquor, etc., by druggists, together with the recent prosecutions instituted by the License Inspector against several druggists in Toronto, have brought to the fore the question of the liability of druggists in the sale of patent medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, etc., containing a percentage of alcohol.

The present Act is full of ambiguity and contradictions and evidently was drafted by some one who was not properly informed, as an evidence of which the License Department of the Government appears to be uncertain as to the meaning of certain sections, conflicting as they do with other portions of the Act.

In view of this uncertainty it will be wise for all druggists in this Province to be guided by the decision rendered in the cases against the Toronto druggists, as such decision will no doubt be used in many cases as a precedent should similar charges be laid.

In the meantime the Legislation Committee of the Council of the O.C.P. should take immediate steps to secure from the Legislature a definite construction of the Act as it stands, or else such amendments as will protect the retail druggist in his legitimate business. As far as we can ascertain there will not be any general legislation along these lines during the coming session and it will therefore be necessary that some steps be taken, and that promptly, to secure to the trade such protection as they can reasonably expect and which no legislator with any sense of justice can deny.

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION

We are pleased to notice that Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P. for Winnipeg, has lost no time in placing on the order paper a notice of motion relating to the question of the alcohol regulations.

He will move for a commission to inquire into and report upon a method by which alcohol can be used in legitimate and scientific and industrial operations, without increasing the danger of its use as a potable spirit. Mr. Bole's resolution declares that the regulation requiring two years' storage of alcohol after distillation tends to create a monopoly in the article, and increases the price, without increasing its usefulness in the manufacture of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, chemicals, dyes and scientific research; that the potable article costs in the Canadian market over twenty-five times more than the primary production, and therefore tends to restrict development in the lines mentioned and prohibits its use as an economical agent in the wider field of industrial activity.

No doubt the asking for a commission is the best expedient, and we trust that the outcome will be a relief from the burdensome over-tax which is entailed under the present regulations.

THE PRICE OF BOTTLES

Following up our article in last month's issue on this important question, we desire to emphasize a few further facts.

The dangerous dominancy exercised by the Glass Blowers Union, controlled by a foreign leadership, is one feature of the glass position that the Government, we think, ought to consider.

Apart altogether from the tariff, the bulky character of these goods and the consequent high rate of freight, the ordinary principles of trade

are set aside under the absolutism of this modern trade guild.

Each increased increment to the tariff fortifies the supremacy and increases the dangerous tendencies of this body.

It may be perfectly true, and probably is true, that manufacturers are powerless to meet the encroachments that from time to time are made by this foreign organization, and it appears to us that the Government is culpable in maintaining a tariff that still further permits the accomplishment of the extortionate demands of the Glass Blowers Union.

Our own view is that a moderate tariff would ultimately conduce to the advantage of the bottle producers, and having watched this matter carefully for a great many years, believe that the forethought, carefulness in management and the power of initiation essential to secure in every department of manufacture the greatest efficiency, the largest production and the lowest cost, owing to the peculiar conditions that have prevailed, have been set aside, due to the tariff on the one hand, and the Union on the other, and in respect to all these defects we, who consume and have to practise these qualities in the conduct of our business have to pay the shot.

It is quite true that such a modification of the tariff, as would bring about a more just labor condition, would for a time unsettle the trade conditions surrounding the production of glass bottles. And we think that the Government ought to be made to see that only in this way can normal trade and manufacturing conditions be established, and that in justice to the great consuming class that such action is imperatively called for.

We think it can be said, that unquestionably the producers of glass bottles in Canada have had a virtual picnic, not meaning by this that they have not had difficulties to overcome, but they have overcome these difficulties at the expense of the consumer and have not, as other business interests, worked these out at the expense of effort and the application of self-denying business principles. It is easy enough for any business interest to capitulate,—it is easy enough for any business interest to discount their difficulties by throwing their burdens on others, but we view it that the burdens surrounding the consumption of glassware in this country have become so great that we have a right to demand relief at the hands of the Government.

Now that is one side of the question,—the other is the co-operative alliance which exists in this country among glass producers, and which appears to be a trade agreement in restraint of trade.

What large consuming concern in Canada has been approached by a competing factory? Is there a firm whose business has been sought in the competitive way that business is sought in most other lines of business? All this proves conclusively that on a basis of combination each of us are relegated to some firm in particular, who are permitted to charge us to the extent that the tariff will enable them to accomplish.

We are very strongly in favor of a demand being made upon the Government for modification of the tariff on bottles. It is oppressive, plays into the hands of an exacting and dangerous foreign labor organization, it imposes undue taxation upon consumers of every class of glass manufactures, from the small vial to the finest productions in glass that are made in this country.

In regard to prices. We have only to look to the United States where the conditions are practically identical, and on comparing these prices with the prices that prevail in Canada it will be seen to what an extent we are made to pay toll.

We hope that the glass consuming interest will be brought together, and that the response to our statement of conditions actually prevailing will bring them together to devise means by which some of these conditions may be overcome.

THE NEED FOR RESOURCE

The business man has a host of risks to encounter which are more or less common to everyone engaged in trade, and it is on the manner in which he meets them that his prosperity or non-success largely depends. Since they cannot be avoided, a matter of the utmost importance is how to act so as to make the best of the circumstances whatever they may be. It is possible to transfer some risks of trade such as the possibility of loss from fire, burglary, the dishonesty of employes, etc., by means of insurance, but otherwise the business man has only his own effort, ingenuity, and resource to rely upon.

The whole course of business trading is full of uncertainties, and who can say that the conditions of the trade as we know them to-day will not be radically altered in the near future, and by circumstances over which we may have no control. It has happened before and it may happen again. The successful man of business to-day is he who has adapted himself to the needs of the present day, and is not content to conduct his business on the methods that obtained in a past generation. The present is with us, the future lies before us, while the past is gone and of no further account except it be in the experience that it has provided.

TO OBTAIN THE BEST RESULTS
always specify

Howards' Quinine & Salts

THE PUREST ON THE MARKET

Now sold to Canada by Howards & Sons, Limited,
at the same price as the Continental brands.

E. Merck
Darmstadt

St. Louis Exhibition 1904—Grand Prix and Gold Medal.
Headquarters for Medicinal, Analytical and Technical Chemicals.

PYROGALLIC ACID

Morphia, Codeia, Atropine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Veratrine, Quinine, Salicylic Acid, Santonine, Salol, Chloralhydrate, Creosote, Chloroform, Ether, Alcohol Tinctures, Paraldehyd, Bismuth Salts, Lithia Salts, Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Chrysarobin, Cumarin, Hydroquinone, Glycerophosphates, Cacodylates, Veronal, etc.

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"B & S" BRAND

MANUFACTURERS OF
COCAINE

"B & S" BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

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Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Limited, Montreal

"A man's taste is shown most clearly in his home." Cater to those with the greatest discrimination in choosing their home decorations.

If you carry

STAUNTON WALL-PAPERS

and properly present their exclusive advantages of design, coloring and finish, the town's best trade is assured to you.

From the finest down to the most moderate in price

STAUNTON WALL-PAPERS

represent the greatest values that are obtainable. They are the product of 50 years' successful experience in meeting the public's demand for interior decorations.

Write for Samples, sent prepaid.

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TORONTO, ONT.

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOME OF THE LINES YOU NEED:

Accordeons, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Standfast and Professional Strings for all instruments, Violins, Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos, Band Instruments, and a complete line of Trimmings.

The Nordheimer Co., Limited
15 King Street East Toronto

CRAIN
Monthly Account System

LOOSE-LEAF SYSTEMS CRAIN OTTAWA, ONT.

The Totals Only of the Accounts are Posted in the Ledger

THE old slow and laborious method of posting every item of an account from the day book to the ledger is agreeably missing in the Crain Monthly Account System.

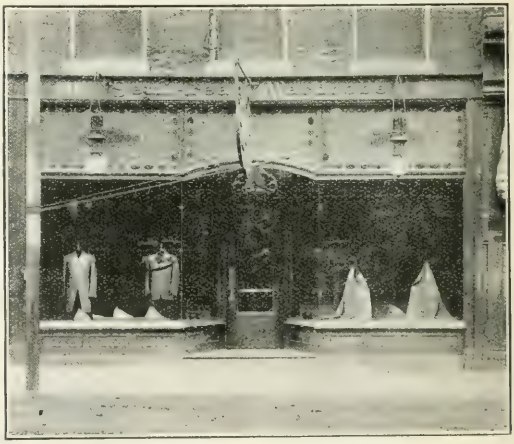
By the Crain method the accounts are written up in duplicate daily from the counter check books or blotter—always up to date.

At the end of the month, or other regular periods of rendering, the originals are torn out and sent to the customers, the duplicates removed and filed on a separate binder, and the *total monthly balance only posted in the ledger.*

Just think of that for economy of time and labor. Glad to mail our folder, "The Retail Dealer's Friend," with complete information.

THE ROLLA L. CRAIN CO., Limited
OTTAWA, Canada

TORONTO - - - 18 Toronto St.
MONTREAL - - - 28 Alliance Bldg.
WINNIPEG - - 11 Nanton Block.



UP-TO-DATE STORE FRONT, TORONTO
WITH
Luxfer Prism Transom and All-Glass Front
SEND FOR PARTICULARS
Luxfer Prism Co., Limited, 100 King St. W., Toronto

Why, then, is it that we are continually meeting with instances of men who are attempting to conduct business on old-fashioned lines, and without enterprise, in competition with smart, go-ahead concerns in which every detail that can be utilised to advantage is made use of? The contest is one-sided, the competitors too unevenly equipped for there to be any doubt as to the result. It is like fighting with the obsolete bow and arrow against modern military armament.

On every hand business competition is constantly getting more severe. There are no longer clearly defined spheres of influence which particular traders may regard as preserves, and to which they confine their attentions. The tendency nowadays is to widen the area of trade, and retailers seek to bring within their scope anything that they may conveniently trade in so long as it bears a profit.

THE SCARCITY OF DRUG CLERKS

In our correspondence columns this issue will be found letters taking up the drug clerks' view of the reason for the scarcity of clerks and in which the writers quite naturally attach the blame to the proprietors. None of us are very apt to blame ourselves or to assume any responsibility for exigencies which may arise such as the one under discussion. However, there are two sides to every question, and it is with the purpose of showing both views of this matter that we have brought up the question of "Scarcity of Drug Clerks."

There is no doubt of the sincerity of the writers in the opinions which they express, and although we may not agree with them in every particular, there is matter for serious thought in connection with what they say, and we are only too pleased to have both the proprietor and the clerk air their grievances, both real or supposed, through our columns.

THE LIFE OF TRADE

Enthusiasm is the life of trade and indifference is the death of trade. The truth of this precept has been demonstrated time and again and stands immutable. Healthy enthusiasm is always to be applauded. Not the irrational, headstrong ebullitions coming from those who imagine vainly that they know it all, but an enthusiasm born of confidence in goods and confidence in persons of ability to make goods move. Enthusiasm in advertising means precisely the same thing and its influence is making itself felt the world over. The timid advertiser never succeeds, the tentative advertiser sometimes, but the thoroughly enthusiastic advertiser always wins the goal of his ambition. It is the knowledge of men and things that makes the successful advertiser, and knowledge born of experience and of advice. Not a knowledge, however, emanating from a brain enthusiastic in its own belief.

A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION

In this issue we reproduce an article from the pen of Professor John Uri Lloyd on "Opium," this article being fully illustrated and containing much that will be found of real interest to our readers. No one is more capable of dealing with this subject than Professor Lloyd, not only from his thorough knowledge of drugs, etc., but also as a result of his extended travels. The article, the major portion of which we give, is reproduced from the "Eclectic Gleaner."

THE BUSINESS MAN'S HOBBY

The best hobby a man can have is his business. Now that does not mean that the best thing a man can ride is his business. A hobby is a thing a man takes "fun" out of, and if he can take fun out of his business so much the better for him and his business. The man who is in business only to make money is to be pitied, and if he has any sense he will quit it unless he can get something more out of it. There ought to be a good deal in a business outside of what a man gets in profits. There ought to be a larger outlook upon humanity, deeper sympathy, keener sense of responsibility, discipline for the mind and spirit, and many other good things; but with it all there ought to be that exhilaration that comes from sitting behind a good horse or controlling a perfect-running motor-car. Do you realize the joy of the master hand in handling your business, or do you feel the whip of inexorable slavery upon your shoulders as you crouch beneath the load?

THE GOLDEN RULE

In this issue we reproduce an editorial article from "The Pacific Druggist" on "The Golden Rule" as applicable to druggists in their dealings with the manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, proprietary medicines, etc.

No one is able to speak more authoritatively than the editor, Prof. A. M. Scarby, from his long experience in the drug business, and as a leading member of the A.Ph.A., and he deals with the subject in a way that must commend itself to the majority of pharmacists.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(By Our London Correspondent)

THE OLD AND THE NEW

Business in the drug and chemical markets during the year 1907 has been of a disappointing character. Speculative transactions have been few and far between owing, chiefly, to the stringency in the money market more particularly during the last quarter when the financial panic in America was to a large extent repeated on the English markets. It is true that the disappearance of speculative buying is not a very great misfortune, but there can be no doubt that where speculation is prevalent it usually follows that good, solid business can be done. It is noteworthy that orders from America which form the great proportion of the drug and chemical business in London were in the past year very meagre and in fact these orders are likely to remain meagre until credit is re-established in the United States on a firmer basis. In regard to retail pharmacy, the close of the year leaves chemists in much the same financial position as they were twelve months ago. While business has not been exceptionally bad, there is room for a greatly needed improvement. The tendency is still in the direction of mixed side lines as distinct from pure pharmacy which owing to the inroads of the dispensing doctor and the irrepressible quack is in danger of becoming altogether defunct.

MODERN PROBLEMS IN DISPENSING

This was the title of an able paper, read by Mr. James Grier, Ph.C., M.Sc., of Manchester, at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh. Mr. Grier said he agreed with Professor Meldola, in his recent address to the School of Pharmacy, London, that a knowledge of the action and uses of drugs should be included in the pharmaceutical curriculum. But two difficulties arose in this connection—first, the jealousy of the medical profession lest the pharmacist should become an out-and-out counter prescriber; and second, the difficulty under the present system, or rather want of system, of pharmaceutical education and training of imparting such knowledge. With regard to the first difficulty, it was the little knowledge which was the dangerous thing, and a better and fuller knowledge would only tend to make the pharmacist more cautious in the matter of counter prescribing. They had no wish to prevent any doctor dispensing his own medicines if he so choose, but what they did object to was when not having the necessary time himself he relegated that work to his wife, his housekeeper, his coachman, or any other unqualified person who might happen to be handy.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Prosecutions under this Act have been rather numerous lately, especially in the city of London. Within a few days three city chemists were summoned for having sold potassium iodide and cinchona mixture, which was deficient in cinchona alkaloids to the extent of 18 per cent.—of the minimum amount which should have been present in two cases and 32 per cent. in the other case. The prosecuting solicitor stated that twenty-three test prescriptions had been sent to various shops in the city, and out of that number only eleven had been accurately dispensed. No attempt at fraud was suggested, but the prosecution held that there was evidence of carelessness. The magistrates, who pointed out that they were quite aware of the importance of prescriptions being accurately dispensed, imposed fines of £5 and 17s. 6d. in two cases, and dismissed the third summons, owing to a doubt as to the actual amount of the deficiency. The cost of the alleged deficiency is so infinitesimal that speculation has been rife as to an explanation. The Pharmaceutical Journal says that "if the mixture compounded in accordance with the prescription is declared by the analyst to be at fault, the cause must obviously be found in one or more of the following circumstances: Incompetence or carelessness on the part of the compounder, dependence upon the accuracy of an inaccurately cast bottle, misplaced confidence in a manufacturer, or inaccuracy on the part of the analyst. It is not proposed to examine each of these circumstances in detail, but our information goes to show that instances have occurred, not necessarily in the city of London, in which compound tincture of cinchona has been used instead of the ordinary tincture; that reputed six-ounce bottles having an actual capacity of over six-and-a-half ounces have been used, the mixture not having previously been made up to the required amount in a measure glass; and that the tincture of cinchona as supplied by a manufacturer has been deficient in alkaloids."

AN UNFORTUNATE SALE.

William Herbert Hewett, a Brighton chemist, has been fined under the Pharmacy Act 40s. and costs, with £1 1s. advocate's fee, as the result of selling potassium cyanide to a person unknown and not having been introduced to him. The purchase was made by a man who said he wanted it for killing moths, but as a matter of fact he committed suicide by taking a large quantity of the poison. Considerable local interest was taken in the proceedings in consequence of some stringent remarks by the coroner who held an inquiry into the man's death on the indiscriminate sale of poisons.

Look for the Peruna Ads.

A tremendous campaign of advertising is now in progress to advance the sales of Peruna.

IT IS SURE TO INCREASE YOUR SALES

Where Grip and Catarrh prevails Peruna is recommended as a standard remedy for these ailments. Don't make a mistake by not having a full supply to meet the demands.

ONE OF THE FINEST OFFICE BUILDINGS IN THE WORLD

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, PERUNA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF PRICES:

One Dozen or Less	**$8.00**
Two Dozen Lots	**7.75**
Twelve Dozen Lots	**7.50**

PE-RU-NA TABLETS

[Put up in 50 cent boxes exclusively]

Per Dozen, $4.00. - Gross Lots $4 per Dozen, Less 5 Per Cent.

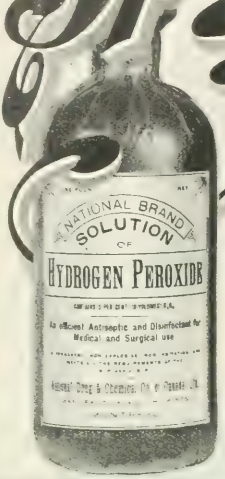
No doubt you are beginning to have orders for Peruna Tablets. If not you soon will. They are beginning to come to the front as a convenient, effective and safe remedy for catarrh.

Have you received our handsome WINDOW DISPLAY. If not write for one at once. FREE

THE PERUNA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Specify "National"



PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

3% 10 VOLUMES H_2O_2

ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE

NON-IRRITATING

KEEPS ITS FULL STRENGTH

MANUFACTURED BY

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

OF CANADA, LIMITED.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

Y. & S. LICORICE

THE OLD-FASHIONED REMEDY FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

Also the celebrated SCUDDER and M. & R. Stick Licorice and M. & R. Wafers

LOZENGES, Etc., Etc., and POWD. EXTRACTS and POWD. ROOT in convenient packages for the Trade.

ADVERTISING MATTER FURNISHED TO RETAIL DRUG STORES FOR COUNTER AND WINDOW DISPLAY

Applicants will Please State Which of the Above Brands is Used.

OUR SPECIALTIES FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

106-116 JOHN STREET - BROOKLYN, N.Y.

SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR.

The manufacture of synthetic, or artificial camphor, which has already been chronicled in these columns, formed the basis of an interesting article in a recent issue of the Indian Trade Journal, the article having special reference to the effect of the introduction on Japan. The event, says this periodical, marks a new era in certain industries in which the use of camphor is essential, and will possibly be the starting point of new commercial enterprise. In 1899, four years after the forests of Formosa became the property of Japan, the camphor industry was placed under Government monopoly, and the world became practically dependent on Japan for its supplies. In due course the price of camphor began to advance, and eventually reached such a figure that not only were industries dependent upon camphor crippled, but great encouragement was given to scientific research in the direction of finding a chemical substitute for the natural product, which was so difficult and so costly to obtain. Had it not been for the recent triumph of science there is a possibility that in course of time not only would Japan have held the monopoly of camphor production, but that country would have secured a predominant share in all those industries in which the use of camphor is required, including such important branches of commerce as the manufacture of celluloid, smokeless gunpowder, a certain class of disinfectants, and a number of popular medicines.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Richard A. Robinson, jun., barrister-at-law, pharmaceutical chemist, son of Mr. R. A. Robinson, late President of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been appointed by the Middlesex County Council to be Chief Officer to supervise the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the Weights and Measures Acts, and other Acts affecting traders in the County of Middlesex. Mr. Robinson was selected out of forty-six candidates for the position, the salary attached to which is £400 per annum.

MOSCOW'S OLD DRUG STORE

The greatest drug store in the world will be found in one of the most backward countries of the world. It exists, says the London Globe, in Moscow, and is 203 years old. Its title is the Old Nikolska pharmacy, and since 1833 it has been in the family of the present proprietor. It is a building of imposing dimensions, with many departments, including one of professional education for the staff, which numbers seven hundred persons. They make up about two thousand prescriptions a day, and so perfect is the organization that an error is seldom recorded.—The Trio.

CARD INDEX FOR PRESCRIPTIONS

By Jacob Diner.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

This motto should be prominently displayed in every prescription department, and no trouble or labor should be too much to enforce it. When one considers that in every line of business old and antiquated methods have long ago given way to modern systems we must ponder why the prescription department, one of the most important factors of daily existence, still clings to its ancient way of doing business.

However, I shall not enlarge upon the necessity of adopting more modern methods in the checking and filing of prescriptions. The need of this must be apparent to every druggist who has not yet forgotten how to think; but I will briefly describe a system which I have in use, and which is so inexpensive as to be within reach of every pharmacist in the land.

From any first class stationery store, or preferably from one making a specialty of card index business, you can obtain a card. (Sample shown). The cost per 1,000 is $1.25, and this can be shaded somewhat when buying in large quantities. A box to hold these cards can be purchased at very small cost, about $4.50 for a two-drawer cabinet, each drawer holding 1,000 cards, and transfer cases holding 1,500 cards can be had at about 30 cents each.

After a prescription is compounded the clerk who made up the recipe turns the original recipe face down, and from memory copies on the card just what he used in filling the recipe. If there is another clerk in the store he then checks up with him, one man reading the original recipe, the other checking on the card what has actually been used in the compounding of this recipe. Then anything else that is of importance, such as modus operandi, excipient, etc., is noted on the card. The original recipes can be kept on a simple file, and when a sufficient number have accumulated they may be stored away in cigar boxes, with the first and last number plainly marked on the outside of the box.

Repetitions are filled from the cards, noting the date and name of clerk (also checker, if such there be) on card (as indicated in sample).

From the same firm where you get your cards you may also obtain what is known as guide

*Read at the 1907 meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

cards. These cards protrude a little over the regular cards, and on the prominent part can be marked the first number of each 100, thus enabling you to readily locate the number you want, since it must be between the two guide cards beginning and ending that 100 of which the number you are looking for is a part.

As to the advantages of this system:

1. You have a check on yourself every time after you fill a recipe.

2. In refilling a recipe you do not have to decipher anew the almost always illegible handwriting of the M.D. (particularly illegible after time and paste have done their work).

3. In repeating a recipe you have only one recipe before you, and can not by accidentally glancing on the recipe above or below (as is the case with recipes pasted in a book) make a mistake.

4. Two clerks can fill recipes at the same time without pulling the old cumbersome book away from each other.

5. You can make annotations on cards which you can not always, for want of space or other reasons, make on the original.

6. By keeping tab on the repetitions you always have a complete history of the recipes before you, which very often proves of importance, particularly in cases of litigation. The trouble and expense connected with carrying out this system are so small as to hardly deserve any consideration.

NEW METHOD OF FORMALDEHYDE DISINFECTION

According to Huber and Buckel (Munch. med. Woch.), the following is the simplest method of disinfecting with formaldehyde: For every 50 cubic meters of space 3 liters of formaldehyde solution, 3 kilos of freshly burned lime and 9 liters of boiling water are used. The room to be disinfected is rendered air tight in the usual manner. An 80-liter (say 20-gallon) wooden or tin vessel is called into operation. First the lime is put in, then the water and finally the formaldehyde. In a few minutes the lime slakes. While part of the formaldehyde combines with the lime, the remainder is given off together with steam. The room quickly becomes filled with an opaque vapor, from which soon an abundance of moisture is deposited. The disinfectant action continues for six hours. The addition of permanganate of potassium, sodium peroxide or other substances rich in oxygen, hastens the reaction. The lime residue can be utilized for disinfecting the stools, etc. After the disinfection is completed, the formaldehyde can be neutralized by ammonia, so as to render the room fit for occupance, by placing in it a suitable vessel containing 1 kilo of freshly burned lime, 3½ liters of boiling water and 1½ liter of ammonia water (concentrated). After that the room should be aired.

CULICIDES

The relative value of culicides has been investigated by the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. (J.A.M.A.). The fumes of pyrofume, a liquid derived by fractional distillation from pine wood, are deadly to the mosquito, but if they are much concentrated they soften varnish and leave deposits on surfaces. The liquid is, moreover, very inflammable. The fumes of camphor-phenol possess no powers of penetration, diffuse poorly, and are diminished in efficacy by low temperatures. Sulphur has long been used in quarantine practice, and it has proved effective in tests demanding all the necessity for penetration and diffusion likely to be found in practical fumigation, but its fumes are in a measure destructive. If it were not for this it would meet all the requirements of a gaseous culicide.—The Medical Times.

NUGGETS OF BUSINESS TRUTH

Better to sell a customer too little than too much. The man who buys too little will come back for more. The man you over-sell will never come back.

Just remember that people may think of the price while they are making the purchase, but they think of the quality while they are using the goods. Sell the highest possible quality every time.

It doesn't pay to recommend goods a bit higher than they will stand. A customer fooled that way once won't give you a second chance.

Read every trade journal that comes into the store. It will do you no harm to have the boss see that you are interested, and it will do you no end of good to see what's going on elsewhere in your line.

Greet every customer as soon as he comes in. If you can't wait on him at once, at least find out if possible what he wants so as not to keep him waiting needlessly.

If you work in a slipshod store, see that no suspicion can attach to you for any money that may disappear. Avoid even the least appearance of evil.

Misrepresenting goods is taking chances with your reputation. There may be ways in which it is worth while to take chances, but never with your reputation.—Frank Farrington.

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE

WARD'S
SAFETY
RAZOR

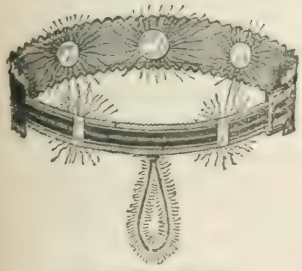
THE BEST OF ALL
SAFETY RAZORS.

The razor with the sliding stroke
Cuts the hair cleanly, just like the barber does. Is not a "scrape"
The "Ward" will please where all others have failed.
We are the agents in Canada

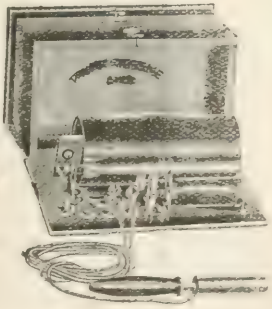
The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

You Double Your Money on the North Star Double Deck



ELECTRIC BELTS
cure while you sleep



CLASS X MASSAGE
The most efficient massage
appliance of the age

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE—now is the time to introduce Electricity to your customers. **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,** and Other Troubles subject to the cold weather, relieved and cured by means of Electricity. New catalogue just issued. Send for it—do it now.

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited. 145 Wellington Street West Toronto——————Canada

LYMAN'S
Chamois Vests, Chest and Lung Protectors

GENTS' CHAMOIS VESTS

			Dozen
Flannel Lined, Knitted Sides to fit form,	32-in	chest at	$16.50
" " "	34	"	19.00
" " "	36	"	20.00
" " "	38	"	21.00
" " "	40	"	22.00
" " "	42	"	25.50
" " "	44	"	28.00

LADIES' CHAMOIS VESTS

			Dozen
Flannel Lined, Knitted Sides to fit form,	32-in.	chest at	$19.00
" " "	34	"	20.00
" " "	36	"	21.00
" " "	38	"	22.00
" " "	40	"	24.50
" " "	42	"	27.00

Felt Chest Protectors	Small at $4.50 per dozen Medium at $5.00 per dozen Large at $5.50 per dozen
Felt Chest and Lung Protectors	Small at $8.00 per dozen Medium at $9.00 per dozen Large at $10.00 per dozen
Chamois Chest Protectors, Flannel Lined	Small at $6.00 per dozen Medium at $7.00 per dozen Large at $9.00 per dozen
Chamois Chest and Lung Protectors Flannel Lined	Small at $10.00 per dozen Medium at $14.00 per dozen Large at $17.00 per dozen

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Many a sale is lost by not having reference at hand —above goods are not boxed, and can be mailed.

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited - Toronto

Wholesale Druggists

SPONGE BAGS

We carry the largest and best selected Stock in Canada, including all the latest designs and patterns.

Travelling Rolls, Children's Waterproof Diap rs, Wash Cloths (Squares)

And Everything in Rubber and Elastic Goods.

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

THE GRIFFITHS, DIXON CO'Y

TORONTO LIMITED

MENTION THE NAME

"EDISON"

and it creates interest. Start an Edison Phonograph going and it attracts attention. You should develop the Edison business in your territory. . . . . .

Edison Phonographs

sell where no other talking machine will sell, because our advertising has convinced people that of all talking machine ideas the Edison is the best. Write us or the nearest Edison jobber about it. . . .

National Phonograph Company
104 Lakeside Avenue ORANGE, N. J.

QUEBEC - C. Robitaille, 320 Rue St. Joseph
ST. JOHN - W. H. Thorne & Co Limited, 42-46 Prince William Street
TORONTO - R. S. Williams & Sons, Co., 143 Yonge Street
VANCOUVER M. W. Waitt & Co., 558 Granville Street
WINNIPEG - R. S. Williams & Sons, Co., 121 Princess Street

Trade Notes

Wm. Haines has purchased the drug business of Dr. Robillard, Ottawa, Ontario.

The drug stock of Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Saskatchewan, was injured by fire.

Charles Hultgren has disposed of his drug and stationery business at Crossfield, Alberta.

J. M. Standish has purchased the drug business of N. A. Lawson, Chippawa, Ontario.

The assets of La Compagnie Medicines, Patentees Francaise, have been sold.

The drug stock of J. E. Livernois, Quebec city, Quebec, was damaged by fire.

The Dominion Pharmacal Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, have made an assignment.

Merrick Thomas has purchased the drug store of Mr. Hultgren, Crossfields, Alberta.

The Master Soap Specialty Co. has been incorporated; head office, Toronto, Ontario.

W. T. Pearce has purchased the drug business of J. G. Wright, Toronto Junction, Ontario.

M. Albert has purchased the drug business known as the National Pharmacy, Montreal, Quebec.

T. C. Noice has purchased the drug business of R. E. Crane, 412 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

G. C. Burton has registered as sole owner of the drug business of Thompson & Co., Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

The Dominion Chemical Co., Ltd., has been incoporated; capital, $100,000; head office, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade at Lockwood, Saskatchewan, says there is a good opening in that place for a drug store.

The John F. Taylor Pharmacal Company, Limited, of Weston, Ontario, has been incorporated; capital stock, $40,000.

J. R. Cameron has purchased the drug businesses of A. F. Gledhill and W. F. Rook at Rapid City, Manitoba.

V. Vanstone has retired from the International Drug Co., St. Stephen, New Brunswick, the partnership being dissolved.

A winding up order has been granted in the matter of the Phoenix Sundry Co., Ltd., dealers in druggist sundries, Montreal, Quebec.

The Brayley Drug Co., Ltd., has been incorporated under a Dominion charter; capital, $75,000; head office, St. John, New Brunswick.

J. A. McDonald has opened a drug store at Wapella, Saskatchewan.

F. W. Bradley has opened a drug store in Mortlack, Saskatchewan.

Leslie G. Henderson has purchased two retail drug businesses owned by the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., and situated one at the corner of Georgia and Granville Streets, and the other at Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Dunlay Drug Co., Ltd., Stettler, Alberta, has been incorporated.

Dr. J. F. C. Tindall is opening a drug store at Flinton, Ontario.

Dr. Geo. M. Fish is opening a drug store at Brougham, Ontario.

Dr. J. F. Campbell is opening a drug store at Sombra, Ontario.

J. H. Hallet has succeeded W. Haldenby at 391 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

The Consolidated Optical Co., Toronto, Ontario, has been incorporated.

Chas. Hultgren, druggist, Crossfield, Alberta, has disposed of his business.

Thomas Little has disposed of his drug business at Lemberg, Saskatchewan.

The drug store of William Kennedy, Sunnyside, Prince Edward Island, was destroyed by fire.

The Victoria Perfumer Company has commenced business at Victoria, British Columbia.

The Standard Chemical Co., Toronto, Ontario, has increased its capital stock to $2,000,000.

J. R. Cameron has purchased the drug business of W. F. Rood, Rapid City, Manitoba.

J. R. Cameron has purchased the drug business of A. F. Gledhill, Rapid City, Manitoba.

Lumar & Co., manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, have registered at Montreal, Quebec.

The drug store of G. H. L. Armstrong, Richard's Landing, Ontario, was destroyed by fire.

Frank A. Gray has opened a new drug store at the corner of King and Queen Streets, Toronto.

A. E. Longmore is managing director of the M. E. Van Zant Co., in place of Mr. Harold Foot, who has gone with the Broadway Drug Company, corner of College and Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

CONVICTIONS.

Inspector Grant visited Trenton, Ontario, and secured a conviction of A. E. Defoe for keeping open shop without license and also selling poisons, and was fined $40.00.

W. B. McCallum, of Tilsonburg, Ontario, was convicted for keeping open shop without license, and was fined $40.00 and costs.

G. B. McConnell, Port Burwell, Ontario, was fined $20.00 and costs for keeping open shop.

Alex. Stuart, druggist, Windsor, Ontario, was fined $20.00 and costs, before P. M. Bartlett, for keeping open shop.

P. H. Morrison, Bloor and Givens Street, Toronto, successor to the J. Albert Thompson Co., was fined $20.00 and costs before Magistrate Kingsford for keeping open shop without paying fee.

VANCOUVER NOTES

The retail drug business which has been carried on for some years under the name of the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd., and which was acquired by Henderson Bros., in 1902, and passed to the National Drug & Chemical Co., when Henderson Bros. became associated with it—is being disposed of, the Executive of the N. D. & C. Co. having decided to confine themselves strictly to the wholesale business.

Messrs. J. M. Atkins and H. H. Watson, who, from the formation of the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co. have been actively connected with the company, have purchased three of the stores, viz., the one at the corner of Granville and Dunsmuir Streets; that at the corner of Abbott and Cordova Streets (known as "The Owl"), and one at the corner of Hastings Street and Westminster Avenue. Messrs. Atkins and Watson carry with them the old name, viz., "The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd."

Leslie G. Henderson, son of T. M. Henderson, and a graduate of the O. C. P. of 1906, has acquired two of the stores—the one on the corner of Granville and Georgia Streets, immediately opposite the Hotel Vancouver, and which will be known as the "Georgia Pharmacy," and the store in Mount Pleasant, which will be known as "Mount Pleasant Pharmacy."

C. D. Gilanders, for some years manager of the original McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.'s store on Cordova Street, has acquired that one, and will run it as the "Central Drug Store."

W. E. Law, who is favorably known in the east end of the city, has bought the store upon the corner of Granville and Davie Streets. This will be managed by Mr. C. Green, and will be known as "Law's Drug Store."

There still remains one store to be disposed of—that on the corner of Cambie and Cordova Streets.

DRUGGISTS PROSECUTED

The newly appointed License Inspector for the city of Toronto has started a campaign aimed at the prosecution of druggists for alleged breach of the Ontario License Act. Summonses have been issued against a number of local druggists based, we understand, on the supposition that the articles sold, contained more than the requisite amount of alcohol to preserve the contents, being in excess of the percentage allowed by law, and also that these sales were an infraction of clause 52 of the Act.

The Inspector secured bottles of several makes of malt extracts and had an analysis made, which, it is claimed, showed that they contained from 10 to 15 per cent. of alcohol.

The prosecutions, we understand, are intended as test cases, in order that judgment may be rendered as to what or may not be sold, and the decision will be looked for with interest by all druggists in the Province of Ontario.

At the request of the Crown Attorney the defendants were remanded for a week.

Just as we go to press the charges against James Bright of the Rossin House Drug Store, Toronto, for selling a bottle of Peruna, which the public analyst claimed contained 22 per cent. of alcohol, and against W. J. Mitchell, corner of Wilton Avenue and Sumach Streets, for breaking the law in selling a bottle of "Hofbrau," a malt extract, were both held over for a week in order to have a further analysis made. These will, we understand, be made test cases.

At the same sitting of the Police Court, Eustace Kelly, a clerk in the drug store of J. W. Ross, 498 Queen Street East, and J. A. Gallagher, druggist, 485 King Street East, were each fined $50 and costs for selling liquor without a license.

Frank Richardson, a clerk in Schofield's drug store, Elm Street, was fined $25 and costs for contravention of the Medical Act by prescribing for a customer, the informer in this case being a female detective, Mrs. Fenn.

AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS

The old established Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer is now known as Mrs. Allen's Hair Color Restorer, and is still a great favorite and a good seller.

The Paas Dye Co., of Newark, N. J., advertise their famous Easter Egg Dyes this month. You cannot go astray in putting in a stock. Read their advertisement carefully.

This is the season when chamois vests, lung and chest protectors and goods of this description are in greatest demand. Lyman Bros. & Co. are offering a fine assortment.

Music and musical instruments are one of the most interesting and profitable side lines handled by the trade. Three of the leading Canadian firms are offering their goods to the trade through our columns. The R. S. Williams, Son & Co., Limited, Whaley, Royce & Co., and Nordheimer's, Limited, all Toronto houses, have their announcements in this issue.

ESTABLISHED 1833

Allen's

Pure Essential Oils

GO FURTHEST AND ARE THEREFORE

BEST VALUE

SANDAL WOOD

CLOVE
CARDAMOM
CUBEB
CORIANDER
DILL
ORRIS ROOT
ENGLISH
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Order from your Wholesale House and Insist on Original Containers

SWEET ALMOND OIL

ALLEN'S

1, 5, 10 and 40 lb. Tins

Expressed from genuine ALMONDS only, answers all the requirements of the P B. 1898, U. S. P. 8th Revision, etc

MANUFACTURED BY

Stafford Allen and Sons, Limited

Distillers of Essential Oils, etc.
Manufacturers of
Pharmaceutical Preparations

London, E.C.
and Long Melford, England

COWAN'S

LIQ. AMMON. FORT.

PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums.

BORIC ACID, Merck and English.

CARB. AMMON. 5 lb and 10 lb. cans, kegs and casks.

CHLOR. AMMON., kegs and casks.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED
3 DALHOUSIE STREET
MONTREAL

SOUTHALLS'

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES—The Original and Best.

Southalls' Accouchement Sets
Containing All Requisites, in Three Sizes.

Southalls' Sheets for Accouchement
And Other Sanitary Specialties.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY LIMITED
BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Agent for Canada J. M. SCHEAK
CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

For Lame Horses

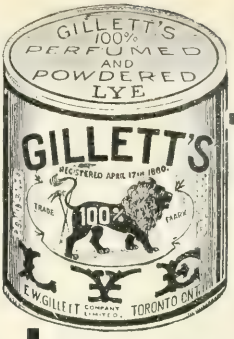
50 YEARS' SUCCESS

Gives a Good Profit Retails at $1 and $2

IT IS BRITISH!

Write for Illustrated Booklet and Particulars

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
MONTREAL
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
WINNIPEG



GILLETT'S LYE
HAS MANY USES.

It makes soap. It cleans baths, sinks, pans, cans, dishes, drains, closets, etc., and everything pertaining to the home. It's a fine disinfectant.

GILLETT'S CAUSTIC SODA.
GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR.
(Chemically Pure).

Should be sold by every druggist in Canada.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT
COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

EVERY CANADIAN DRUGGIST
SHOULD STOCK THE

HARMSWORTH PUBLICATIONS

They sell better in Canada than any other British Journals. May we send you free specimen copies? If so, write to our agent—

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Harmsworth Publications
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Signs, Window Strips, Formulae, Etc., Cheerfully Forwarded Free and Prepaid, to the Trade upon Request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Company
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.
GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION

Editor Canadian Druggist.

Dear Sir.

A great deal has been published at various times and in practically every Drug Journal in this and the neighboring country about what the clerk should be or do, or perhaps under that ancient heading "Dont's for Clerks," while the writers ignore the fact completely that a great deal depends on the attitude of the "boss" toward that clerk and even other people, whether the clerk is a success or not.

There is abundant proof of that statement in the fact that many an able and competent man has had to give up a position owing to the treatment he received and given to understand he was no good while the next manager wouldn't let him go on any account.

In the last issue of the Canadian Druggist, appeared one of those articles referred to, which might be reviewed and somewhat interchanged to read as follows :

"Useful Hints for 'Bosses' "

Don't try to make out your clerk doesn't know anything in front of a customer ; he may know just a little more than you, as educational standards are higher now than formerly.

Don't get "sore" at a customer and take it out on the clerk.

Don't make rules you cannot keep yourself and expect the clerk to keep them.

Don't forget that the clerk's sales and general work depend on how you use him.

Don't treat your clerk like a dog or slave, he is free-born too and it may be just a little more of a gentleman than you are.

Don't growl if your clerk takes an extra five or ten minutes at meal hours on quiet days.

The other "Hints" in the previous article are quite applicable to "bosses" without any changing.

In conclusion a few more hints might aid some "bosses" in retaining a good man.

Don't expect as much of your clerk who works 14 or 15 hours every day without any time for recreation and scarcely time for decent rest, as your neighbor does of his clerk who only works 10 or 12 hours and has one afternoon a week off.

Give your clerk a chance for a little fresh air; he needs it as well as you do.

Don't expect the clerk to be on the continual move from opening to closing time ; let him stand still for a few minutes occasionally.

Put confidence in your clerk. Don't go out of town for a day then run around to your neighbors to see how business was for fear your clerk didn't look after things properly. He is sure to know about it, and then you are the loser.

Don't ask your clerk to do double work while you are holidaying, then let him take his holiday without pay.

A little acknowledgment of appreciation goes a long way.

Try to adapt yourself a little to your clerk, don't expect him to come all the way ; he may have some ideas that will help you.

Consider your clerk your equal, let him see it ; don't try to make him feel inferior, for then he will feel exactly the opposite with dire results.

Don't expect one clerk to be everything from floor scrubber to pro-manager. Don't ask him to do anything you would not do yourself.

Above all be honorable and honest in all dealings both with customers and clerks, don't sell to one person for $1.00 the exact duplicate of what you sold the other fellow for $1.50, it isn't fair or honest. Don't make one ounce go where two should have been. Don't tell somebody else what you think of your clerk, tell it to his face if you are a man.

A great deal of valuable space has already been taken up but it is to be hoped not in vain, so

Here's to every man who is a man,
Long may he live
But powder him who's not a man
And put him through the sieve.

H. Joen.

Jan. 5, 1908.

Dear Editor :

In glancing over your December number of Canadian Druggist I noticed an article headed "The Scarcity of Drug Clerks" in which this scarcity was attributed to the great demand for qualified clerks in the United States and the Canadian West, also to long hours, longer apprenticeship small remuneration, etc.

To any one who will give the subject a few moments serious consideration the reason will be quite apparent, i.e. inadequate remuneration. In recent years the cost of living has so increased without a corresponding increase in stipend that the qualified drug clerk is forced to either of two alternatives, that of giving up the attempt to live by his profession and turning his hand to something else as a means of obtaining a livelihood, or if he has any capital at all and a friend to back him risking his little all in a business of his own. Therefore the remedy rests with the employer of drug labor. Many young men would

be quite satisfied to work for a wage rather than attempt to run a business of their own provided that wage was enough to give them a decent living.

During last summer there came under my observation a case of an honor graduate of Ontario College of Pharmacy being practically forced to work for the starvation wage of $10 a week in a large department store in this city. Such wages should be legislated against, as also the extreme hours and herein lies the only remedy for the present absurd state of affairs in the Canadian Drug Profession.

Sincerely yours,

E. J. P.

THE LICENSE ACT

The Editor The Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—Referring to my communication under date of Dec. 17, I have had some correspondence with Mr. Saunders, the chief of the license branch, regarding the matter, and have received from him the following, which may be of interest to some of your readers.

Ontario Druggist.

Toronto, Dec. 19, 1907.

Dear Sir,—Since writing you yesterday, I have further considered the subject of your letter. It would appear to be not improbable that this question may be transferred to the courts for the purpose of obtaining a judicial interpretation of the Act, and it is perhaps prudent that I should not further discuss the matter. The phraseology of the Act could no doubt be improved, and when the question is up for discussion your communication will be duly considered.

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. E. Saunders,

Chief Officer.

CARBONIC ACID BATHS

Formerly the apotheker received only an occasional order for carbonic acid baths, but to-day, according to the Apotheker Zeitung, the demand for such baths is quite considerable. This is due to the fact that physical curative agents have become popular in medical practice. The wonderful success of the baths at Nauheim has induced chemical industry to procure artificial substitutes. The first substitutes were only effervescing mixtures; giving only large gas bubbles, and, being therefore destitute of massage-effects, they accomplished nothing. It is now understood that only minute gas bubbles in great multitudes affect physiologically the peripheral nerve endings, which is enhanced by the effect of heat and cold, due to the minute bubbles of gas densely covering the entire surface of the body. Thus the genuine carbonic acid bath combines a physiological effect with the chemical one.

Much experimental work in clinics shows that "Dr. Tucker's baths with the cushion" meets these requirements. The patented method of packing the cushion yields the gas in the minute bubbles, just as do the natural springs. His employment of formic acid to liberate the gas from the carbonate has the advantage of causing the gas to act as a strong irritant. Whether these baths are also effective on account of an absorption of the gas remains a mooted question.

DRUGS IN FOODSTUFFS

Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, of the United States, reported to the House Committee on Agriculture the results of exhaustive experiments conducted by the Bureau to determine the poisonous effect on the human system of such drugs as borax, benzoic acid, benzoate of soda, sulphate of copper, sulphur dioxide, formaldehyde and salacylic acid, when contained in foodstuffs. Dr. Wiley said that the expulsion of these and kindred drugs from the body is perfomed almost entirely by the kidneys, and that he is satisfied the term of American life will be lengthened if the use of such drugs in foods were wholly discontinued. He said he was convinced that kidney disease, so prevalent among Americans, is partly the result of constant introduction into the system of such preservative substances as benzoate of soda, carried in foods. Discussing sulphur dioxide and its injurious effects, Dr. Wiley told the committee of a discovery just made by him that salt solution is a perfect substitute for sulphur in the whitening and drying of fruit. He exhibited samples of apples dried experimentally by the Bureau. The sulphured fruit was not so white or tender as the salt cured.

KEEP HIM

If you have a man in your employ that is a little slow—slower than you like—but he does his work well, is always looking after your interests, doing his work methodically, picking up and caring for little things, careful that his time is occupied in your service, does not object if he works a little over-time, if any emergency arises, in fact, approves of it—never grumbles at his task, but does it with care, whatever is set apart for him—never encourages insubordination of others, but rather discourages it, keep him. You might get a better man, but ten to one you will get a worse one when all the little things are taken into account.—Clayworker.

"The National Idea"
Is Quality First

To manufacture a brand of chemicals second in quality to none. Prove it by trying any of the following:

Potass. Iodide
In 1-lb. bottles and 1-lb. cartons.

Bismuth Subnit.
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Bismuth Salicylate

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Iodine Resublimed

Iodoform

Caffein Citrate

Bromoform

Silver Nitrate

Soda Benzoate

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Mercury Biniode

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A full line carried in stock by the Toronto Branch

The National Drug and Chemical Co'y
Limited

Paas Egg Dyes

Paas Union Package Tablets

Is a Combination Package. It contains
8 Tablets (Solid Colors) and 6 Transfer-o-s.

The tablets are cleanly and convenient—a great improvement on the dusty, dirty powders—and give any number of beautiful colors. The Transfer Sheets decorate eggs with pictures of the **New "Buster Brownies," Humpty Dumpty Designs (Uncle Sam, Japanese, &c.), Rabbits, Gnomes, Children's Names and other designs.**

PAAS is the **only Tablet Dye** and the only package containing all the above in each five-cent envelope

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IF you like selling Proprietary goods and patents at a bare margin of profit, or in many cases at cost;

IF you are what is generally designated a **Cutter,** it is not necessary to read any further, as the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, do not sell to **Cutters.**

BUT IF you want to double your sales and get the very best sellers in America;

IF you want to increase your profit 400%;

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C. D. S. Bromi-Lax-ine, GRIP AND COLD CURE
C. D. S. Four Pines, for COUGHS AND COLDS
C. D. S. Germoleum, DISINFECTANT
C. D. S. Germoleum, SHEEP DIP
C. D. S. Premium Prescription Kidney Pill
C. D. S. Septol ANTISEPTIC

and thirty other good sellers already on the market, controlled by a Syndicate composed of the most influential Retail Druggists in Canada. We believe the Syndicate Stock is already over subscribed, but the Capital is to be increased, and if you have not affiliated already, we recommend you to write at once, and if the list is not closed in your City you may get in on the next allotment, by writing

The Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited

LONDON - - CANADA

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The

British Pharmaceutical Codex

BY AUTHORITY OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

This work, which has been in course of preparation for more than four years, contains hundreds of formulæ for new and improved galenical preparations, and is

AN IMPERIAL DISPENSATORY

for the use of medical practitioners and pharmacists. The volume contains 1,434 medium 8vo. pages, and includes the most recent information respecting all drugs and medicines in common use throughout the British Empire, the descriptions of the various substances being supplemented by chemical and pharmacological notes, with suggestions as to

THE BEST METHODS OF PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING THE REMEDIES.

The work is rendered especially valuable to medical practitioners by reason of the information it contains regarding the properties of drugs and the conditions and diseases in which galenical preparations are usually given. The notes on the properties of drugs have been prepared under the guidance of Dr. W. E. Dixon, Professor of Pharmacology, King's College, London, and are not mere excerpts from medical literature, but original and concise descriptions of physiological action, which should assist medical practitioners to formulate a rational therapy, and to construct their prescriptions in a scientific and practical manner.

Price three dollars fifty cents ($3.50), post free.

ORDERS, ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES, MAY BE SENT DIRECT TO

The Publisher, B.P.C., 72 Great Russell St., London, W.C.

Or to "THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST," - - 15 Toronto Street, Toronto

THE KING'S DRUGGIST

Kings, like other mortals, are subject to numerous ills, and frequently require the aid of the physician—far more frequently than is recorded, in fact. While an innumerable number of men and women have been murdered by tampering with the medicines they were taking, such a case is unknown among royalty of our days.

Recently one of our representatives had the good fortune to meet a gentleman who has dispensed medicines for practically every member of our royal family, and this gentleman was good enough to throw some light on the subject.

In preparing physic for royalty, naturally all precautions are taken that the drugs are of the greatest purity. This does not suffice, however, for it might be possible for some evil person to obtain a position, by hook or crook, in the establishment where the royal medicines are dispensed.

Accordingly such elaborate precautions are taken which render it a matter of impossibility for any mistake to occur either accidental or premeditated. Even if an anarchist were employed in the dispensary, all his attempts to do harm would be quite futile.

A special royal messenger takes the prescription to the royal dispensary, and there the exact time and date it is handed in is recorded, and the person who receives the envelope initials the record. Then the prescription is passed into a room, used for no other purpose than dispensing these medicines. The greatest precautions are taken in keeping not merely the room properly locked, but every cupboard containing the various drugs.

Inside the dispensary are a number of prescription books, each member of the royal family having a special book. The books are safeguarded in every way, even so far as being protected with massive fittings and special locks; needless to say, the books are always locked, excepting at the time when an entry is made.

The keys of these locks are again fastened in a special stronghold, which is sealed with special devices in such a way that it would be impossible to tamper with them without some trace being left.

The actual dispensing is done by two chemists, who thus form a check on each other. As soon as the prescription reaches these men, the prescription book is unlocked, and the senior dispenser enters a copy of the prescription, the entry being checked by his junior.

Next, the particular cupboards are unlocked, and the requisite ingredients are withdrawn, every precaution being taken. Not only are the drugs, weights and quantities checked by the two men, but the water itself is subjected to various delicate tests. It is scarcely necessary to add that after every safeguard has been taken, the drugs themselves are carefully analyzed.

The medicines are checked by every delicate process imaginable, and then carefully packed and placed in a special case, which is then carefully locked. The lock provided is exceptionally secure and complicated, and possesses two keys, one of which is kept at the dispensary, while in the case of the King the other is in possession of His Majesty. Thus it is impossible for the medicines to be tampered with after they have left the laboratory.

During the whole of these complicated processes, the two dispensers never lose sight of their charge, and they check each other in every imaginable way. The locked case is then handed over to a confidential person, who then conveys it to the royal personage for whom it is intended. The dispensers then carefully lock up and seal the articles and utensils which have been used.

The medicines at last go through further severe checking by the royal physician, which completes the elaborate processes. By these devices it is quite impossible for the royal medicines to be tampered with in any way.—Answers (England).

ART IN THE STORE

The time was, and not so very long ago, either, when the store keeper felt that all that was necessary to draw trade was to have the goods on hand which the public desired, and that the plainest and most unattractive store would enjoy as large a trade as the most beautiful. It was thought that people came to the store simply to buy goods, and he who sold what the public wanted need give but little thought to the appearance of his mercantile establishment. But times have changed, and to-day merchants vie with each other in making their stores artistically beautiful and so attractive that people visit them not only to purchase goods, but to feast their eyes upon the beauties which the upholsterer and furnisher have combined to render these mercantile establishments attractive.

Not only in the matter of necessary furnishings, but in artistic embellishments, the store of to-day vies with the studio of the artist and the salon of the leader of society, and the use of art statuary is by no means uncommon in first class retailing business houses. Modern art has received an upward impulse through the combination with the modern means of lighting, and some of the beauties of these modern establishments are the combined efforts of the electrician and the sculptor, where electric lights play an important part in making the fixtures most effective and attractive.

O.C.P. NOTES

The O.C.P. hockey team is scheduled to play Trinity, on January 31st, for the Jennings cup.

Monday night, January 20th, was Theatre night at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, when the O.C.P. with Varsity witnessed a good play, "Old Heidelburg," with Miss Conquest in the leading role.

A basketball team is in the course of formation, which will enter the Inter-Faculty League.

Plecavol is a trade name for para-amidobenzoyl-eugenol, which is recommended for use in dentistry as a pulp-capping and root-filling antiseptic material and a remedy for pulpitis.—Pharm. Centralh.

Train your mind to select the important part of your work first, to leave minor details to others, or until such time as you can safely give them attention.—Spare Moments.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The usual monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Association was held Jan. 16th, with a fair attendance, Mr. F. W. McLean, Chairman, presiding at the meeting.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. J. A. Austin presented the report of the Sunday Observance Committee, which read as follows:

To the Toronto Druggists' Association:

Gentlemen, Your Committee on Sunday Observance beg leave to report as follows:

1. That a considerable number of druggists are still adhering to the hours of business adopted by the Association.

2. A probably larger number have adopted hours which are more convenient for each individual case, and are closed part of the day.

3. A small number keep open shop all day.

4. That the sales of unnecessary articles has been largely curtailed in the majority of the stores and business is fairly well confined to legitimate lines.

5. We regret that so many of the druggists still persist in lighting up their windows brilliantly on Sunday night as late as ten and some until eleven o'clock.

6. It has been reported to your Committee that there are still a few druggists who continue to so flagrantly violate the law, that only at the urgent request of your Committee has the L. D. Alliance refrained from having the offenders in the Police Court. This Committee felt that the good name of the whole membership in the city would suffer by such action, and we desire to once more warn our brother druggists and ask their co-operation in our effort to uplift the profession to a more dignified position and on a higher plane before the eyes of the critical public.

On the whole, it is felt that a decided step forward has been made and that better results still may be obtained by following up the advantages already gained.

We recommend:

1. That the Sunday hours be carefully reconsidered with a view to meet the desires of as many as possible.

2. That a letter be prepared and sent to each druggist in the city urging him for the sake of the honor and dignity of our common calling to carefully refrain from any infraction of the law, to be content with modestly lighting up his store and thereby appealing to the best element of the people who certainly respect the man who respects the Sabbath Day, and to adhere as closely as possible to the hours adopted by this Association, knowing that these hours are not suggested in any arbitrary spirit, but with no other object in view than the physical and social betterment of each individual druggist, to relieve pharmacy of at least a portion of its drudgery, to provide for a few hours of each week for rest, for the cultivation of the finer graces and raise the whole body of pharmacists to a higher plane.

After some discussion this report was adopted, and the Committee was empowered to continue its labors and also to draft a letter to the trade in Toronto urging the strict compliance with the provisions of the Lord's Day Act.

The report of the Contract Committee was presented by Mr. John Hargreaves as follows, and on motion was adopted.

The Chairman and Members of the Toronto Drug Section:

Gentlemen,—As Chairman of the Contract Plan Committee, allow me to repeat a former statement that the plan is legal and practicable, but that our Association is now unable to use any efforts to endeavor to persuade a proprietor to work on this plan.

Two features have impressed me strongly in connection with the work that has been done, and both are largely responsible for present conditions in which so few proprietors are satisfied with their past experience with the Contract Plan.

First.—The indifference of the jobber to the absolute necessity of strict regard for the clerical details in connection with their contracts and their strong antipathy to increasing the number of articles marketed on the Contract Plan. This is the chief reason why many more proprietors are not now working on the plan, a statement

GREATEST STRENGTHENING TONIC

TRADE MARK

Bass & Co's

BARLEY WINE

BURTON-ON-TRENT— ENGLAND—

MALT EXTRACT

Sole Agents for Canada

S. B. Townsend & Co., Montreal

A CHANGE IN NAME

A Ready Seller

To give a more comprehensive title to the preparation known for nearly a century as

"MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER"

the name has been changed to

"MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR COLOR RESTORER"

The addition of the word *Color*, making the title more descriptive of its remarkable qualities, and slight emendations of the text, constitute *all* the changes made.

Every package is stamped Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 763.

Send for Price List

NO CHANGE IN CONTENTS

SALATONE

The large sale which Compound Salatone has reached is due to the superior quality of the medicine, and to the extensive publicity given it through high grade advertising.

THE ADVERTISING WILL BE LARGELY INCREASED THROUGHOUT ALL SECTIONS OF CANADA

If you have not a supply on hand we suggest that you order at once. Any wholesale house in Canada can fill your order : : Price $4.00 per dozen, less usual discount

SALATONE IS USED ONLY IN THE FOLLOWING PRESCRIPTION :

Compound Salatone, one ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, four ounces

If you have any trouble in securing Salatone, write us at once, and give us the name of the wholesale house with which you deal, and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

This prescription merits the endorsement of all druggists.

Yours truly,

THE SALATONE COMPANY = Toronto, Ontario

The Following Specialties

have been well advertised and may all be obtained from the Wholesale Drug Houses at manufacturers' prices.

Castor Fluid
For the Hair.

Dental Pearline
Antiseptic Tooth Wash.

Sulphur Pastilles
To burn during contagious diseases.

Saponaceous Dentifrice
Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST
122 St. Lawrence Main St., MONTREAL, QUE.
(Established 1859)

The FLEXLUME Sign

SAVES 80 PER CENT. OF COST OF OPERATING

	Twelve Inch Bulb Sign Using 60 Lamps.	Patent Flexlume Sign using 10 Lamps
Cost of running 4 hours a night for 1 year	$87.60	$14.60
Lamp renewals, allowing 730 hours per lamp, at 15 cents each	18 00	3.00
Total	105.60	17.60
SAVING	$88.00	

The distinguishing features of our electric signs are the letters, which are composed of raised glass in block relief. The letters are let into an iron frame work and each letter is illuminated by a single lamp enclosed in a reflector at the rear; thus one lamp does the work of six, as ordinarily are used in old style bulb signs.

As a day sign it is unsurpassed for beauty and distinctness, a feature which no other electric sign has.

As a night sign the letters produce wonderfully legible and striking effects in white or colored illuminations.

Write for Booklet

THE FLEXLUME SIGN CO.
ST. CATHARINES : : : ONTARIO

you will credit and understand when I say that one proprietor whom I judge to be earnestly looking for a plan to control and regulate his product, writes after much inquiry, "We are informed that the indifference of jobbers to serial numbering makes it impossible to follow the goods and it seems almost impossible to get any satisfaction from them in case trouble arises." In addition to this evidence I have been repeatedly informed by proprietors that the jobbers were very decidedly averse to goods marketed on the Contract Plan, and I desire to suggest here that as the financial life and health of the retailer should be of vital interest to the jobber, that the jobber should resolve to rise equal to the occasion and devise some plan that would successfully accomplish the purpose in view and that would be satisfactory to himself and all interested.

Second.—The passiveness or indifference of retail druggists not directly affected by cut-rate centres in not realizing the absolute necessity for their hearty co-operation to make the plan a success has been a strong element operating in antagonism to the welfare of the plan. As a body of druggists we are dependent on one another, and it has frequently appeared to me that the druggists in outlying districts could very wisely have threatened to refuse to stock any proprietor's goods until such time as cut-throat dealers throughout the country were compelled to retail them at the same prices as he sold them in his locality. Such a step would assuredly have induced many of our strongest proprietors to have taken up the plan, and even to-day such an action can legally be used to persuade proprietors of the duty they owe to those who distribute their products to the consumer for them.

I regret that your Committee has been so useless for the past year and I would recommend that your Committee in 1908 would earnestly consider the adoption of some plan to regulate and control the sale of proprietary articles, that is less troublesome to jobbers and manufacturers. I do not hesitate to make the statement that all proprietors who are sincere and earnest can regulate the price of their product if they desire to do so. In conclusion, I would advise retail druggists throughout Canada to resolve individually and at once, that as for me and my house the proprietors of Canada must hereafter serve first the best purpose and interests of the retail druggists and the success of the proprietor will follow afterwards.

Yours respectfully,
John Hargreaves.

Mr. J. E. Tremble, Montreal, who was present addressed the meeting in reference to the condition of the drug trade in Montreal.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

Chairman—W. A. Ellis.
1st Vice-Chairman—J. W. Struthers.
2nd Vice-Chairman—G. W. Henderson.
Secretary—A. E. Cox.
Treasurer—J. Wright.

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

PHARMACY EXAMINATION

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday, January 2nd, 1908, when thirty-seven candidates presented themselves for the required examination to enter the study of pharmacy. Of these the following passed and are named in order of merit, namely: Elphege Bessette, Samuel Astrofsky, Albini Paquette, Raoul Racicot, Emile Coutu, Charles J. Conroy, Emil Labarre, Louis LeCorre, Eddie R. Ranson, Aime Bissonnette.

The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, for examination in which, they will be required to present themselves at the April 2nd examination, namely:

Howard Mulligan, French; W. Chamberland, Donat Maynard, Eugene Lachance, and R. Hamelin, arithmetic. The remaining candidates were referred back for further study.

The examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques-Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on April 2nd, 1908.

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS
Results at McGill Faculty of Medicine

The following are the results in the second year pharmacy examinations held in the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University :—

Pharmacy—Second Year.

Honor list—Deakin, Campbell, Chisholm, Black, Benner, Logie, Carruthers, Champion, Hepburn, H.H. ; Hepburn, W.G.

Pass list—Allingham, Amant, Bancroft Benner, Black, Boudreau, Bourne, Briggs, Brown, Burton, Campbell, A.W. ; Campbell H.A. ; Cameron, J.B. ; Carruthers, Champion, Chisholm, Crawford, Crease, Culver, Dakin, Doyle, Dunbar, Dunlop, Dunne, Elliott, Ewart, Falconer, Fraser, J.R. ; Fraser, W.S. ; Furness, Gallagher Gillespie, Gliddon, Guilfoile, Harvey, Hawkins, Hepburn, H.H. ; Hepburn, W.G. ; Herbert, Hicks, Howitt, Hutchinson, Irwen, Johnson, Kearney, Lavers, Lockwood, Logie, Macaulay,

Macintosh, Macmillan, Macneil, MacPhee, McAlister, McBurney, McCarthy, McDowell, McEachren, MacMillan, S. ; McNaughton, Malcolm, Marchand, Marcuse, Mavety, Moodie, Morse, Mundie, Malcahy, O'Brien, O'Callaghan, Park, Peabody, Piper, Raphael, Richardson, Robinson, Shannon, Shephard, Sihler, Sinclair, Stewart, A; Stewart, J.D. ; Strudwick, Taylor, Waller, Wilson, Youland.

MANITOBA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Junior Examinations

The following students were successful in passing the recent minor examination held by the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, at Winnipeg. Those who passed with honors are arranged in order of merit and are as follows:

V. Thompson, Agnes Stuart, V. Allen, J. Burnett, D. R. Walker, W. D. Mitchell, L. Burk, C. M. Hemmill, C. P. Johnston, J. Faye, F. W. Humphries, J. Vance, H. Thompson, S. L. MacPherson, C. D. Sutherland, C. U. Wickett, W. Buchan.

Those who passed, arranged alphabetically—F. E. Doidge, T. J. Foar, J. L. Gerow, B. J. Coldon, F. W. Ham, J. G. Hobman, H. McKechnie, H. R. Oatway, L. D. Poynts, J. S. Rook, R. Shaw.

Passed in materia medica prescriptions and dispensing—B. J. Cook, L. W. Boll.

V. Thompson wins the Association silver medal for general proficiency, and W. Preston was successful in passing the major examination.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA

Minor Examinations

PHARMACY.

Examiner—A. Campbell.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. What should be the Sp. gr. of a mixture of:

Glycerine sp. gr. 1.26)	1 part
Alcohol (sp. gr. .843)	3 parts

(b) A bottle of distilled water at 60 degrees F., when filled to the neck is one fluid ounce. What is the sp. gr. of a liquid of like volume and temperature that weighs 525 grains.

2. Describe briefly what is meant by the following terms: Comminution, deflagration, calcination, fusion, incineration.

3. Express in grains, etc., the following:

R	Hydrarg. Perchlor.	016
	Ammon. Mur.	33
	Syrupi	15
	Aquae	45

Give dose of Hydrarg. Perchlor. in each teaspoonful.

4. A sample of moist Opium containing 10 per cent. morphine loses 25 per cent. drying. What per cent. of morphine would be contained in the dried sample?

5. How much Tr. Opii. B.P. (strength .75 morphine) can be made from 4 ozs. Opium containing 9 per cent. morphine?

6. Give Latin titles of the following: Lactose, Basham's Mixture, Elixir Vitrol, Chloric Ether, Citrine Ointment.

7. What is percolation? Describe the operation of packing a percolator.

8. Describe three heating baths used in pharmaceutical operations, and explain when they can be used to advantage instead of the naked flame.

9. Write a prescription for a 4 oz. mixture containing 2 oz. cold liver oil emulsified with acacia.

10. Give B.P. doses for the following: Ext. Cannab. Ind., Tinct. Bellad., Tinct. Opii. Ammon., P. Ipecac. Co., Tinct. Conium, Ext. Nucis Vom., Tinct. Iodi., Vin. Colchici., Tinct. Acont., Tinct. Benz. Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—Mark Westaway.

Time, 2 hours.

1. Give the parts of a prescription and form one in abbreviated Latin, with signs, out of the following: Tincture Aconite, one dram; Solution of Ammonia Acetate, two ounces; Simple Elixir, half an ounce; water enough to make six ounces. Mix and label: Let the patient take one teaspoonful every three hours.

2. What is a saturated solution? And how much Iodide of Potassium will be required in making water at 60 degrees F. as a solvent?

3. How would you dispense?—

(a)	Spts. Terebinthinae	℥i.
	Pulv. Tragacanthi	q.s.
	Aquae ad	℥iv.
(b)	Criticize:—	
R	Spts. Chloroformi	℥ii
	Tr. Ferri. Mur.	℥iv
	Spts Ammonia Arom	℥vi.
	Tr. Cannabis Ind.	℥ii.
	Aquae ad	℥iii.
	A teaspoonful as required.	

4. Extend into full Latin and translate into English: Ad. Bis. in d, tal. Cib. Coch. med. H. S. Mag. O. P,r,n. Qh. S,s. t.i.d.

5. Translate into English:—

Recipe—Zinci Sulphatis grana Tria.
Alum inis grana Sex.
Aquae Rosae uncias duas.
misce—Fac Collyrium.

3/4

Three-quarters of our output in Paris Green has already been sold in quicker time than ever before.

Reasons: The Standard for excellence in death-dealing qualities, and consequently, its growing popularity.

WARRANTED PURE

Ahead of Government Standard

"FAMILIAR" TO EVERYONE AS "HOUSEHOLD WORDS,"

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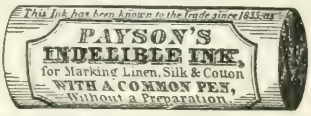
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The Ohio Institute of Pharmacy, Columbus, Ohio

Signa—Stilla tres guttas in Oculum bis in. die.

6. Give B.P. dosage for: Paregoric, Dover's powder, Rochelle salts, Tr. Iodine, Gregory powder, Pepsin scale, Antefebrin, Pulv. opii., Salicylate of soda, Veratrine, Santonin, Bismuth sub nit., Corrosive sublimate.

7. To what extent do the following dissolve in water at 60 degrees F.: Acid Gallic, Quinine Sulph., Soda Chlor., Pot. Acetas, Acid Oxalic, Ferri. Sulph., Plumbi Acetas, Iodine, and Chloral Hydrate?

8. In over-doses of the following, what antidote would you give: Chloroform, Strychnine, Sulph. Bluestone, Dover's Powder, Sulphuric Acid, Carbolic Acid and Arsenic?

DISPENSING.

Examiner—A. Campbell.

Time, 2 hours.

1. R J. Smith.

Tr. Ferri Perchlor..... 5ii.
Pot Cit..... gr. xxxv.
Syrupi ..... 5ii.
Aquae ad..... 5i.
M. Sig. 5ii. ter in die. P. C.

P. L.

2. R Mr. Jacks.

Pv. Rhei..... gr. iii.
Sodii Bicarb..... gr. i
M. ft. Pil. Mitte X
Sig. Cap. i. H. S.

L. P.

3. R J. James.

Bismuth. Subnit..... 5i.
Pr. Tragac..... q.s.
Aquae ad..... 5ii.
M. Sig. 5i. a.c.

J. M.

4. R M. Yeo.

Ac. Tannici ..... gr. i.
Ext. Belladon..... gr. ¼
Ol. Theobrom..... gr. xv.
M. ft. Suppos. No. 1. Mitte tales vi.
Sig. Use as directed.

Made by hand. M. J.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—Mark Westaway.

Time, 2 hours.

1. Name drugs producing the following effects: Febrifuge, Hypnotic, Vesicant, Narcotic, Cholagogue, Diuretic, Antispasmodic and Antipyretic.

2. Hyoscyami Fol: Give syn. Bot. source, N. O. Geog. source. Parts used, active constituents and medicinal properties.

(b) Name another B.P. drug having some of the peculiar effects of this drug.

3. Classify and from what are the following obtained: Eucalypteol Digitalis Scammoniata Aloin Resorcin Tannin, Antipyrine Lactic Cacao Butter Cera Alba and Camphor

4. How would you distinguish between Rhizomes and Tubers Gums and Inspissated Juices Waxes and Cholestrians, Fixed and Volatile Oils?

5. Amygdala Amara To what is its toxic effect due? Give antidote in case of poisoning. What sensation to the tongue do drugs possessing volatile oils produce?

6. Give B.P. names for: Hops, white mustard seed, nutmeg, honey, bitter apple, black pepper, cloves, peppermint, foxglove, Peruvian bark, mandrake, rhubarb and dandelion.

7. Define the term active constituent and give those belonging to: Hydrastis Rhizome (Cinchona, Rubra Cortex), Jaborandi Foliae, Cocoe Foliae, Digitalis Folia, Lupuli Physotigmatis semina, Nux Vomica, Ergotae and Gallae.

CHEMISTRY

Examiner—E. Nesbitt.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. What are the elementary gases and their physical properties?

State three fundamental principles applicable to all true gases.

Show that a molecule of oxygen is di-atomic.

2. Describe the preparation of Hydrogen Di-oxide.

What is the required strength of the B.P. product?

3. Define the following terms Isomerism, catalysis, allotropy, dissociation, calorie.

4. Carbon. Name the allotropic forms and note points of importance descriptive of each.

How would you prove that an aqueous solution of Carbon Di-oxide possesses the properties of a true acid?

5. Briefly outline the preparation of phosphorus.

Name three modifications of phosphoric acid with the formula of each.

In case of suspected phosphorous poisoining how would you proceed to detect the poison?

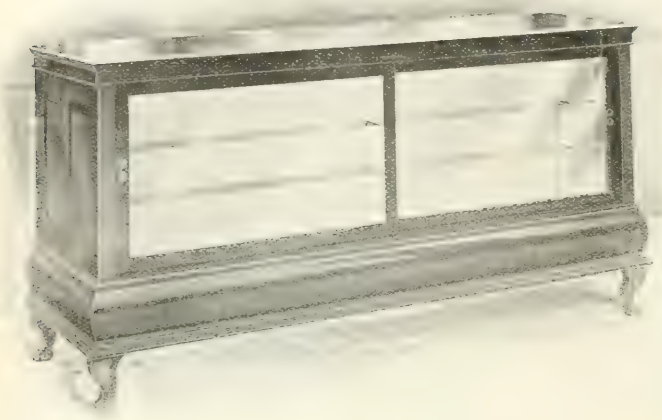
6. Complete the following equations:

$$H_2CO_3 + CaO =$$
$$Na_2CO_3 + Ca(HO)_2 =$$
$$2Zn + 2H_2SO_4 + H_2O =$$
$$Ag_3 + 4HNO_3 =$$

7. Give chemical antidotes to the following poisons and explain mode of action in each case: Silver nitrate, oxalic acid, prussic acid, corrosive sublimate, lead acetate.

8. 20 ccm. of Hydrogen at 27 degrees C. and 762 mm. occupy what volume at—23 degrees C. and 1,270 mm.?

DRUGGISTS'



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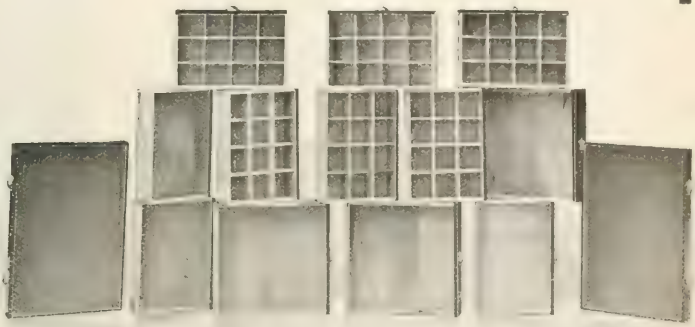

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OPIUM

By John Uri Lloyd, Phar. M.

History.[1]—Opium is one of the Oriental drugs of great antiquity. Theophrastus, the third century before Christ, mentions it. Dioscorides, the same century, distinguishes between opium from the poppy capsule and the extract of the capsule, which he knew to be much less active. Pliny, under the name "Opion," gives its medicinal use. Celsus, first century, repeatedly mentions it as "Lacrima papaveris." Dioscorides' writings indicate that, at his date, opium was a drug of Asia Minor. During the Roman Classical period, as well as in the Middle Ages, no other source was known. From Asia Minor opium passed to the Arabs, who introduced it to the Persians, and next, to more Eastern nations. The introduction into India was through the Mohammedans, the earliest mention being by Barbosa, who visited Calicut, the port of export then being Aden, or Cambay. The German traveller, Kampfer, visited Persia in 1885, and described the various kinds of opium then produced, it being customary to mix it with aromatics, such as nutmeg, cardamom, cinnamon and mace, or saffron, and ambergis; also with the red-coloring matter made of canna indica and the seeds of stramonium. In Europe, opium was not, in times gone by, one of the more costly drugs, being cheaper than camphor, rhubarb, or senna.

It may be accepted that the Arabians also introduced opium to the Chinese, who traded with Arabia as early as the ninth century, but later it passed from India to China. The vice of opium smoking began in China after the middle of the seventeenth century, and soon spread like a plague. At present, opium and its alkaloids are used in all civilized countries.

Origin.—Wherever the opium poppy grows, opium of some degree of value is possible. But climate, soil, value of land, and price of labor, limit its area, and control its profitable production by the tedious methods now prevailing. It is an important crop in Asia Minor, Persia, India, China, and triflingly so in Egypt. In Europe and North America, attempts to produce it have failed, partly because of climatic conditions, but mainly by reason of labor expense.* The land known as Asia Minor is its home, now as in the past, the principal port of export being Smyrna. Hence, in making our study of the drug we sought this city, and in its vicinity made our research.

OPIUM WAREHOUSE
A. Keun & Co., Smyrna

The Opium Poppy.—Everywhere about Smyrna, in the months of April and May, a beautiful scarlet, single poppy prevails as a weed. It accompanies all crops, blooms along the roadside, and seeds itself year by year. This very conspicuous variety of poppy is also abundant throughout adjacent countries, being found in Greece, Italy, and the Mediterranean islands generally. This, however, is not the opium poppy,

CAMEL TRAIN, SMYRNA

[1] See also "Pharmacographia", Fluckiger & Hanbury and other standard works, from which these historical notes have been collated.

* See "Chemist and Druggist" Supplement, April 14, 1906, p. 59, for article on the primitive attempt to grow opium in Australia.

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This extract from a recent letter of a leading Western Druggist is just what we have been preaching for the last dozen years.

We are very proud of the reputation of Kasagra and the unique position it occupies all over the globe. You will find Kasagra in every civilized corner of the earth, and its excellence acknowledged.

Do not be afraid to ask us to help increase your output. We will gladly do so.

This is the day of goods of merit at a reasonable price.

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A February Nyal Talk

Every month in the year it pays you to keep right on pushing the sale of the Nyal Family Remedies.

An extra push now and then is most valuable, but it is the steady, consistent plugging day after day, that establishes the line with your customers, and each succeeding month shows you a larger profit.

Most of the Druggists in Canada are carrying the Nyal Line and all admit its great advantages.

But we want to help you sell more of them every month during nineteen eight.

You cannot make money faster.

Let us help you.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

WINDSOR, ONT. DETROIT, MICH.

IN THE OPIUM COUNTRY, SMYRNA.

as many travellers accept. No opium poppy is found wild in these sections, nor is it cultivated in less than five hours by rail from Smyrna.

blossom, grown in its home land, the capsule, at this stage, being half an inch in diameter.

Cultivation.—The soil that profitably produces opium is a somewhat silicious clay. The preferable locations are rich, valley lands, plains not too wet, and the foot-slopes of the mountains. The plant thrives at various altitudes, even high mountain table-lands and mountain valleys proving admirable locations.

The soil is roughly plowed in the early

OPIUM POPPIES AND [illegible]

Nor is opium produced in the immediate vicinity of Smyrna.

The opium poppy (Papaver somniferum) blooms in April and May. The color varies from a light pink to purplish pink, the specimen photo-

fall, about August, in the lower warm sections, and October in more elevated locations; and it is essential that it be abundantly manured with barnyard manure. The seed are from poppy capsules of the previous year, and range in color from bluish to yellow and white, the bluish color being preferred. Before sowing, the seeds are mixed with sand, as is the method with grass and other small seed, and it is then sown broadcast at the proper season over the well-smoothed field in October, if it be possible at that date to get the ground in condition. About thirteen ounces of seed are taken to the acre.

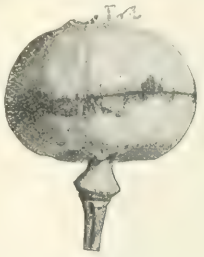
Germination results in accordance with the altitude and the moisture of the season. In about thirty days the plants are an inch high. November to December, snow falls in the opium section, covering plants. Should it now melt and a freeze succeed, the crop is ruined. Early frosts, preceding snow, are also very injurious, because the poppy plant is very delicate when young. If the

POPPY FIELD

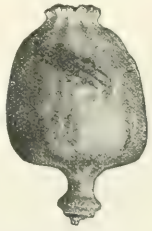
snow falls early and remains all winter, the plants reach perfection. Thus, an ideal opium climate is such as best fits the wheat crops.

The Crop.—The poppy blossoms in April and May. The capsule matures from June to July, in accordance with locality and season. The elevated interior districts are latest, but yield the best opium, that produced in damp or wet lowlands being poorest. When the plant attains a height of four to five feet and the capsules begin to turn successively from bluish-green to yellowish, or slightly golden, they soften to the touch. This is the all-important or critical period in the life of this exacting crop, for, at this time, neglect of even four hours, is sufficient to materially decrease the returns. Now the patience of that most patient of all people, the Turks, is taxed to the utmost. The whole population, men, women, boys, and girls, turn to the harvest.*

Carefully the workers pass through the fields, and artfully, with a knife that carries a fine saw-edge, incise the successively ripening heads. The incision is made horizontal to the earth, around the circumference of the capsule, encircling it to within half an inch of the starting point. About Harput, and perhaps in other districts, a knife with three blades is employed. Here the native cuts several short, diagonal gashes just above the belly of the capsule. This incising act is a very delicate operation, and demands both care and expertness. The aim is to pierce only the pericarp, that carries the lactiferous cells, for should the incision open into the interior of the poppy capsule, the exuding juice seeps inward, and is lost.



OPIUM CAPSULE
Showing encircling cut



OPIUM CAPSULE
Showing three-blade cut

Implements.—The blade of the incising knife is about two inches long, one edge being straight, with small saw-teeth, the other being sharp, egg-shaped, and pointed. This knife is called "Dgeezguee" (pronounced "geezgee"). The saw-edge is used to incise the capsule, the opposing edge to scrape from the capsule the exuded gum. As the juice accumulates, the natives, from time to time, transfer it to a wooden tray, about six inches long and one inch deep, a small steel blade inserted into the part next the handle being used for the scraping purpose. The tray is called an "Alguee."

The freshly-scraped juice (tears) is of a soft, pillular consistence, averaging from forty to forty-five per cent. moisture.

The crop of tears (scrapings), as it accumulates in sufficient bulk, is transferred from the Alguee to an earthen vessel or tray, but is sometimes dumped on the sand or earth. It is then kneaded by the hands to a uniform consistence, after which it is made into balls of various sizes. These are enclosed in a dress of poppy leaves, placed on trays, and slowly cured in the shade, in a cool location. After they reach the proper consistence, the balls, familiar as Opium of Commerce, are packed in baskets lined with linen, an abundance of mixed dried seeds and

* Owing to the fact that I took no photograph of the Turkish opium fields, this, from Egypt, was utilized.

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Frozen products made with ICE CREAM POWDER will not grow icy. With it, milk and cream will double every time.

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J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO., Limited

Manufacturers "TRUE FRUIT" Soda Fountain Requisites

TORONTO, ONT

leaves of wild rumex being used to keep them apart, and to absorb the moisture. The opium in these baskets averages from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty pounds. The baskets are of wicker, of uniform size and shape, about three feet deep and one and one-half feet in diameter. They are nearly cylindrical, and are lined with linen.

An acre of good soil, under favorable conditions as concerns climate and care, will yield from twenty-five to forty-five pounds of opium. It is calculated that to produce this requires 21,000 poppy plants, averaging six capules each.* In addition to the opium, about 1,000 pounds of poppy seeds are obtained, capable of producing 400 pounds of oil at five to eleven cents, which is an important article of food with the frugal

OPIUM MERCHANT AND ORIGINAL BALES OF OPIUM

agricultural classes of the interior, beyond the zone that produces the olive tree, which does not thrive farther than fifty miles from the sea. The time of collection lasts, in Turkey and Asia, for two and one-half months, although but a few days for harvesting are possible in any one location. The industrious peasant, in the harvest period, working from daylight to dark, earns from fifteen to forty-five cents daily. If the crop be a success, the land-owner reaps a moderate return for a whole year's care and labor devoted to the most exacting of all crops, not excepting tobacco. If the crop be a failure, and it may become nearly a total loss by rain at the last moment or by a frost at the critical point, in the fall or spring, the patient Turk says, "Inshallah Kissmet yarren guelir—"With the will of God, good luck may come to-morrow."

* This data is from the book of Mr. Alpiar, who made the calculation in the field.

Characteristics.—Fresh, prime Smyrna opium has a soft consistence, and in color is dark yellowish, or brown. It breaks with a tough pull and an uneven fracture. The crust is much darker than the central part, and much drier. The structure of the ordinary quality is not smooth, owing to the presence of foreign substances, such as the scrapings of the capsule and gum of unequal consistence. The odor of prime opium is strongly and (to me) pleasantly narcotic, unmarked by any fruity flavor. The taste is bitter and peculiar. The morphine value of prime selected Smyrna opium averages (Alpiar) from ten per cent. to thirteen and one-half per cent.

Adulterations.—In former years, before opium was valued by morphine percentage, some of the natives or dealers were given to profitable sophistication, the aim being to deceive the inspectors by the use of extraneous substances that increased the weight of the product, without disturbing the odor or the color and consistence. This habit lingers somewhat yet, although the growers and manipulators are fast learning that sophisticating processes involve themselves in financial loss. About ten per cent. of the opium that enters Smyrna is now (1906) more or less adulterated, the "low" grades running from three per cent. to six per cent. morphine. Among the sophisticants may be named sand, crushed raisins, apricot pulp, prunes, yolk of egg, excessive scrapings from poppy capsules, shot or lead, iron, flour, extract of poppy heads, gum arabic, yellow beeswax, and powdered cummin seed. This last is very likely to deceive by its color. The sand is not alone mixed with the gum during the kneading process, but may contaminate it naturally, if the opium is spread on the ground during its collection. Nor is the presence of sand a sure indication of inferiority. The sand shown in our museum specimen, weighing ten ounces, came from only twenty-three pounds of choice, high-grade opium, assayed by Mr. Alpiar.

Low-grade opium is now prohibited from the American and the English markets. In America, a grade less than nine per cent. morphine is prohibited. It is said that this excluded product, at a discount of twenty per cent. to thirty per cent. below its value, finds its chief market in Italy.

Buying Opium.—Formerly, opium came from the interior of Turkey by camel caravan (see cut Camel Train in Smyrna), but a railway now extends into the poppy region. The juice, as has been said, is scraped in June, July, and August, the opium being cured, packed, and marketed as soon thereafter as possible. The producer sells it to commission merchants, who in turn supply the exporter as fast as a sufficient amount is accumulated.

Assaying.—The accepted balls pass immediately into the hands of the purchaser, who now cuts each lump into halves, and from the "interior"* of each takes a piece the size of an English walnut. One hundred baskets furnish about one hundred pounds of these samples, which are at once weighed and thoroughly incorporated into a uniform mass, in a tightly-closed kneading machine, which prevents any evaporation of moisture. One hundred grammes are then "immediately" assayed to crystalline "white morphine."

Packing the Opium for Export.—In order to prevent mould, fermentation, and subsequent structural changes that are liable to occur in the moist drug in protracted sea voyage and storage for morphine makers, the drug is allowed to lose its excess of moisture before being packed in tin-lined cases, each holding from 130 to 170 pounds. This does not apply to commercial opium for general use, although, since the pharmacopoeial standards are now based on powdered opium, it is likely the crude drug will pass from pharmacy.

Composition.—Blowan's Chemistry accepts the Smyrna opium averages as follows: Gum, 26.2 per cent.; caoutchouc, 6.0; resin, 3.6; oily matters, 2.2; meconic acid, 5.0; morphine, 10.8; narcotine, 6.8; narceine, 6.7; meconine, 0.8; codeine, 0.7; coloring matter and extractives, 19.1; water, 9.9. The record of Mr. Alpiar gives good, green opium an average of 10 per cent. to 13½ per cent. morphine.

Opium Consumers.—Need it be said that the consumers of opium, either as medicine, as a narcotic drug, or for smoking, embrace all nations? Opium has its friends and its slaves in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America alike. It has mastered its millions in India and China. But neither opium nor any preparation of opium is used in any way by the Turks who produce it. Absolute abstainers are they; nor does any alcoholic beverage ever pass their lips. I can not forget the exclamations of those about me when, after breaking a piece of exceptionally choice opium, I touched my finger to my tongue. Their movements to prevent the action and their protests were both emphatic and expressive.

However, in exceptional cases, an infusion of poppy capsules (not opium) is used to moisten the tobacco smoked by Turks in their nargilehs. This gives the tobacco a dark color, but it is said to be a great favorite with the few who employ it for smoking. Some years ago, a tobacconist from abroad learned this fact in Smyrna, and introduced to Europeans a brand of tobacco thus prepared. Now, this brand is in great demand, and is said to hold its users with a grasp that can not be shaken.* The amount of opium alkaloid thus conveyed to the tobacco is too small to be easily detected in the presence of "the abundant nicotine" and other tobacco alkaloids with which it is associated, if, indeed, it is subject to determination.

INSPECTING OPIUM, SMYRNA

* Dr. Squibb took his samples from the crust inward sampling every fifth ball, if large; every tenth ball, if small. In Smyrna every ball is inspected.

* This information was given me by Dr. Chasseaud, of Smyrna. For obvious reasons, I omit the name of the brand of tobacco.

VETERINARY REMEDIES

Contributed by L. M.

HEALING OINTMENT

Pine tar	1	oz.
Carbolic acid	¼	oz.
Iodine	15	grains
Resin	¾	oz.
Petrolatum	8	ozs.

M :—

CALL POWDER.

Burnt alum	½	oz.
Camphor (powd.)	½	oz.
Oxiac zinc	3½	ozs.

M :—

PHYSIC BALL.

Powd. aloes	2½	drams
Powd. ginger	1	drams
Calomel	½	dram.
Sirup syrup .....qs.....		Mass

Make one volus. one at a dose.

BARB WIRE LINIMENT.

Carbolic acid	¾	oz.
Camphorated oil	6	ozs.
Pine tar	2	ozs.
Fish oil .....qs.....	12	ozs.

Mix.

Apply twice a day.

STOCK LINIMENT.

Sps. turpentine	2	ozs.
Carbolic acid	1	oz.
Oil origanum	1	oz.
Oil spike	1	oz.
Camphorated oil	4	ozs.
Linseed oil .....qs.....	1	pint.

M :—

2

Oil turpentine	4	ozs.
Aqua ammonia	4	ozs.
Camphorated oil	6	ozs.

M :—

COLIC REMEDY.

Sps. nitre	1	oz.
Sps. turpentine	3	drams.
Raw linseed oil	½	pint.

M :—Give at one dose repeat in 30 minutes if not relieved.

BLISTERING SALVE.

Red iodide mercury	½	dram.
Powd. cantharides	3	drams.
Petrolatum	3½	ozs.

M :—

CONDITION POWDER.

Salt petre	2	ozs.
Asopilida	1	oz.
Sulphur	4	ozs.
Black antimony	6	ozs.
Powd. sulphate iron	3	ozs.
Rosin	3	ozs.
Flax seed meal .....qs.....	2	lbs.

M :—

Teaspoonful in feed night and morning.

PICTORIAL POST CARDS FOR DRUGGISTS

For many years the druggist has been looking for side lines that will prove profitable and yet will not deduct from the dignity of the pharmaceutical profession. The druggist, more especially the druggist in the country town, has tried stationery, cutlery, candy, tobacco, fancy goods, and the soda fountain, all of which have proved more or less remunerative, but now amongst those that have come to stay for a while at least is a side line that is easily handled, that appeals to all classes of people, and that does not detract from the druggist's professional dignity, provided that he stocks the right kind, namely, pictorial post cards.

The post card is the fad of to-day. Everybody uses them in all their different varieties. Few people have any idea to what extent the craze has captured the public fancy.

There are some interesting figures as to the use of the post card in the United States. They say that eight million post cards come into New York every day, and that the dead letter office at Washington handles over 40,000 misdirected and 15,000 unmailable post cards daily. These are big figures, and yet the Canadian ones are likely to be in proportion.

Why should not the druggist handle the greatest proportion of this trade? Post cards are no trouble to sell, they display themselves, and in fact make a store attractive. Of course there are all sorts of post cards, and they will detract from your dignity or not according to the class of cards. In post cards as well as everything else you must keep up to the times, even to the seasons. —Spring, St. Valentine's Day, and Easter, Summer and Autumn, Winter and Christmas—all have their varieties, not to mention the birthday cards, which have lately come into favor.

Your other lines will not suffer from the introduction of the post cards. They will improve if anything, for pictorial postals attract trade.

In pictorial post cards MacFarlane & Co., The Pugh Manufacturing Co., E. C. Kropp & Co., and Barnes, Crosby & Co. have something new to say this month. Read their ad.'s and send in your orders.

STICK TO THE TRUTH

Foolish indeed is the man who brags of that which to him is the absolutely impossible. Equally foolish is the advertiser who boasts of merits which his product does not possess.—Advertiser's Magazine.

Keep Your Eye On Us

WE are Wholesale Jobbers in everything Musical, including all Leading Makes of Talking Machines, Records and Supplies. The dealer who is handling a Small Line of Musical Supplies and is not in possession of our large Trade Catalogue, we would be pleased to hear from.

We Have Ours On You

THE R. S. **WILLIAMS** & SONS CO. LIMITED

121 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN. 143 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

VALENTINE POST CARDS

LARGEST ASSORTMENT. ❧ CLOSEST PRICES

Some of Our Specials:

Assortment No. 62—Embossed figure, floral and bird designs on silver and gold backgrounds, in plain and moire effects $1.25

Assortment No. 63—Striking effects in wood backgrounds, adorned with pretty embossed heart and floral design $1.25

Assortment No. 64—Plain, moire and richly colored backgrounds, offset by novel heart borders and appropriate designs..... $1.25

Assortment No. 65—Elegant variety of satin mounted hearts on bronze and wood effect backgrounds..... $3.00

Assortment No. 66—Beautiful collection of moire silk and satin Post Cards, adorned with appropriate figure designs..... $6.50

Assortment No. 67—Novel hearts and cupids on richly colored moire silk and satin backgrounds..... $6.50

Box No. 56—A fine collection of richly colored Post Cards, showing embossed hearts, flowers and figures. 50 assorted in a box $1.50

Box No. 57—Birch-bark and delicately colored background effects, picturing active little cupids, colonial couples, etc. Embossed and plain. 50 assorted in a box. $1.50

Box No. 48—This box contains 50 assorted Post Cards in birch-bark effect backgrounds, showing heart-shaped figures and floral designs. All embossed..... $2.00

Box No. 46—Twenty-five assorted Post Cards, all in satin effect, showing figure, floral and bird designs on richly colored satin backgrounds..... $7.00

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

The Copp, Clark Co., Limited

64 Front Street West : : : : : : Toronto

HOW VARIATIONS IN CAPACITY OF PRESCRIPTION BOTTLES CAUSE INACCURATE DISPENSING

—

Suppose the physician makes a correct diagnosis, and the prescription he writes fits precisely the case he has in hand; suppose, also, that it is filled skilfully and with the best and purest drugs. Suppose the proper dose is plainly indicated, and that the directions concerning the same are precisely followed by the patient. Will the sick person, under ordinary circumstances, have administered to him the exact amount of the drugs which it is the intention of the doctor that he should take?

Let us try to trace the medicine from the time it is prescribed until it is taken by the patient, and ascertain what will be the result.

A prescription, the ideal one, we will say, is written. It gives the names and quantities of the drugs which the doctor intends should be used, with the directions, say "Take a teaspoonful every three hours."

The first question that arises is, how much is a teaspoonful? Teaspoons are not all of the same size, and, then, when is a spoon full? It may be full, quite full, or even heaped; for liquids can actually be heaped up in a vessel without overflowing, if they are carefully handled.

It can thus be seen that, in the act of taking the dose, which was so carefully thought out by the physician, an element of chance enters, and a quantity of the medicine, quite different from that which was in the doctor's mind may be taken.

But we have to consider other, and perhaps greater chances of equally serious modifications of the intended dose. After the physician has put down his rather indefinite directions, the prescription reaches the pharmacist. Let us say that he is a skilled and conscientious one, and tries to carry out the physician's instructions to the letter. Yet even such a one is not proof against mistakes, or against errors which may arise by reason of trade customs and habits. For instance, the prescription calls, we will say, for an eight-ounce mixture. Now, following custom, the pharmacist will take an eight-ounce bottle, put the prescribed quantities of ingredients in it, and then fill it with the solvent indicated. This custom, though quite general, is based on the assumption that all bottles are uniform, and hold the exact amount imblown on their faces. But that this is a false assumption, any one familiar with bottle-blowing must know; or it can be found out by the simple process of measuring.

The first stage in the making of a prescription bottle is the seething cauldron of molten glass. Into this cauldron metallic pipes are thrust [illegible] which globules of liquid glass adhere. The size of the adhering drops will be determined by the depth the pipe is sunken in the glass, or by any slight variation in the temperature of the molten liquid. It is plain, therefore, that the amount of glass in the bottle will vary in consequence, a fact which can be verified by the simple act of weighing separately a few bottles. It will be found on doing this that no two in a hundred will weigh precisely the same. And this is true, although all bottles are blown in moulds that have been fashioned with a view to the attainment of the greatest accuracy. The outward size of two bottles may be exactly identical, but if one weighs more than another, it indicates that the glass is thicker, and hence the capacity of the bottle is less.

The first criterion, therefore, by which to judge the capacity of a bottle, must be its outer form or shape. Are there any visible defects? Is the face perfectly smooth? Are there any wavy lines across the surface? The latter condition points to a serious defect, for it indicates that the mold has, in places, chilled the molten glass too suddenly, and this will decrease the inward size of the bottle.

Pondering on these peculiarities of bottle-making, the thought occurred to us to test a few of the prescription bottles on the market. We accordingly purchased a dozen each of two, four, six and eight-ounce vials, which the wholesaler who supplied them represented as the best made. But we found wide variations in their capacities, and our experiments are shown in the table printed below. The bottles were not filled up to the neck, but to the shoulder. That such a small number as a dozen should prove sufficient for our purpose only emphasizes the inaccuracy of the filling process now so commonly indulged in by the best prescriptionists.

TABLE SHOWING CAPACITY OF ONE DOZEN EACH OF TWO, FOUR, SIX AND EIGHT OUNCE VIALS BOUGHT IN OPEN MARKET

Capacity of a Dozen Two Ounce Vials

Bottle.	Capacity	Bottle.	Capacity
No. 1	2 fl. oz., 135 min.	No. 7	2 fl. oz., [illegible]
No. 2	2 fl. oz., 176 min.	No. 8	2 fl. oz., [illegible]
No. 3	2 fl. oz., 141 min.	No. 9	2 fl. oz., 145 min.
No. 4	2 fl. oz., 168 min.	No. 10	2 fl. oz., [illegible]
No. 5	2 fl. oz., 111 min.	No. 11	2 fl. oz., 176 min.
No. 6	2 fl. oz., 109 min.	No. 12	2 fl. oz., [illegible]

Capacity of a Dozen Four Ounce Vials

No. 1	4 fl. oz., 92 min.	No. 7	4 fl. oz., 190 min.
No. 2	4 fl. oz., 141 min.	No. 8	4 fl. oz., 156 min.
No. 3	4 fl. oz., 124 min.	No. 9	4 fl. oz., 77 min.
No. 4	4 fl. oz., 128 min.	No. 10	4 fl. oz., [illegible]
No. 5	4 fl. oz., 190 min.	No. 11	4 fl. oz., [illegible]
No. 6	4 fl. oz., 109 min.	No. 12	4 fl. oz., [illegible]

Capacity of a Dozen Six Ounce Ovals.

No. 1 [illegible] min.	No. [illegible] 251 min.
No. 2 [illegible] min.	No. 8 6 fl. oz., 235 min.
No. 3 6 fl. oz., 252 min.	No. 9 6 fl. oz., 188 min.
No. 4 [illegible] min.	No. 10 6 fl. oz., 189 min.
No. 5 6 fl. oz., 220 min.	No. 11 6 fl. oz., 156 min.
No. 6 6 fl. oz., 204 min.	No. 12 6 fl. oz., 250 min.

Capacity of a Dozen Eight-Ounce Ovals.

No. 1 8 fl. oz., [illegible] min.	No. [illegible] 8 fl. oz. 70 min.
No. 2 8 fl. oz., 71 min.	No. 8 8 fl. oz., 72 min.
No. 3 7 fl. oz., 336 min.	No. 9 8 fl. oz., 69 min.
No. 4 8 fl. oz., 134 min.	No. 10 7 fl. oz., 470 min.
No. 5 8 fl. oz., 54 min.	No. 11 7 fl. oz., 468 min.
No. 6 7 fl. oz., 422 min.	No. 12 8 fl. oz., 6 min.

From a study of the above it is evident that errors amounting to 14 per cent. may be committed, a matter of serious import to physician and druggist alike.

In view of the facts here shown it is evident that the pharmacist should select his prescription bottles more carefully than has been his custom, or else abandon the practice of filling into the bottle. For prescriptions containing no drugs of great potency, the filling of the bottle to fullness with the excipient may be excusable, but where active remedies are prescribed, there is great danger.

If pharmacists persist in the filling process, then the vials should be carefully culled. This can be rapidly done by weighing them. Select some one bottle of as nearly the correct capacity as can be obtained, as the standard weight; place this as a weight on a pan of the scale, and then compare all the other bottles with this one. If any of the others weigh more or less by as much as two grams, discard them for accurate prescription work. It will be found that bottles selected in this manner will permit the pharmacist to proceed in the usual way without danger of serious results, for the variation from exactness will not be much greater than if the entire mixture had been made in a graduate, for the reason that the surface area of the liquid in the graduate is greater than that in an oval bottle. —National Druggist.

SPONGES

Sponges are like human beings—no two alike. They differ in fineness of texture, in shape, in quality and in appearance generally. Therefore, discrimination should be observed in pricing each sponge. Whether it be a case or a bale, or, for that matter, a dozen sponges, the only sure and sensible plan for the retailer to practice is to place a price on each sponge in plain figures, allowing for differences as above mentioned, charging more for this one, less for that. Sometimes, perhaps, having to mark one at cost, and another double or treble the price paid. Then add up the total amount, and if the profit is satisfactory, well and good. If too little in the aggregate, add to the several sponges that will stand it until the desired amount is obtained. On the other hand, if too much has been added in the first place, deduct it here and there. When the total amount foots up a fair profit on the cost of the case or bale, the dealer can then offer them for sale with confidence, knowing that as he has bought them from a reliable house, no one can undersell him and find good value.

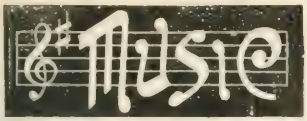
If he places the sponges unmarked in his show case or window, he jumps at their value. Customer may object to the price being too high; dealer insists on the price, loses the customer and damns the sponge business. Or, if to conciliate the customer he lets him have the sponge, he condemns the business any way as being a losing one. On the other hand, each sponge being marked in plain figures, dealer knows the price to be right, and with a fair amount of moral courage will adhere to the same, while customer is imbued with confidence in the belief and knowledge that the price for each sponge is the same to others as to himself.—Red Cross Notes.

MILK JELLY

For the benefit of those who have a well-developed repugnance for a milk diet, though the same may be absolutely necessary for the patient, Dr. Liebreich has devised the following formula for milk jelly: Boil a quart of milk, to which has been added a pound of sugar, and maintain in a state of ebullition for five to ten minutes. Next the liquid is thoroughly chilled; then add an ounce of gelatin which has been previously dissolved in a cupful of water, and follow this with the juice of four lemons, and add three glasses of white wine, the mixture being thoroughly stirred during these additions. The jelly so prepared is kept in glasses in a cool place. Instead of white wine, cognac or whiskey of good quality may be used.—L'Union Pharmaceutique.

PERMANENT CARBOLIC SALVE

J. Hammerton makes a carbolic salve that keeps well, as follows: Mix 4 grams of crystallized phenol with 2 grams of camphor, mix the resulting thick liquid with 8 grams of hard paraffin and 86 grams of soft paraffin (of melting point 35.5 degrees to 39 degrees C.). The mixture is to be melted on a water bath and stirred till cold. Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle.



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WE SUPPLY Everything needed by you in **Sheet Music, Music Books, Musical Instruments** and **General Musical Merchandise.**

WE SUBMIT TO YOU A PLAN FOR

Saving money, Saving time, Saving trouble

By sending your orders for **Sheet Music, Music Books** and **Musical Instruments** direct to us a great advantage is gained, from the fact that we have at your disposal one of the **Largest** and most complete **Stocks ever assembled under one Roof.**

WHEN YOU CONSIDER the labor and worry incident to sending trifling orders to various sources, to say nothing of **the wasted Postage** and **Express charges**, we feel certain that you will agree that true economy is served **by sending direct to us.**

ONE ORDER **ONE SHIPMENT** **ONE ACCOUNT**

Catalogues on Application (mention Goods interested in)

WHALEY, ROYCE & COMPANY, Limited

Western Branch
356 Main Street, WINNIPEG

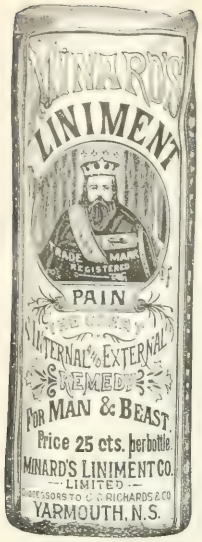
158 Yonge Street, TORONTO

Valentine Post Cards

We have a choice assortment of Fancy Designs in Valentine Post Cards. Samples will be mailed on request.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited

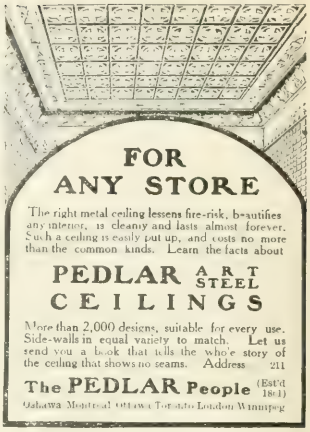
Publishers of Picture Post Cards Toronto



The Original and Only Genuine

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF

MINARD'S LINIMENT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TO GET RESULTS
ADVERTISE IN
THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST

SOLUBLE

GELATINE CAPSULES

AT POPULAR PRICES

HIGHEST QUALITY. "HEBE"

BRAND LOWEST PRICES.

"Hebe" brand is a guarantee of highest quality and prices are the lowest

Robert Ferber & Co.,
191 to 195 Southwark Bridge Road,
LONDON, S.E.

Canadian Representatives:
Harrison & Scheak,
512 Carlaw Buildings,
Wellington St. West, TORONTO

N. D. & C. CO.'S TORONTO WAREHOUSE

Some time ago we presented our readers with an illustrated description of the premises of the National Drug & Chemical Co. warehouse and laboratories in Montreal. This company, it will be remembered, was incorporated under a Dominion charter, Nov. 9th, 1905, with a capital of $6,000,000, and at present it represents a combination of twenty-one wholesale drug houses extending throughout the Dominion.

As an evidence of the progressive spirit of this company, the handsome new warehouse erected for the purpose of a wholesale drug warehouse. A representative of the "Canadian Druggist," under the guidance of Mr. Elliot, made a complete tour of the premises, and although only recently moved into the building, the various departments show a readiness for business, which indicates the systematic manner in which everything about the premises is conducted. The whole building is as nearly as possible, fire proof, and is fitted with the Sprinkler System, so as to minimize any danger of loss by fire. The general offices are large and well lighted, being situated on the ground floor. The sample room, although not

for the accommodation of their business on Wellington Street, between Bay and Yonge Streets, Toronto, furnishes a distinct proof. This building consists practically of six working floors, being a five storey and basement structure, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet in dimensions, giving a total floor space of nearly 45,000 square feet, and standing on a lot with the dimensions of sixty by two hundred feet. The building with its appliances cost, we understand, in the neighborhood of $600,000, and is admirably adapted quite completed, will be on the second floor, in the front portion of the building, and will be splendidly adapted for the purpose, giving ample room for display. Throughout the entire building everything has been done with a view to economize space and expediting all work.

This branch of the company's business is under the joint management of Mr. W. S. Elliot and Mr. Geo. Clarkson. The two firms heretofore known as Elliot & Co., Ltd., and Lyman, Knox & Clarkson Co., Ltd., having been brought to-

gether and the combined stocks placed under the joint management.

The building is not only a credit to the architects and to the company whose property it is, but also is a valuable addition to the wholesale business portion of our city.

We also submit a cut of the Sovereign Mills, the property of the National Drug & Chemical Co., under the management of Mr. Frank C. Simson, formerly of Halifax, and which are situated on Beverley Street.

The principal output of these mills are ground spices and the now famous St. George's Baking Powder. This latter, we understand, is having a remarkably large sale and commanding the confidence not only of the trade, but the general public.

goods should be anticipated by putting in a stock and making an immediate display.

Our advertising columns contain the announcements of firms who appeal directly to the trade in these lines and from whom excellent assortments may be obtained.

AN AGGRESSIVE DRUG CONCERN

The Gordon-Mitchell Drug Co., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, are now the owners of four drug stores in that city, and although we deplore the "cut rate" policy adopted by this company, one cannot but be impressed with the progressive spirit which actuates the management, and which might to advantage be imitated by many others in the drug trade. In a recent interview, Mr.

We feel assured that the N. D. & C. Co. in thus providing a suitable warehouse to look after their business in this locality will find increased prosperity and continued growth in the trade done by the Toronto house.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

Those of our readers who handle stationery and similar side lines should not fail to provide for St. Valentine's Day, by forestalling others in a display of those missives which are the special mark of attention on that day.

Valentines are coming more into favor of recent years and the demand for a nice line of these

Gordon stated that their business had shown a large increase in volume and that the year 1907 had been an excellent one. He also stated that their four stores had during the twelve months dispensed 69,722 prescriptions, not at all a bad showing, and indicating the class of business transacted. Their business is exclusively cash, and although they term themselves "aggressive cutters," they do it openly and reap a benefit which others who perhaps are as great offenders do not give a publicity to and so do not reap whatever advantage there may be in this policy. We cite this example of a progressive concern, with an "aggressive" policy, to show what results may be obtained from judicious and persistent advertising.

Our Valentine Assortment

101 VALENTINE POST CARDS

No two alike .·. Sell 2 for 5c.

Sent anywhere in Canada, charges prepaid, for $1.00. You get $2.53 for them.

Our St. Patrick's Day Assortment

18 MARCH 17th POST CARDS

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E. C. KROPP CO., Largest Exclusive Postcard Plant in the U.S. **Milwaukee, Wis.**

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

SAL HEPATICA

Small Size, $2.00 per doz.
Medium Size, 4.80 " "
Large Size, 10.20 " "

Plus 25% duty.

$55.00 lots less 10 and 2% discount for remittance with order.
Freight paid.

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WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

The Eureka Ointment Pot.

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, ½oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST

Size	Per Gross	Original Package
½ Oz.	$ 5.35	5 gross
½ "	6.25	5 "
1 "	7.50	3 "
2 "	9.90	3 "
3 "	12.75	2 "
4 "	15.00	2 "
6 "	20.00	1 "
8 "	27.00	1 "
16 "	39.50	1 "

Discount to the Trade 50%

T. C. WHEATON & CO. Millville, N.J., U.S.A.

Regent Family Remedies

A NEW LINE THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. VERY TASTEFULLY PUT UP AND OFFERING GOOD MARGIN OF PROFIT. OUR TRAVELLERS ARE NOW SHOWING SAMPLES : : : :

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TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

ROYAL BALSAMIC PLAISTERS

As supplied to the Army and Navy at Scutari Hospital.

Makers of Every Description of PLAISTERS In the most Approved Form

Specialty: POROUS AND EVERY KIND OF RUBBER PLAISTERS

SURGEONS' RUBBER ADHESIVE

In 1 yard rolls, each yard in enamelled metal box .. .. 14/- per dozen yards

On metal spools, 10 yards on each .. .. { Width ½ 1 1½ 2 2½ 3 inches
Price 10/- 14/- 20/- 23/- 28/- 31/- per dozen

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THE GOLDEN RULE

The ethics of pharmacy have their foundation in fair and square dealing. It would seem as if it should be easy to determine just what was fair and what was unfair in the business relations of pharmacists and manufacturers, but such is not always the case, and sometimes the pharmacist has to hesitate before he knows just what course he should pursue, even when he is influenced by the desire to do right rather than by self-interest. In our last issue we took exception to some advertising that unjustly branded all druggists as substitutors. While we will defend to the utmost of our ability honest, "fair and square" druggists, we will make no defense or excuse of those who are substituting because, in our view of it, they are not dealing fairly with the firm whose goods are being substituted. Let us look at this question from two or three standpoints.

THE MANUFACTURING PHARMACIST.

The manufacturing pharmacist has come to stay. He is a useful man to both pharmacist and physician. He is able to do things which only a few retailers can do as well, and many retailers can not do at at all. Operating upon much larger quantities and under conditions that are almost ideal, he can turn out good products, standard in quality as well as uniform in appearance and other physical characters. The cost to him of assaying crude drugs and finished products is nominal, whereas to the average retailer it is large, when the time is considered and the small amount of material which has to be charged with the cost of such assays. The manufacturing pharmacist makes many things by the most approved machinery, obtaining more elegantly finished goods, usually with more exactness and at much less cost than they can be made by hand. He effects economies in labor by systematizing the work and avoiding the employing of hundred-dollar-a month hands on a twenty-dollar-a-month job. His large volume of business justifies him in engaging experts to do analytical, microscopical and experimental work, who earn many times their salaries by the saving they effect in improvements of processes, utilization of by-products and in other ways. With the best machinery, with steam and electric power, skilled scientists, trained workmen and able managers to operate the whole, the manufacturers of pharmaceuticals will always be able to produce many preparations better and more cheaply than the retailer.

This is only in keeping with the general trend of the times. We no longer call upon our mothers to knit our socks or our sisters to make our linen shirts. Candles are used only in exceptional cases, and we do not have our water brought to us in buckets and barrels. We do not make our own calomel, corrosive sublimate, or white precipitate, our chloroform, ether, or absorbent cotton. The time is gone by when the pharmacist has to make these things. The manufacturer can make them better and at less cost. So with some pharmaceuticals. The wise pharmacist will get the best and most inviting goods, even though he could make them, if need be. So the manufacturing pharmacist is here to stay.

COPYRIGHTED SPECIALTIES

But there are some firms that manufacture only one article, or one line of goods, or perhaps two or three, not official, but proprietary, the owners' rights being protected by trade mark or copyright. Such preparations, chemicals and pharmaceuticals are very numerous, and cumber the shelves of druggists, costing much more than is warranted by the profit he can make out of them. The doctors are sampled again and again, supplied with loads of "literature" setting forth the claims of these articles upon their consideration and the druggist is ignored, except that sometimes the retail-man calls to tell him to stock on "Rheumatin," or whatever it may be, because the physicians will be prescribing it right away. Where is the GOLDEN RULE now? The druggist is victimized and can only submit, for the proprietor is usually quite indifferent to his interests.

However unfair this condition is to the pharmacist, we have always contended that he should do right, whatever the other party does. He should supply what is called for. The writer has done this persistently during the fifty years in which he was proprietor of a drug store, not because it always paid, but because it was right. The GOLDEN RULE called for such a course.

CREATING TRADE.

But there is another side to this question. In marketing proprietaries, whether ethical pharmaceuticals or "patent" medicines, the demand is created almost entirely by the proprietor. He spends time, money and business energy in exploiting the article, with physicians or the public or both, as the case may be. In this way he makes a certain amount of trade for the pharmacist or retail druggist. Is it right, when he has brought business to the latter's store, for him to try to sell something else? What does the GOLDEN RULE say? The question of profit is not to be considered when the question of

right and wrong comes in. The evils of cut-rates and unfair competition have to be dealt with in other ways, not by substitution.

SUBSTITUTION OR IMITATION—WHICH ?

In our view of this question, while substitution is bad, imitation is worse. The substitutor suggests or sells something in place of the article called for—it is not necessarily similar to the latter in appearance, style of package, etc. ; it is only offered in place of the other ; but the imitation article is not only put forward as possessing the same properties, but is dressed in like garb, sometimes the name, at other times the size and style of package, and at still other times the label, printed matter accompanying it, and general appearance, are made to resemble that which it imitates. In this way there is sometimes downright deception. The fact that the article is worth being imitated is an admission that it has merit ; it is also an indication that the article by its merit and by the enterprise of its proprietor, has obtained a sale sufficient to make it an object for some one to put an imitation on the market. This surely is stealing another man's property ; for the reputation which his preparation enjoyed is his property. We have always thought that by introducing into the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formula formulas for imitations of well-known proprietaries was unfortunate, even though these preparations have received names that bear no resemblance to the originals. One of these preparations in particular is purposely colored to make it look like a trade-marked preparation. If the formula had been given without the color, it would have answered every purpose so far as physicians are concerned. The only object of introducing color must have been to imitate the advertised preparation. Is this fair ?

A SQUARE DEAL

These proprietors have their rights, among which is the right to profit by the trade which they have created. But while the GOLDEN RULE demands that they shall not be robbed by imitation or substitution of that to which they are justly entitled, the same rule requires that they should, as far as possible, protect the retailer from aggressive cutting, and so insure their friend a moderate profit for his investment and expense in marketing their goods. This can be done. It is only a question of expense and trouble. The retailer as well as the proprietor should have "a square deal."

As we said at the outset, the conscientious pharmacist does not always know just how to act, but if he practises the GOLDEN RULE, he will not go far wrong. There are many points in considering this subject that cannot be dealt with in a short article of this nature, but it is well known that as far as grievances are concerned there are faults on both sides. We make a plea for conciliation. Mutual forbearance is better than a free fight. If the druggist will duly consider the rights of the proprietor, whether of an official pharmaceutical or of a "patent medicine," the sale of which is legitimate as a part of his business as a trader, and if the proprietor will duly consider the druggist and do his best to secure to him a fair profit for handling his goods, there will soon be but little friction. We know of no better ideal for both to try to live up to than this "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." It is a good rule. It works both ways.—Pacific Druggist.

ADVANTAGES OF COMPETITION

When one finds himself not doing as well as hoped or wished for, let him consult some close friend of larger experience, and if the fault rests with himself, let him turn from the errors of his way of the past into a new and untried and brighter path. Then apply an unlimited amount of indomitable perseverance, industry, and frugality, and determined effort. Let him take advantage of the awakening that competition brings—apply the remedy—strike while the business is hot ! "Better be a dog among kings than a king among dogs," and that means that where competition is, there also are life, energy, and hope.

A GOOD OPENING

In our "condensed advt." columns will be found the advertisement of A. W. Bleasdell, Fernie, B.C., who has two drug stores in that town doing a business of over $20,000 a year, which he wishes to dispose of, being compelled to give up business on account of failing health. This should be an excellent opening for a smart young man, as it is a money-maker.

DEATHS

E. A. DALLEY

Mr. E. A. Dalley, of the well known firm of F. F. Dalley & Co., patent medicine manufacturers, etc., of Hamilton, Ontario, died January twelfth, after a short illness. Deceased was one of the old stand-bys in the mercantile world in his city. He was Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners, and occupied other prominent positions. A widow and one son survive him.

VALENTINE OFFERINGS!

Our offerings of this season's VALENTINE POSTCARDS are, without exception, the finest yet shown—variety, originality of design, beauty of coloring—silk, embossed, lithographed. The illustration shows our : : : :

Art Litho Silk Valentines, $6.00 per 100

Coloring so delicate and artistic as to resemble hand painting on silk. : : : :

We are making a speciality of ASSORTMENTS. Here are two of them. : : : :

40 Designs - - at 90c per 100

75 " - - " $1.20 "

These assortments include many beautiful subjects, splendidly colored. : :

WRITE FOR OUR VALENTINE CATALOG

MacFarlane's 60 Front St. West TORONTO

POST CARDS

MADE FROM YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS

$5.85 Per 1000

We will furnish you our BIOTONE Post Cards from photographs furnished by you of buildings, interiors, street scenes, or any subject you may wish to use at $5.85 per 1000.

We do not make less than 1000 of a subject. The color may be black, brown or blue, as you may select.

We produce these cards in TWO TO THREE WEEKS' TIME.

Our beautiful QUADROTONE cards, which are in bright, natural colors, will be furnished in lots of 2000 of a subject at $9 50 per 1000. Time required, about four to five weeks.

We make either the Biotone or Quadrotone souvenir post cards from any kind of a photograph, of any size, or from other post cards.

There are no better cards of the kind made.

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132-136 WEST 14th ST., - NEW YORK

E. W. HOUSER, President

Formulary

ROUGES.

ROUGE PALETTES

1.

Carmine	9 parts
French chalk	50 parts
Expressed oil almond	12 parts

Add enough tragacanth mucilage to make the mass adhere, and spread the whole evenly on the porcelain palette.

2.

Ammonium carminate	10 parts
Talcum powder	25 parts
Dextrin	8 parts
Simple syrup, perfume...of each	sufficient

Mix the talc. and dextrin and add the perfume, preferably in the shape of an essential oil (attar of rose, synthetic oil of jasmin, or violet, etc.), using 6 to 8 drops to every 4 ounces of other ingredients. Incorporate the ammonium carminate and add just enough simple syrup to make a mass easily rolled out. Cut into tablets of the desired size.

The ammonium carminate is made by adding to 1 part of carmine 2 to 2½ parts of strong ammonia water. Mix in a vial, cork tightly and set aside until a solution is formed, shaking occasionally.

LIQUID ROUGE

The best quality of liquid rouge is made as follows:

3.

Carmine	4 parts
Stronger water ammonia	4 parts
Essence rose	16 parts
Rose water, to make	500 parts

Mix. A very delightful violet odor, if this is preferred, may be obtained by using ionone in place of rose essence.

A cheaper preparation may be made as follows:

Eosine	1 part
Distilled water	20 parts
Glycerin	5 parts
Cologne water	75 parts
Alcohol	100 parts

THEATRICAL FACE PAINTS.

WHITE.

Prepared chalk	40 parts
Zinc white	40 parts
Bismuth subnitrate	250 parts
Asbestos	40 parts
Expressed oil almonds	25 parts
Camphor	1 part
Oil peppermint	5 parts
Perfume	5 parts

PINK.

Zinc white	250 parts
Bismuth subnitrate	250 parts
Asbestos	250 parts
Expressed oil almonds	100 parts
Camphor	55 parts
Oil peppermint	55 parts
Perfume	25 parts
Eosine	1 part

DARK RED.

Same as above, coloring with solution of carmine.

BLACK.

1

Lampblack	1 part
Cacao butter	6 parts
Oil neroli	to perfume

Melt the cacao butter, add the lampblack, and while cooling, make an intimate mixture, adding the perfume toward the last.

2.

Lampblack	1 part
Expressed oil almonds	1 part
Oil cocoanut	1 part

Perfume desired.

3.

Lampblack and gylcerin, a sufficient quantity of each.

Beat the lampblack into a stiff paste with the glycerin.

Apply with a sponge; if necessary, mix a little water with it when using.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR AND SCALP.

The following are taken from the Seifensieder Zeitung (National Druggist):

1.

Tincture of cinchona bark	450 parts
Geranium oil (Bourbon)	15 parts
Isoeugenol	8 parts
Bergamot oil	10 parts
Tincture of vanilla	100 parts
Rose oil	5 parts
Alcohol	6,500 parts
Glycerin	200 parts
Distilled water	2,800 parts

Mix.

2.

Tincture of arnica	1,000 parts
Lemon oil	25 parts
Geraniol	15 parts
Oil of orange	10 parts
Terpineol	15 parts
Rose water	2,000 parts
Tincture of persico	15 parts
Tincture of rhatany	25 parts
Alcohol	3,000 parts

Mix.

3.

HAIR OIL.

Bergamot oil	12 parts
Geranium oil (Spanish)	12 parts
Isoeugenenol	1 part
Vanillin	0.5 parts
Iris oil concrete	2 parts
Alcohol	6,300 parts
Castor oil	1,300 parts

Mix.

EAU DE QUININE.

Spirit (90 per cent.)	300 oz.
Glycerin	16 oz.
Tincture of cinchona	16 oz.
Eau de Cologne	40 oz.
Extrait reseda	7 oz.
Extrait heliotrope	7 oz.
Orange flower water	25 oz.
Tincture of catechu	4½ oz.

Mix.—Der Seifenfabrikant.

SWEET AUTUMN BLOSSOMS.

An exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume.

Extr. of rose	10 fl. ozs.
Extr. of cassie	10 fl. ozs.
Spr. of ionone	4 fl. ozs.
Tr. of ambrette	4 fl. ozs.
Spr. of coumarin	2 fl. ozs.
Tr. of musk	1 fl. oz.
Oil of bergamot	¾ fl. oz.
Oil of petitgrain	¼ fl. oz.

Mix and filter.

PILE OINTMENT.

Ichthyol	1 ounce
Phenol	½ ounce
Tannin	2 ounces
Ext. belladonna	½ ounce
Ext. stramonium	160 grains
Ext. witch hazel	320 grains
Powd. opium	1 ounce
Powd. hydrastis	1 ounce
Thymol	160 grains
Resorcinol	160 grains
White wax	4 drams
Petrolatum	18 ounces

ANTI-RHEUMATIC TABLET.

Not many rheumatic remedies of merit can be prepared in tablet form, but the following combination makes up well and is said to be generally satisfactory in either acute or chronic rheumatism:

Sodium salicylate	3 grs.
Extract colchicum	½ gr.
Poke root	½ gr.
Potassium iodid	1 gr.

Mix, and make one pill or tablet. Of these, one may be given every four to six hours

WHITE CREAM LINIMENT.

1.

Camphor	1 oz.
Oil turpentine	16 ozs.
Soft soap	4 ozs.
Olive oil	8 ozs.
Ammonia water	4 ozs.

Dissolve the camphor in the turpentine and the solution to the olive oil. Dissolve the soap in a pint and a half of water, add the ammonia and incoporate this mixture with the oils, with the acid of an emulsifier. Allow to stand for a day or so, agitating every day. If necessary, reduce with water to a suitable consistency.

2.

Egg	1
Acetic acid	2 ozs.
Distilled water	2 ozs.
Oil turpentine	4 ozs.

Beat up the egg with the oil turpentine, then add the acetic acid, and finally the water.

3.

Oil pennyroyal	4 dr.
Oil thyme	2 dr.
Soap	130 grs.
Caustic soap	10 grs.

Water, to make 1 pint.

EUNAPHTHOL COLD CREAM.

This preparation is very efficacious in all skin diseases, and does not stain the skin and hair:

Sweet almond oil	13¾ fl. ozs.
French rose water	8 fl. ozs.
Spermacetie	4 ozs.
Naphthol	1 ozs
White wax	2 ozs
Oil of eucalyptus glob.	¼ fl. oz.

Melt the sperm wax with the oil in a porcelain vessel, add the naphthol, and when all is melted run the water very slowly into the mass, keep stirring until thoroughly mixed, and then incorporate the oil.

To be applied locally, morning and night

Put up in porcelain jars or tin tubes. Practical Druggist.

CAMPHOR TOILET WATER

Menthol	12 parts
Camphor	30 parts
Oil of orange peel	10 parts
Oil of orange flowers	15 parts
Oil of lemon	25 parts
Oil of bergamot	50 parts
Oil of rosemary	10 parts
Tincture of benzoin	60 parts
Orange flower water	120 parts
Alcohol	3,700 parts

Don't dawdle. Every moment spent in drifting, represents time and strength wasted which should have gone to building up your success.—Spare Moments.

Photography

MAKING IMPROMPTU BACKGROUNDS

The following method of making backgrounds on the spur of the moment is given in "The Bulletin of Photography." The work is done with a coarse kind of crayon, which can be made by the user. Some pipe-clay of the kind employed for modelling is obtained, a pound being a convenient quantity, and this is divided into four equal parts. One of these is put into a dish with some water, and lampblack a little at a time is added, also a trifle of glycerine. This is all worked up together with the hands until the black is evenly distributed throughout and well incorporated with the clay. This first mixture may be called "black," and enough lampblack added to justify the title, and the "black" so prepared is divided into pastels of different sizes. Another mixture is made in the same way, but with less black, and another with still less to serve as the lightest grey, while the fourth may be left without any black in it at all, to provide the high lights. When dry these crayons may be used to modify the background in any way that seems desirable, while when they have served their purpose a wipe with a wet sponge will remove them and leave the background in its original condition.

COLD TONE PLATINUM PRINTS

We often hear of methods of getting warm toned or sepia-platinum prints, but I think a great many of those who use this beautiful process would be puzzled if they were asked offhand, to give a formula which should give as cold a tone as possible, and one with the most contrast. The following is, therefore, not by any means so well known as it ought to be. It was originally put forward, I believe, but am not sure, in America:

Neutral potassium oxalate	4 ounces
Potassium phosphate	1 ounce
Potassium sulphate	1 dram
Water to	28 ounces

The water may be boiling to facilitate solution, but the developer must be used cold. The image appears very slowly, and plenty of time must be given for development; there is no use of overdoing it. The acid baths and washing are those usually employed and call for no remark.—St. Aubyn Hope, in Photography.

A TEST FOR THE PRESENCE OF HYPO

A little very thin starch paste may be boiled until it is quite clear, and then should have added to it a drop or two of tincture of iodine. It at once assumes a deep blue color. A little of the blue liquid is diluted with water until when put on white paper it only faintly tints it. The print to be tested for hypo has a little of this liquid applied to its back. If any hypo is present, that is to say, if the print has not been properly washed, the blue color is at once discharged. If the color remains it is a sign that to all intents and purposes the hypo has been completely removed.—Photography.

"AGFA" RAPID FIXING SALT

A new fixing salt has been placed on the market by the Actien-Gessellschaft fur Anilin-Fabrikation, of Berlin, Germany, which possesses very important features, and would be a very welcome addition to the line of photographic materials, especially where owing to lack of time, it is not desirable to leave the plates in the bath longer than absolutely necessary.

This new salt enables the professional and trade photographer to work much more quickly and it will also doubtless be of great value for the fixation of long roll films, and the amateur especially, who is working with limited space will profit by its introduction, as it will enable him to develop and fix successfully the larger number of negatives without the unavoidable interruption which occurs with the usual tedious method of fixing.

Some of the advantages which this salt produces are, first, that it fixes out the unaffected silver much more rapidly than any other acid bath, and secondly, the time of fixing is not so materially affected with the progressive use of the bath as is usual with other mediums, it being only necessary to immerse a plate in this new bath about one-half the time it would be necessary in the usual hypo bath.

This salt is put up in tins of three sizes, that for 15 ozs. of solution being sufficient for 90 neg., ¼ pl., and retailing at 15 cents. Size No. 2, for 37 ozs. of solution will make 60 neg. of 1-1 pl., this retailing at 25 cents, and No. 3, for 75 ozs. of solution sufficient for 120 neg., 1-1 pl., to retail at 45 cents. It is also put up in hermetically sealed cartridges containing sufficient for 100 cub. cent. of fixing bath to fix 25¼ pl. negatives. These cartrides retail at 80 cents per box of ten.

These goods are for sale by Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co., Montreal, who are the sole agents for Canada.

An advertisement that insults people sells no goods; no one buys anything when he is mad.—Burba's Barbs.

EMPIRE COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

Chartered, Incorporated and Under the Laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada

358 West Queen Street, Toronto Canada

"Why be Lukewarm in Your Profession?"

You might as well try to run a locomotive without steam as try to practise optics without a scientific training, because there are thousands of loopholes through which you can thrust your patient's health and happiness and wreck your own reputation. You probably have better mental capabilites than some other successful optometrist, but you will never get due credit for your work unless properly trained and your efforts directed right. We have taken all the optical knowledge of the last century up to the present and give to you only the pure substance, besides numerous other discoveries made by the specialists in this laboratory, enabling you to increase or decrease the inervation of any part of the ocular system, to instantly detect any constitutional disease by the aid of ophthalmoscope, the best and shortest way to handle all cases of refractive errors, of obtaining the complete amount of same with certainty, anatomy, Retinoscopy, Muscular Ophthalmology, Mechanics, Heterophonic Troubles and their Treatment. This is the most complete College of its kind for the teaching of Ophthalmic and Optical science.

WRITE FOR ANNOUNCEMENT

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

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Neutral Toning and Fixing Salt (Containing Gold)
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ALL TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE REGULAR TRADE CHANNELS.

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THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z.

FOR SALE

Splendid Drug business in the best town in Southern Alberta $2,800 cash. Write "Chemicus" if you really want to buy a Drug business.

"CHEMICUS," c o THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FOR SALE.

Drug Business for sale, Bear River, Nova Scotia, good paying side lines, Kodak Goods and Talking Machines; stock and fixtures about $2,300. Write:

L. V. HARRIS.

DRUG STOCKS FOR SALE

The Drug Stock and Fixtures of two Drug Stores in Fernie, B.C., amounting to about $10,000. Will sell one or both. Sales over $20,000 a year. One other drug store in the place. Ill health sole reason for selling. Excellent opportunity for an established business.

A. W. BLEASDELL,
Fernie, B.C.

WANTED

WANTED about 36 feet Wall Case for patents, etc. Send full description and price to

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CANADIAN TRADE WITH NEWFOUNDLAND

The following report on the trade of Canada with Newfoundland has been made by E. D. Arnaud, Canadian Trade Commissioner to that country.

The following figures showing the totals of the imports and exports of the colony with the undermentioned countries have now been completed for the year ended June 3 last:

	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	$2,669,934	$1,492,795
Canada	3,669,098	1,611,480
United States	3,447,359	1,394,289

While the total imports from all sources were $10,426,040, on which the duties collected amounted to $2,354,056, and the total of exports to $12,101,161.

A comparison of these figures with those of the previous year show the following results:

	1906.	1907.
Total of exports	$12,086,276	12,101,161

It will be noted from the above figures that Canadian trade increased $147,159, while that from the United States declined $161,833 during the same period.

SHORTAGE OF CASCARA BARK

The season's harvest of cascara bark is ended. Washington (Lewis and Chehalis) furnishes about twenty carloads. Oregon shipped seven carloads. This is a very small harvest as compared with that of previous years. In 1904 Oregon shipped 200 carloads. The market is now very strong. English cable advices state that ten tons were sold at auction in London at 12½ cents per pound.

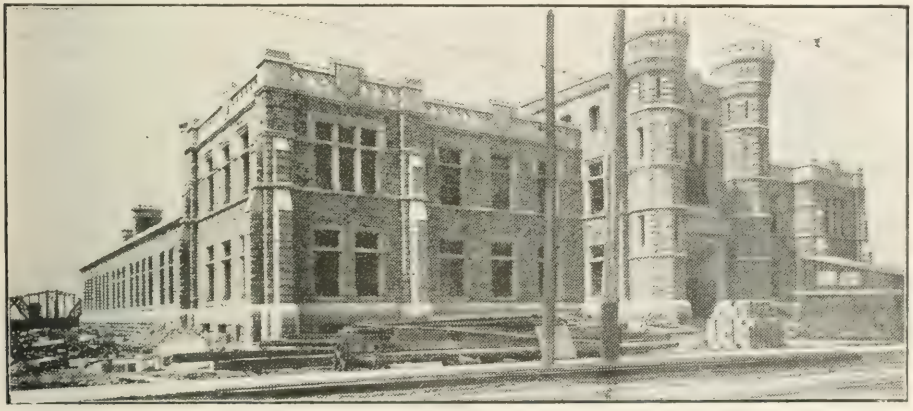
RAMI'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BROMOFORM

Bromoform, 2; tincture of aconite, 2; codeine, 0.5; alcohol (90 per cent.), 47.5; syrup of balsam of tolu, 700; syrup of red poppies, 250 parts by weight.—Pharm. Zeit.

The Royal Mint at Ottawa

In the presence of the Hon W S Fielding Minister of Finance, and other members of the Cabinet, and a limited number of citizens the Governor General, "as representative of His Majesty the King," formally declared the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint open. His Excellency pulling a lever, coined the first and only fifty-cent silver coin, which he retains as a souvenir of the event. Her Excellency then pulled a second lever and coined a Canadian cent of the date of 1908. This she retains. This done, the work of coining cents was proceeded with, the visitors meanwhile watching the process

It is announced that there will be a refinery constructed in connection with the Royal Mint. Gold and silver, which comes from the smelter cannot be relied upon as being of the proper de-



THE ROYAL MINT AT OTTAWA

gree of purity or of the proper consistency or fibre for coinage. There is a refinery belonging to the C.P.R., at Trail, but it has been deemed advisable to have one in connection with the Mint, making it a complete equipment for coinage. The cost of the refinery will be in the vicinity of fifteen thousand dollars, and the building will be erected within the enclosure which now contains the Mint. It will be completed during the coming summer. Electricity will be used for the refining, as this is the latest and the best method.

MERCK'S 1907 INDEX

Not long ago we announced the publication of the third edition of this Encyclopedia of Drugs and Chemicals. While issued for users of chemicals in the United States, applications from Canada have been so numerous that the publishers, Merck & Co., of University Place, New York, U. S. A., have set aside a number of copies to meet these calls. So long as these reserved copies last, the publishers will send the book to any chemist, physician, or proprietor of drug store, upon receipt of three shillings and sixpence, or eighty-five cents.

PURE FOOD LAW

The agitation in some quarters to make changes in the present Food and Drug Act of June 30th 1906, of the United States appears at this distance to be rather a mistake. In view of the fact that the present Act has been such a short time in force and also that the law as it stands appears to meet the situation.

The constant changing of laws of this description cannot but cause not only a great deal of annoyance to manufacturers and dealers, but also has the effect of creating a feeling of instability, which should not be in matters of such importance. When this Act has had sufficient trial and then proved that it does not meet the requirements of the case it is then time enough to make a change, but until then we believe it should have an honest and through test.

FIRST PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA

It is probably not generally known that Columbus on his first voyage to America brought two physicians with him. These physicians, according to Dr. Fernandez de Ybarra, author of a monograph on "The Medical History of Columbus," were Maese Alonso and Maese Juan, and

were probably the first physicians to land on American soil. It is related that the former returned with Columbus to Spain while the latter was left with the little colony of thirty-eight men who remained on the island of Hispaniola, which is now known as Haiti. Here Maese Juan suffered the misfortunes of his companions with whom he tarried in the rude fortress, called La Navidad and was massacred by the Indian inhabitants.—The Trio.

AN APOTHECARY'S OATH

In a case before the criminal tribunal of the Cour de Cassation in Brussels, in which the point at issue was whether it was allowable for physicians and pharmacists to enter into partnership, Maitre Momard, representing the affirmative, showed that the profession of pharmacist had been from remote times a dependent of that of medicine, and in support of this view cited a curious oath of the fourteenth century, which used to be taken by the apothecaries in those days. The oath is as follows: "I swear not to malign any of my former masters, physicians, pharmacists or others, whatever they may be, to uphold as far as in me lies, the honor, glory, ornament and majesty of medicine, not to disclose to idiots and ingrates their secrets and mysteries, to do nothing rashly, without the counsel of physicians or in the hope of gain; to disown and to avoid, like the plague, the disreputable and penurious methods of practice now followed by charlatans and dabblers in alchemy, to the great disgrace of the magistrates who tolerate them. May the Lord prosper me as I observe these conditions."—Magazine of Pharmacy.

PROPER APPROACH

The salesman who enters a customer's place of business and opens conversation with him by asking him if he is busy violates every principle of good salesmanship. The harmful effect lies in the inference which the business man will invariably draw. To ask the buyer if he is busy implies that you are perfectly willing to wait until he is at leisure before you begin your selling talk. He, therefore, reasons that your business with him is not of very great importance, but can very well wait until he has time to give it attention at his leisure. The business man in this day is driven from morning till night with duties that crowd upon him every moment, and the query whether he is busy or not must strike him as being absurd in the extreme. The experienced salesman seldom falls into this error, but to the young and less experienced man it seems the most logical way of opening conversation. No one would attempt to suggest to an old, experienced salesman what to say upon entering the place of business of a customer, but to the man who is learning the business it may not be amiss to suggest that his attitude toward his prospect should be that of one busy man approaching another busy man with something important enough to claim the attention of both for the time being.—The Sample Case.

Owen Sound, Jan. 24, 1908.

The Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto:

Gentlemen,—Wall case arrived yesterday in good condition, with which we are very well pleased, and every person that has seen it is very much taken with it.

You will find enclosed cheque in payment.

Yours truly,
Jas. H. Newton.

The Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto, Jan. 24, 1908.
Toronto:

Gentlemen,—So much admiration has been shown for the beautifully fitted drug store at the corner of College and Grace Streets, that I thought it was about "up to me" to show my own appreciation and convey to you the credit which is certainly due. I do not think I could make it more forcible than by simply stating that I am perfectly satisfied with the quality and finish of the fittings and the most excellent workmanship in evidence thereon. The fittings throughout present a most handsome appearance as well as an evidence of usefulness. The "Trianon Go-Between" Cases I find are especially so and the "All Crystal" Silent Salesman Cases give an unobstructed view to the goods displayed in them. To anyone contemplating new fixtures I can strongly recommend The Toronto Show Case Co.

Yours truly,
W. G. Becker.

St. Catharines, Jan. 24, 1908.

Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto:

Gentlemen,—Received my case in good condition and would say that I am perfectly satisfied with it in every particular, and it will be but a short time before I will have more in my store. I think they are "money-getters."

Yours respectfully,
R. W. Black.

The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XX. TORONTO, MARCH 1908. No 3

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203 Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

A DOMINION PHARMACY LAW

As will be noticed in our columns this month, action is being taken in several of the Provincial Legislatures looking to the amendment of existing pharmacy laws in the various provinces, and the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, in reply to a question of a member of the House of Commons, has stated that, "a measure acceptable to the House and which would meet the views of all parties interested," would probably become law this session.

In view of the fact that such amendments and the regulation of existing conditions are being enacted it appears to us that the proper course at this juncture would be for the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association to frame a Dominion Pharmacy Act which would apply to all the provinces. This might or might not if thought well indicate the educational requirements, but it certainly could deal with the general purposes of the various Provincial Acts now in force, enlarging them, so as to embrace the whole Dominion, giving a standard schedule of poisons which were to be restricted in their sale, and also in dealing with phases of pharmacy which would necessarily be regulated by law.

Now that our Canadian Pharmaceutical Association is an established fact, it remains for it to take up a work of this kind, which is so essential to the well being of pharmacy, and at a time so opportune, when in the majority of the provinces legislation is being asked for both to amend existing Acts and to frame new legislation.

We trust that this will not be lost sight of and that prompt action will be taken to legislate along these lines.

ALCOHOL REGULATIONS

As intimated in our issue last month, Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P., of Winnipeg, has taken up the matter of the regulations governing the manufacture and sale of alcohol, and on Feb. 26th introduced a motion in the House of Commons with that end in view. The following is the resolution:

"That, whereas, the regulation requiring two years' storage of alcohol after distillation, tends to create a monopoly in that article and increase the price, without increasing its usefulness in the manufacture of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, chemicals, dyes, and scientific research; and that the potable article costs in the Canadian market over twenty-five times more than the primary cost of production, and therefore tends to restrict development in the lines mentioned, and prohibits its use as an economical agent in the wider field of industrial activity, in the opinion of this House the Government should appoint a commission to inquire into and report upon a method by which alcohol can be generally used in legitimate scientific and industrial operations, without increasing the danger of its use as a potable spirit."

In the course of a brief speech in support of his resolution, Mr. Bole drew attention to the changes which he particularly desired to have made:

1. The abolition of the regulation requiring two years storage of alcohol after distillation.

2. The reduction of the import duty on alcohol to 25 cents per gallon for manufacturing purposes.

3. The abolition of excise on alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

4. The appointment of a commission to in-

quire into a method by which alcohol can be used in legitimate, scientific and industrial operations; without increasing the danger of its use as a potable spirit.

The storage regulation, Mr. Bole argued, handicapped the small manufacturer, and the price of alcohol in this country militated against the manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations in which alcohol is used, naming such articles as chloroform and ether. He also deplored the fact that the Inland Revenue Department looked only at the revenue and not at the advantages which would accrue to the people by lessening the price of alcohol.

Mr. Henry H. Miller, M.P. (South Grey) followed him in a speech dealing principally with denatured alcohol, and pointed out that in 1905 France used 12,000,000 gallons and Germany 35,000 gallons of denatured alcohol. He also advocated the establishing of a denaturing establishment in Toronto.

Hon. William Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, prefaced his statement by making a sharp separation between the two proposals: Free denatured and free ethyl alcohol. The second was Mr. Boles' proposal, and to this he could not agree. The real objection was that many of the preparations, in which alcohol was an ingredient, could be redistilled into potable form and the revenue would consequently suffer. In 1868-9 permission had been given to pharmaceutical manufacturers to use alcohol for their purposes free of excise, but the many frauds and loss of revenue which resulted had led to a change in the regulations. Now there was a regulation by which manufacturers of chloroform and other preparations in the manufacture of which the alcohol disappeared and could not be recovered, could secure alcohol for an excise tax of only 15 cents per gallon. He declared that not Germany, nor the United States, nor Britain gave free alcohol for manufacturers.

Regarding denatured alcohol, Mr. Templeman expressed the view that in a few months the Government should be able to sell this spirit at 50 cents per gallon. He did not see how the price could go much lower, while the ethyl alcohol used in its production remained at 41 cents per gallon, its present price.

Mr. Bole accordingly amended the resolution by leaving it to the Government to enquire into and report upon any method by which alcohol can be generally used in legitimate scientific and industrial operations.

The resolution as thus amended was then adopted, and we trust that no time will be lost in taking up a matter which is of so vital importance to the manufacturing interests of this country.

THE SALE OF POISONS IN MANITOBA

A bill has been introduced in the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba, which amends the Act of 1902 and regulates the sale of poisons, stating in what way these shall be sold, the style of package to be used and the form of registration to be employed. The following is the text of the amendments:

1. Section 32 of "The Pharmaceutical Act," being chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1902, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

32. It shall be unlawful to sell any poison, either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word "poison," and also the name of the proper antidote for use in case any such poison may be taken, and unless, in the case of a poison being in a bottle, such bottle be blue and made roughened or fluted on its outside surface, and in the case of the poison being sold in the form of a powder or crystal, then such poison to be dispensed in a box which shall be blue in color and which will open like a drawer from one end only, and attached to the end of the drawer which opens shall be a tag or ear, which shall be diamond shaped and, if sold by retail, every such label must give the name and address of the establishment in which such poison is sold; and it shall be unlawful to sell any poison to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and it shall also be unlawful to sell any poison unless such poison is for use in the business, trade or profession of the purchaser. On every lawful sale of any such article the person actually selling the same shall, before delivery, make an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the form set forth in schedule B to this Act, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the person, if any, who introduced him, to which entry the signature of the purchaser shall be affixed.

This section shall not apply to the sale of poisons upon the prescription of any medical practitioner, veterinary surgeon or dentist legally qualified to practice his profession in Manitoba.

2. Schedule A to said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

SCHEDULE A (SECTIONS 30-32).

LIST OF POISONS.

Aconite and the compounds thereof; Antimony, tartrate of; Arsenic, and the compounds thereof; Atropine, Belladonna, and the compounds thereof;

None Cheaper = None Better

THAN

HOWARDS'

Quinine Salts
Mercurials
Bismuth Salts
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PYROGALLIC ACID

Morphia, Codeia, Atropine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Veratrine, Quinine, Salicylic Acid, Santonine, Salol, Chloralhydrate, Creosote, Chloroform, Ether, Alcohol Tinctures, Paraldehyd, Bismuth Salts, Lithia Salts, Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Chrysarobin, Cumarin, Hydroquinone, Glycerophosphates, Cacodylates, Veronal, etc.

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Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

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STAUNTON'S—
JUST THE BEST
WALL PAPERS
THAT ARE MADE
If you find the demand for certain patterns running ahead of the stock provided, write us. We'll likely be able to supply you with more from our surplus. Or if you have delayed stocking your racks for Spring trade, a postal card request will bring samples to you.
STAUNTONS LIMITED
935 Yonge St.
Toronto

Wilson's

FLY PADS

will be more largely advertised during the coming summer than ever before.

Although last season was a poor one for the sale of fly-killers, the output of **Wilson's Fly Pads** was slightly larger than for 1906, by far the best year up to that time.

Details of my advertising campaign for 1908 will be published later in this space

Archdale Wilson - Hamilton

CRAIN
Monthly Account System

"I would like my account, please."

"Yes, sir, just a minute."

The customer will get his account in that short time, because this wide-awake merchant has installed the Crain Monthly Account System.

By the Crain System customers' accounts are written up daily from the Counter Check Books. Account is always ready for the customer. Tear it out and hand it to him.

The customer may be surprised at such promptness, and it's ten to one he says to himself "that man certainly knows how to run his business."

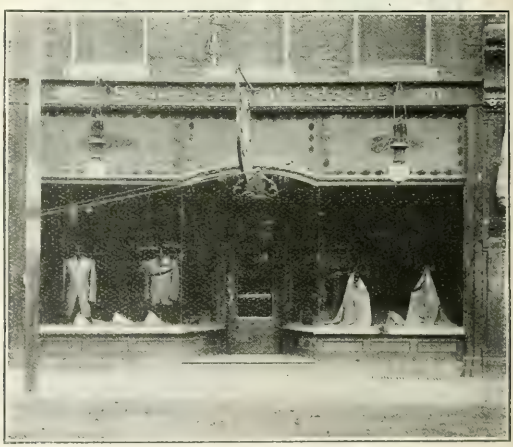
Also ten to one that the merchant gets paid on the spot, because everybody appreciates business-like methods.

May we send you the folder "The Retail Dealer's Friend," which contains complete information of the Crain Monthly Account System?

THE ROLLA L. CRAIN CO., Limited

OTTAWA - - - - - - Canada

TORONTO - - - 18 Toronto St.
MONTREAL - - - 28 Alliance Bldg.
WINNIPEG - - 11 Nanton Block.



UP-TO-DATE STORE FRONT, TORONTO

WITH

Luxfer Prism Transom and All-Glass Front

SEND FOR PARTICULARS

Luxfer Prism Co., Limited, 100 King St. W., Toronto

Beans, calabar; Cantharides; Carbolic acid, pure, of a greater strength than five per cent. when mixed with water, or ten per cent. when mixed with glycerine and water, but not crude carbolic acid; Chloral, hydrate; Chloroform; Conia, and the compounds thereof; Conium, and the preparations thereof; Corrosive sublimate; Croton oil and seeds; Cyanide of potassium; Digitalis, and preparations thereof; Elaterium; Ergot; Euphorbium; Gouleard extract; Hellabore; Hemp, Indian; Hydrocyanic (Prussic) acid; Hyoscianus, and preparations thereof; Morphia, and its salts and solutions; Nux vomica; Opium, with its preparations, including laudanum, etc.; Oxalic acid; Phosphorus; Podophyllin; Santonine; Savine, and preparations of; Scammony; Stramonium; Strychnine; St. Ignatius beans; Veratria; Verdegris.

3. This Act shall come into force on the date it is assented to.

REGULATES SALE OF PATENT MEDICINES

A bill to regulate the sale of patent medicines has been introduced in the Provincial Legislature of British Columbia by W. J. Manson (Dewdney). It provides that the formula or prescription shall be printed on the outside of each bottle or package on pain of a heavy fine.

The bill is to go into force August, 1908. The chief provisions of the bill are as follows:

"Proprietary medicine" in this Act shall mean and include all medicine which is not prepared and dispensed by a qualified chemist or druggist according to the prescription of a registered medical practitioner entitled to practice as such in the Province of British Columbia, and the word "medicine" shall mean any material or substance, solid, liquid or gaseous, applied to the living animal body, externally or internally, for the prevention and cure of disease.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale any proprietary medicine unless there shall be printed in English on a label on the bottle or other vessel or package containing the same, as well as on the outside wrapper if enclosed therein, in plain type of a size not less than small pica, the formula or prescription, showing the exact name and quantity of each ingredient contained in said medicine, and according to which the same is prepared.

Any person, firm or corporation who is guilty of an infringement of this Act shall be liable, upon summary conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, to pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars for each offence, and in the case of any duly qualified chemist or druggist being convicted twice for an offence against this Act, he shall forfeit his right to practice under the Pharmacy Act and his certificate issued by the Pharmaceutical Association shall forthwith be cancelled.

It shall be the duty of the public analyst, from time to time, upon request and upon payment of the fee prescribed by section 27 of the Pharmacy Act, to analyze any proprietary medicine offered for sale and verify the truth or falsity of the formula or prescription mentioned in section 2 of this Act, and to report the result of his analysis to the Attorney-General and to the party at whose request the analysis is made.

Any person, firm or corporation guilty of printing a false formula or prescription under section 2 of this Act shall be liable, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace, to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars for the first offence and five hundred dollars for each subsequent offence.

This Act shall come into force on the 1st day of August, 1908.

THE VALUE OF CO-OPERATION

The strength of unity is indisputable. Few things do more to retard the natural progress of a business or a movement than a lack of intelligent co-operation.

The energy expended on a "tug of war" is not constructive energy. It is like one man pumping water out of a basin while another pumps it back.

There are two chief reasons for lack of co-operation: One is that men do not agree on what is best to be done. The other is that selfish motives deceive men into thinking that they can get more by going alone.

The remedy for the first is comparison of views, exchange of ideas and the establishment of the right idea in the minds of all. The remedy for the second is the knowledge that the common good is also the real good of the individual. Selfishness is often but another name for ignorance. If a man desires to obtain the most good for himself he should know that his legitimate share of a great common good is greater than any possible good he could obtain for himself alone. The narrow-minded man fishes with a hook and thinks to have the whole catch for himself. The broad-minded man joins with others in using a seine and his portion of the catch exceeds by far what he might get with the hook.

Co-operation amongst druggists is quite as essential as any other business or profession, and presenting an united front is the sure way of securing the object aimed at whether it be in the way of legislation or bringing influence to bear on any individual section of the trades which have to do with the retail druggist.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING

Considerable progress has already been made with the arrangements for the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which meeting is to be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, towards the fall of 1909, probably in the week beginning August 25th.

This meeting in Winnipeg will be the fourth in the period of seventy-eight years, which the Association has held outside of the British Isles, the first being in 1884, when the meeting was held in Montreal, the second in 1897 in Toronto, and the third being in South Africa in 1905.

The British Association was founded in 1831, and especially "for the advancement of science." Amongst its past Presidents are H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Professors Huxley and Tyndall, Lord Kelvin, Sir Wm. Dawson, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Lister, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Sir George Darwin, and the Association includes in its membership practically all the leading scientists in Great Britain.

The Dominion Government has promised a grant of $25,000 towards the expenses of the meeting, and a strong local executive has been named, who have taken charge of the matter and whom we feel confident will make a decided success of the meeting from the city's standpoint. The Honorary President of the Local Executive Committee is His Honor Sir D. H. McMillan and the Chairman, Mayor Ashdown of Winnipeg.

SANITOL PREPARATIONS TO BE MADE IN CANADA

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., whose home office and factory are at St. Louis, Mo., have decided to establish a laboratory in Toronto for the manufacture of their goods for Canada.

The Toronto plant will be located in the Smith, Baggs & Heaven Building, at the corner of Bathurst and King Streets, in which building a flat has been secured. From this factory, which will be equipped with special machinery and in operation in the course of a few weeks, the Canadian trade will be supplied, as well as a large export trade.

This move has been taken on account of the big demand that has been created in Canada for the toilet preparations manufactured by this company, by the extensive advertising that has been done through the newspapers last spring. The "Sanitol" people have found it impossible to cope with the demand, and to make it possible for the retailer to handle these goods without having a factory on the ground. The local plant will give employment to about fifty hands, men and girls.

The home factory, covering four and a half acres, is run on the co-operative plan, a large number of dentists and druggists throughout the United States are shareholders in the company, and are thus enabled to purchase all "Sanitol" products at cost price, at the same time receiving a dividend on their investment. The Canadian factory will, we understand, be run on the same plan. "Sanitol" products include tooth preparations and toilet preparations, such as face cream, powders, soaps, etc. They were first introduced by Herman C. G. Luyties, President of the present company, about ten years ago.

Mr. J. A. Thunder is in charge of the Canadian end of the business.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS AT MILAN EXHIBITION

On Wednesday, January 8th, the distribution of awards in connection with the British Section of the Milan Exhibition, 1906, took place in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion House, London. The Lord Mayor of London occupied the chair. The President of the British Commission, Sir Albert Rollit, Sir Thomas Brooke-Hitching, Sir Vaughan Morgan, Sir Thomas Sutherland, the Italian Charge d'Affaires and the Italian Consul-General were amongst those present on the platform. The Lord Mayor having opened the proceedings, Sir Albert Rollit addressed the assembly. The speaker referred to the encouraging advance in trade which had succeeded the Milan Exhibition, British export trade with Italy having increased from £9,800,000 in 1905 to £12,500,000 in 1906. The exhibition was undoubtedly responsible for a proportion of this increase. In commenting upon the good quality of the British exhibits, Sir Albert Rollit characterized some of them as supreme.

Pharmacists will be interested to know that Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. made a record of three grand prizes, two diplomas of honor, and one gold medal. Messrs. Mellins Food, Ltd., Messrs. Brand & Co., and the United Alkali Company were awarded a grand prize each, and Messrs. Kemball, Bishop & Co. gained a silver medal.

The Wellcome Research Laboratories and the Wellcome Physiological Laboratories each received an award of a grand prize.

THE PROSECUTION OF DRUGGISTS

The recent prosecutions in the Toronto police Courts, in which a number of local druggists were charged with infringement of the Ontario License Act, have caused quite a stir amongst the druggists in this city, as well as throughout the Province. Although it would appear that the reason for the present prosecutions is due to the fact that a new inspector has been appointed

Retailers Never Make a Mistake By Having a Large Stock of Pe-ru-na on Hand.

PROBABLY NO OTHER MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS SO EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE HOME AS PE-RU-NA.

Where Grip and Catarrh prevails Pe-ru-na is recognised as a standard remedy for these ailments. Don't make a mistake by not having a full supply to meet the demands.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES:

Less than One Dozen	$8.75
One Dozen	8.50
Two Dozen Lots	8.25
Twelve Dozen Lots	8.00

Druggists should order at least two dozen to avail themselves of lower rates.

THE PERUNA DRUG MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Specify "National"

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

3% 10 VOLUMES H_2O_2

ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE

NON-IRRITATING

KEEPS ITS FULL STRENGTH

MANUFACTURED BY

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

Y. & S. LICORICE

THE OLD-FASHIONED REMEDY FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

Also the celebrated SCUDDER and M. & R. Stick Licorice and M. & R. Wafers

LOZENGES, Etc., Etc., and POWD. EXTRACTS and POWD. ROOT in convenient packages for the Trade.

ADVERTISING MATTER FURNISHED TO RETAIL DRUG STORES FOR COUNTER AND WINDOW DISPLAY

Applicants will Please State Which of the Above Brands is Used.

OUR SPECIALTIES FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

106-116 JOHN STREET - BROOKLYN, N.Y.

who deemed it his duty to look up some cases for the courts at once, yet on the whole it is perhaps as well that action should be taken now, so that a thorough understanding may be decided as to what should or should not be sold by druggists.

As we have pointed out time and again the present Ontario License Act is an anomoly and evidently open to various constructions as to its meaning in reference to sales by druggists of preparations containing spirituous liquors. The present Legislature evidently does not intend taking any steps to amend the Act this session, but we think the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy should take some action in order to procure from the License Department of the Government a ruling for the guidance of magistrates, as to the construction the Government itself places on the wording of the License Act, as regards the sales by druggists. The recent condition of affairs is a very undesirable one and leaves only one course open to the retail druggist of this Province, namely a strict compliance with the provisions of the Act, guided as far as possible by the decisions of those magistrates before whom cases of this nature have been tried.

MANITOBA OPTICIANS' ASSOCIATION

The retail opticians of the Province of Manitoba have decided to organize for the purpose of mutual instruction and the elevation of their calling to a higher plane of usefulness. At a recent meeting representatives or expressions of unqualified approval were heard from Brandon, Crystal City, Minnedosa, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Neepawa, Gladstone, Carberry, Cyprus River, Pilot Mound, Manitou, and other towns, as well as the majority of the city opticians. The details of organization were fully discussed, and officers and committees elected. For the year 1908 the membership fee was fixed at a very nominal figure, and members were strongly recommended to identify themselves with the Retail Merchants' Association. Full details of the proceedings will shortly be forwarded to all the retail opticians of the Province.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

By Our Correspondent

THE CRY FOR LEGISLATION.

The recent opening of another session of Parliament has again directed attention to the cry for legislation by the pharmacists of this country. Local chemists' associations in many large centres have been advocating fresh efforts in connection with the question and the reform movement has been given considerable impetus by various colonial pharmacy boards urging the Pharmaceutical Society to take action in the matter. At present the Council of the Society has a draft Pharmacy Bill under consideration but it has not been thought expedient to divulge the line of the proposed measure. As the President has pointed out there is little chance of any private Bill coming before the House of Commons yet awhile, as measures of great national importance are down for discussion. It is understood that one or two clauses in previous Pharmacy Bills have been abandoned, but the clause referring to the much desired recognition of colonial diplomas is being retained. Mr. Rymer Young and his colleagues are doing everything possible to promote legislation and those interested in the question may safely leave the matter in their hands.

THE GREAT MAJORITY.

Since I last wrote several well known figures in the pharmaceutical world have passed away. The list includes Mr. William Ashwell Shenstone, F.R.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry at Clifton College, Bristol; Mr. Richard J. Friswell, F.C.S., F.I.C., last year's Chairman of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry; Mr. Thomas Morson, Ph.C., of T. Morson & Son, wholesale druggists, and son of a past President of the Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. E. B. Stamp, a fine example of the good old-fashioned London pharmacist; and Mr. Ashley Cooper Oldfield, of the wholesale drug firm of Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. Sincere sympathy will also be extended to Alderman Robert Gibson, of Robert Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester and London, in the loss of his wife, after a marriage union of fifty-three years duration.

SPURIOUS BEECHAM'S PILLS.

The sale of pills which had been fraudulently described as Beecham's has led to the prosecution of a Shadwell (London) trader under the Merchandise Marks Act. The case was heard at Thames Police Court, and it appeared that the defendant had been offering pills for sale which were represented to have been manufactured by Beecham's, of St. Helens, but on being examined they were found to be spurious. The defence was that the pills were sold by mistake, but the magistrate ordered the accused to pay a fine of £20 and £5 costs, or go to prison for three months.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, on February 5, the Registrar presented his annual report, showing that the membership had increased and now numbered close upon 7,000. This is regarded as

highly satisfactory. During 1907 111 candidates passed the minor examination and 36 the major, while the number of cases investigated under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act was 382.

LIBEL ACTION OVER AN ASTHMA REMEDY

A good deal of interest has been taken in a libel suit brought by Augustus Q. Tucker, an American living in London, against the Editor of The Lancet and another. Plaintiff is the vendor of a specific and a vaporizer, discovered and invented by his brother, Dr. Tucker, of Ohio, and used in the treatment of asthma. The alleged libel was contained in a paragraph published in the Lancet, in January of last year, commenting on an inquest held before Dr. Waldo, and on the remarks attributed to the coroner regarding the defendant's asthma apparatus. Defendants pleaded that the article contained only fair comment on matters of public interest. The action was heard in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice before Mr. Justice Ridley, and one of the main points in support of the defendant's case was that the remedy was highly dangerous, owing to the quantity of cocaine which the specific contains. After a lengthy hearing the jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff, and awarded him £1,000 damages.

ALLEGED PERSONATION AT AN EXAMINATION

An unusual case came before the sheriff at Aberdeen Police Court, on January 21, when a young school teacher and a chemist's assistant were charged with having conceived and executed a fraudulent scheme for enabling the latter to obtain a certificate from the College of Preceptors, without actually undergoing examination, the school teacher personating him and passing the examination in his name. It seemed that while neither of the accused were aware of the magnitude of their crime, they arranged that the teacher should undergo a preliminary examination for chemists and druggists on behalf of the assistant. The matter was discovered by means of an anonymous letter to the Secretary of the College of Preceptors in London. The sheriff accepted the view that the accused did not realize what they were doing, and imposed the fine of £5 on each defendant, or in default thirty days imprisonment.

THE ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.

An important paper on the adulteration of drugs and the methods of preventing it was read at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, held on February 11, by Mr. E. M. Holmes, F.L.S. By adulteration, Mr. Holmes said, he meant the addition of any foreign material by which the natural condition of the drug was interfered with, and its value for medicinal purposes was lessened, whether the adulteration were effected at the place of production or in transit to the retailer. He also regarded as adulteration the substitution of a drug of inferior quality for the genuine, even if of the same genus, since it had the same result in rendering the action of medicine uncertain. He considered that adulteration, when it occurred, could in the majority of cases be traced to the place where the drug was produced, and that cases of adulteration by pharmacists were extremely rare. Nevertheless, the pharmacist who could be shown to have supplied drugs or preparations deficient in strength deserved to pay the highest penalty that the law could inflict, since in some cases, as in croup, pneumonia, and apoplexy, it might be a matter of life or death whether the drugs were adulterated or not. He considered that the demand on the part of the public for cheap drugs was largely responsible for the practice of adulteration, and he suggested that definite legal standards should be laid down for drugs. Where a drug was used both for medicinal and technical purposes, there should be two standards. These standards could be defined by a conference of analysts, wholesale druggists, and pharmacists. He did not favor the proposal to appoint inspectors of drugs with power to condemn and destroy, if necessary, adulterated drugs, and pointed out that the inspection of drugs which had been tried in the United States had not been altogether satisfactory. He suggested that the dispensing and sale of medicines should be carried on in shops in which no other business was conducted, as was the case in France and Germany.

DETECTION OF ARSENIC IN GLYCERIN BY BETTENDORF'S TEST ACCORDING TO U. S. P. VIII.

In an interesting paper in the Zeitschrift der Allgemeinen Oesterreichschen Apotheker-Vereins, G. Goldschmiedt shows that the sensitiveness of the Bettendorf test is reducted at least a third to a fourth by the presence of glycerin. It was found necessary to let the test stand for a corresponding longer length of time to be certain of the presence of arsenic. He ascribes this peculiar action to the possibility for the formation of arsenous acid esters with glycerin. He seriously questions the advisability of using this test for the detection of arsenic in glycerin, and states that, if even after an hour's standing a faint coloration develops, the glycerin must be refused for pharmaceutical use.

Lack of confidence in your wares reveals itself in your ads.—Advertising.

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE

Stock Taking has disclosed a number of lines, once steady sellers but now apparently dead. We are open to receive offers on any or all of the following list:—

Meyer's Exora Powder, small and large; Meyer's Exora Cream and Rouge; Sunlight Gold Enamel; Uwanta Grip Capsules; Kolavin; Stearn's Kola Cordial; Kola Stearns; Greenwood Spirit; Schering's Formalin in Wrs.; Phenacetine Bayer, 50 gram packages; Bethesda Water. ½ gal.; Hydroleine with malt and milk; Harvey's Hydrogen Peroxide No. 1, 2, and 3; Brown Sugar of Lead; Arseniate of Soda; Bichromate of Soda; Armour's Vigoral Urn Case; R. and G. Perfume Aromis, Colgate's Fantasy and Robina, 8 oz.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

Meggeson & Company, Limited

London, England

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

MEDICATED LOZENGES
JUJUBES & PASTILES
SURREY CREAM BUTTER TABLETS
CACHOUS, and every kind of
ACIDULATED DROPS
of very superior quality

Makers to the principal London Hospitals

Let us send you a trial order of one case (12 five pound jars, assorted) Acidulated Drops.

Canadian Agents

T. H. McTAVISH & COMPANY

74 YONGE STREET ARCADE TORONTO, ONTARIO

LYMAN'S
Lightning Fly Paper Poison

SEASON 1908

PAYS 150% PROFIT TO RETAILER

5c. Size

3 Papers in Package; 6 doz Packages in Box.

Price, $1.50 per Box

10c. Size

6 Papers in Package; 3 doz. Packages in Box.

Price, $1.50 per Box

Send Your Orders Now for Your Season's Supply

BELL'S MOTH BAGS

SEASON 1908

18x28	$1.50 per dozen	54x28	$3.40 per dozen
36x28	2.25 " "	60x28	3.75 " "
45x28	3.00 " "	65x28	4.50 " "

Usual Terms : : Buy early to insure getting your stock, as there is always a shortage at end of season.

Lyman's Blackberry and Jamaica Ginger

For Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, etc.

Retails 25c. Good Profit to Retailer.

Shepherd's Sheep Dip in Quart Bottles, Retails 25c.
" " " 1 Gallon Tins, Retails $1.00

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, TORONTO

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Trade Notes

O. S. Moore is opening a new business in Olds, Alberta.

H. R. Gray, druggist, of Montreal, died last month.

Dr. J. A. Tierney, St. Albert, Alberta, died last month.

Alexander Stewart, of Windsor, Ontario, has made an assignment.

M. Albert has purchased the National Pharmacy, Montreal.

The Maple Leaf Specialty Co., of Toronto, has been registered.

J. H. Rose has sold his drug business at Lacombe, Alberta.

D. J. T. Campbell is opening a new drug store at Sombra, Ontario.

The drug stock of H. Guy, St. John's, Quebec, was damaged by fire.

F. Terry has opened a branch store at 846 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The drug store of A. J. Crease, Amherst, Nova Scotia, was destroyed by fire.

G. A. Kennedy, of Carstairs, Alberta, is opening a new business in Camrose.

Thomas Merrick has purchased the business of Chas. Hultgren, Crossfield, Alberta.

The drug stock of Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Saskatchewan, was injured by fire recently.

Dr. Harrison has purchased the drug business of Dr. Davis, of Content, Alberta.

E. C. Griffis, of Prescott, Ontario, has moved his business to Colborne, Ontario.

The Liberty Oil, Drug and Chemical Company, Montreal, has been incorporated.

The drug store of Hawkins, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario, was destroyed by fire.

T. J. Williams has purchased the drug business of A. L. Douglas, Powasan, Ontario.

Mr. Stewart has purchased the drug business of J. H. Stoney, Tuxford, Saskatchewan.

Thos. Little has purchased the drug business of E. Scarlett, Lemberg, Saskatchewan.

W. C. Hanes has purchased the drug business of A. Robillard & Son, Ottawa, Ontario.

Frank Smith, St. Stephen, N.B., has taken S. M. Carson as his partner in the business.

The drug stock of A. Vaillancourt, Waterloo, Quebec, was completely destroyed by fire.

J. E. Levernois, druggist, of Quebec City, Quebec, suffered a small loss by fire last month.

J. A. Macdonald, of Whitewood, has moved his drug business to Wapella, Saskatchewan.

S. L. Eversfield, Cardston, is opening a new business in Medicine Hat, Saskatchewan.

A. Ormiston, Campbellford, Ontario, has opened a new business in Trent Bridge, Ontario.

F. Edwards, druggist and stationer, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, has admitted a partner.

The assets of the Phoenix Sundry Co., Ltd., of Montreal, wholesale druggist sundries, are to be sold.

S. L. Eversfield, of Cardston, Alberta, has purchased the Winnipeg Drug Hall, at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr. G. W. Giles, formerly of Virden, Manitoba, has opened a drug store at Birch Hills, Saskatchewan.

The Winkler Drug Co., Winkler, Manitoba, has been succeeded by the Winkler Standard Drug Company.

Frank Smith has admitted S. M. Carson as partner in the drug business at St. Stephen, New Brunswick.

Hill & Bow, druggists, Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, are arranging for dissolution of partnership.

Edwin A. Griswold, proprietor of the Fenwick Drug Store, of Fenwick, Ontario, has made an assignment.

Dr. Jas. Baker succeeds Messrs. Sloan & Anderson, as proprietor of the Leduc Drug Co., Leduc, Alberta.

The firm name of Lyman, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, of Montreal, has been changed to Lymans, Ltd.

Ed. Doane, formerly with J. G. Wright, druggist, intends opening a new business in Toronto Junction shortly.

The drug stock of I. Curry, corner Wilton Avenue and Church Street, Toronto, was injured by fire on Feb. 2nd.

Geo. Collins, Chatsworth, Ontario, whose drug stock was recently destroyed by fire, is now doing business again.

A. E. Higginbotham, Lenore, Manitoba, has succeeded to his father's, J. W. Higginbotham's drug business at Virden, Manitoba.

LYMANS' LIMITED

"Lymans, Ltd." is the title of the business formerly carried on under the name of Lymans, Sons & Co., of Montreal, and which has now been changed into a joint stock company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The incorporators are Messrs. Henry Herbert Lyman, Arthur Lyman, Walter E. Lyman, Albert Clarence Lyman, and Geo. Philip Watt, all of Montreal. The letters of incorporation authorize the new company to manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, including more especially all forms of liquids, drugs, spices, chemicals, patent and proprietary articles, scientific apparatus, surgical instruments and druggists' sundries and supplies, and to carry on any

business, whether manufacturing or otherwise germane to the purposes and objects above set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company.

OBITUARY

MR. HENRY R. GRAY.

The most genuine regret will be felt by druggists throughout Canada, and especially in Montreal, at the news of the death of Mr. Henry R. Gray, who had been in the drug business in Montreal nearly half a century, and was doubtless at the head of his profession. Mr. Gray died quite suddenly on Feb. 18th, after an illness which had confined him to his house for only a few hours. He was sixty-nine years of age, and had been in excellent health up to within the last week or so, and was at his place of business up to the day of his death.

Mr. Gray was born on Dec. 30, 1838, at Boston, Lincolnshire, England, and was educated at Standard Hill, Nottinghamshire, his headmaster at the latter institution being William Goodacre, known as the author of several standard educational works. Afterwards, Mr. Gray was articled for five years to William Marsh, chemist and apothecary, Newark. Subsequently he took a course of lectures on chemistry under the celebrated Roscoe, in Manchester.

He opened a drug store in 1859, in premises that he bought on St. Lawrence Street, and had continued the business ever since on the same street. He was elected alderman for St. Lawrence Ward in 1884, and afterwards being appointed Chairman of the local Board of Health, and did notable work during the whole of the disastrous epidemic of smallpox which overtook the city in 1885-6. During his aldermanic term he was also a member of the civic Road Committee.

In 1885, Mr. Gray succeeded in having a by-law passed making it necessary for scavenger debris to be cremated, and was also instrumental in the establishment of an incinerator. He served as alderman for three years and then declined re-election.

Mr. Gray on several occasion was asked to become a candidate for the mayoralty, but would not consent.

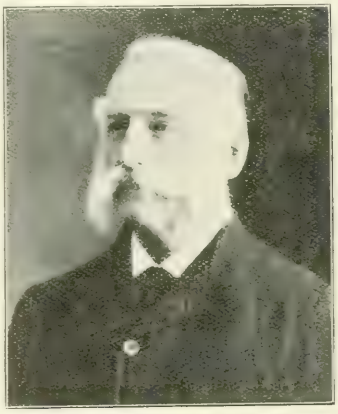
Shortly afterwards he was appointed Justice of the Peace and a member of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, which body afterwards elected him as a representative on the Polytechnic School of this city.

When the Public Health Act passed the Legislature shortly after the smallpox epidemic, Mr. Gray, who had been a member of the old Central Board of Health for the Province, was appointed a member of the new Provincial Board, and remained so ever since.

Mr. Gray was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, and was successively Secretary-Treasurer, Vice-President, and, for three years, President; while up to a recent date he was a member of the Board of Examiners. He was also one of the charter members of the Montreal College of Pharmacy and for two years its President, and a life Governor of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Notre Dame Hospital.

In 1885, he was elected "membre honoraire de la Societe d'Hygiene Francaise," of Paris, France.

Mr. Gray is survived by his widow, who before her marriage was Miss Margaret McGail, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Bernard McGail,



three daughters and one son. The daughters are Mrs. John Mulvena, of Sherbrooke, and the Misses Winifred and Susie Gray; the son being Dr. H. R. Dunstan Gray.

The funeral took place on the 21st ult., and was very largely attended. The wholesale and retail sections of the drug trade were largely represented, amongst those in attendance being: G. A. Tremble, President of the Pharmaceutical Association; L. H. Bryson, H. H. Lyman, J. E. W. Lecours, Henri Lanctot, E. Muir, C. J. Coverton, A. B. Evans, W. S. Kerry, S. Martin, O. Dettmers, M. W. Hackett, W. H. Chapman, S. Lachance, A. J. Laurence, L. A. Bernard, Dr. Vadboncoeur, J. Contant, A. Goyette, Dr. Hackett, Dr. Prendergast, E. J. Langlois, Robt. Watson.

DEATH OF EX-MAYOR CHRISTIE

On January 10th, London lost one of its most esteemed citizens by the death of ex-Mayor John Christie (father-in-law of W. S. Bryers Bark-

SOUTHALLS'

SURGICAL

Absorbent Wools, Lints, Bandages, Gauzes, and Butter Cloths, Aseptic and Antiseptic Dressings, Boric Lint.

DRESSINGS

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY
LIMITED

WEAVERS AND BLEACHERS
Mills—BROMSGROVE and BIRMINGHAM, England

Agent for Canada—J. M. SCHEAK
CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

COWAN'S

LIQ. AMMON. FORT.

PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans an drums.
BORIC ACID, Merck and English.
CARB. AMMON 5 lb and 10 lb cans, kegs and casks.
CHLOR. AMMON, kegs and casks.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED
3 DALHOUSIE STREET
MONTREAL

For Lame Horses

50 YEARS' SUCCESS

Gives a Good Profit Retails at $1 and $2

IT IS BRITISH!

Write for Illustrated Booklet and Particulars

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
MONTREAL
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
WINNIPEG

York Glass Company

YORK, ENGLAND LIMITED

We supply every variety of Glassware required by

Chemists, Druggists, Hospitals, Colleges of Pharmacy, etc.

Shop Bottles and Jars, Shelfware (new designs), Dispensing Bottles, Ribbed Poisons, Show Globes, Anatomical and Specimen Jars, etc.

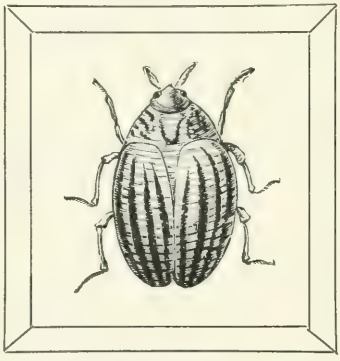
Agents in Canada:
Harrison & Scheak
28 Wellington St. West
Toronto, Canada

3/4

Three-quarters of our output in Paris Green has already been sold in quicker time than ever before.

Reasons: The Standard for excellence in death-dealing qualities, and consequently, its growing popularity.

WARRANTED PURE



Ahead of Government Standard

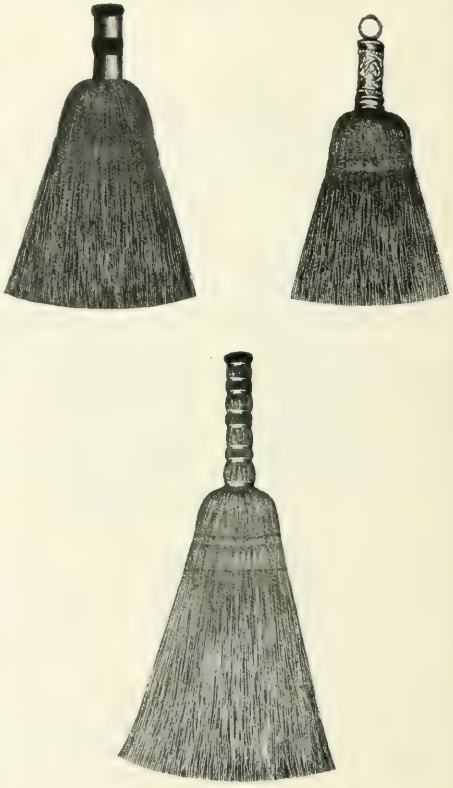
"FAMILIAR" TO EVERYONE AS "HOUSEHOLD WORDS,"

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1840

Old enough to have the benefit of the experience of a lifetime strictly up-to-date in every particular.

NELSON'S WHISKS



SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST

H. W. NELSON & CO. Limited

Toronto

Office and Warehouse
92 Adelaide Street West

Factory
15, 17, 19, 21 Jarvis St.

well. President of the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited. As a tribute to their former Chief Executive the Council of the city of London attended the funeral in a body.

MANITOBA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was held at the College of Pharmacy, Winnipeg, Feb. 20th, when the following were elected on the Council of the Association for the ensuing two years: E. Nesbitt, E. D. Martin, A. R. Leonard, C. W. Campbell, C. H. Cranston, all of Winnipeg, M. Westaway, Miami, W. Young, Neepawa.

A WELL ESTABLISHED DEMAND

The fact that the aggregate sales of Wilson's Fly Pads were larger last year than ever before shows very conclusively that the demand from Canadian housekeepers is thoroughly well established.

If on the other hand the coming summer should be even moderately warm, the advertising planned by the manufacturer will certainly result in another large increase in sales by our retail druggists.

A PROMINENT DRUGGIST BENEFITS

By the will of the late ex-Mayor John Christie, of London, Ont., which has been filed in the probate court, the estate which is valued at $120,830.00 is divided equally amongst the deceased's children, four daughters and one son, one of the daughters being Mrs. W. S. Bryers-Barkwell, wife of the President of the Canadian Druggists' Syndicate, Ltd., London, Ont. This legacy is an addition to the very handsome wedding present of $10,000, which was given to Mrs. Barkwell at the time of her marriage, and we congratulate the genial President on his wife's good fortune.

THE C.D.S., LIMITED

On another page appears an announcement from the Canadian Druggists' Syndicate, Ltd., whose head office is at London, Ontario. This syndicate is composed of a large number of the leading retail druggists throughout the Dominion, and bids fair to be a strong factor in the pharmaceutical business in Canada. It has recently been decided in compliance with the by-law which was carried unanimously to increase the capital stock to $250,000, in order to provide for further manufacturing facilities, and ultimately establish branch depots in the East, as well as in the West.

We notice that the Syndicate has secured as their chief chemist, Mr. J. Werner, a man of large experience and an old graduate in pharmacy. We bespeak for the advertisement which appears elsewhere the careful consideration of our readers.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to inform our friends in Canada that, for the better care of their valued patronage and the extension of our business in the Provinces, we are now building a branch factory in Montreal, from which we expect to be in a position to make shipments of our different specialties not later than April 15th.

We shall look forward to a continuance of the pleasant business relations we have enjoyed in the past with our Canadian patrons and assure them that it will be our constant endeavor to serve their best interests at all times.

We shall take pleasure in the near future in mailing our list of prices f.o.b., Montreal.

Yours very truly,
National Licorice Company.

Brooklyn, N.Y., January, 1908.

LYSANE

This is another addition to the already very extended list of modified formaldehyde antiseptic compounds. It is prepared, according to Dr. Laboschin, by the reaction of formaldehyde on terpanes or analogous compounds, such as eucalyptol, menthol, eugenol, etc., and dissolving the resulting substance in diluted alcohol. Lysane mixes in all proportions with water, alcohol and glycerin; these solutions are perfectly clear. The odor is pleasant both in undiluted and diluted solutions. It has no effect on surgical instruments made of steel or nickel; and possesses no marked toxic properties. The commercial product is a concentrated solution, which is to be diluted according to the requirements of the physician. As a wash for wounds, a half to one per cent. solution is recommended; for disinfection of the sick chamber, a three per cent. solution; for the sterilization of instruments a one per cent. solution is necessary; for disinfection of the hands a one to three per cent. solution, and, where a powerful deodorant is required, a five to ten per cent. solution is used.—Apotheker Zeitung.

THE EMPIRE COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, LIMITED

Mr. C. St. G. Phillips, druggist, Halifax, N.S., has just completed the full course, carrying Doctor of Optics Diploma. Mr. Phillips made an unusually clever exam., and we predict an optometrist the profession will be proud to own.

RUBBER EXHIBITION

An exhibition of the rubber and allied trades will be held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, London S.W., England, Sept 21st to 26th, 1908.

This exhibition is being organized by an influential committee in the interests of the industries concerned, and will give the first opportunity in the old world of enabling planter, dealer, and manufacturer to bring the result of their labors before the public. Arrangements are also being made for the delivery of illustrated lectures and addresses on rubber, its uses, etc., and other cognate subjects.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION, R.M.A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section was held on Thursday, Feb. 6th, with President Ellis in the chair. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, the report on the Contract-Plan Committee was adopted, which named the following as the Committee: John Hargreaves (Chairman), A. E. Walton, G. E. Gibbard, G. M. Petrie, I. Curry, F. W. McLean, J. A. Austin, and W. J. A. Carnahan.

The matter of the prosecution of druggists for the sale of malt extracts, etc., was then taken up, and on motion of Messrs. Petrie and Struthers, the Secretary was instructed to write to the manufacturers of malt extracts asking them to protect the druggist in the matter of the sale of their goods, and also stating that unless they have this protection the druggists would have nothing to do with the extracts.

Mr. Trowern, Secretary of the R.M.A., reported that the bill dealing with amendments to the Criminal Code had been introduced at Ottawa, and also stated that he had every hope that it would pass the House.

Mr. A. Cox, on behalf of a special committee, which had been appointed to provide for a social entertainment, reported recommending a progressive euchre party to be held in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, some time in February. On motion of Messrs. Petrie and Curry, the committee was authorized to complete arrangements and fix the date for the entertainment.

A paper on advertising was read by Mr. G. M. Petrie, who dealt with some schemes which he evolved, and which he thought would be useful to members of the trade. On motion of Messrs. Petrie and Cox a special committee was apoointed to take up an advertising campaign.

The matter of Sunday observance was also discussed, and the Chairman, Mr. Austin, asked the meeting for instructions as to future action in this matter. After a general discussion of the whole matter it was decided to request Mr. Austin and the Secretary to act according to their judgment in reference to the shortening of Sunday business hours.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on the first Thursday in March.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER LICENSE ACT

As announced in our last issue proceedings had been taken against a number of the druggists in the city of Toronto for alleged infringement of the License Act of Ontario, through the sale of certain malt extracts and patent medicines, both of which were postponed in order that a more definite analysis might be made of the preparations in question, and additional evidence secured.

In the case of the charge against J. E. Bright, for the sale of Peruna, under the charge that it is an alcoholic beverage, the case was dismissed by the police magistrate, who declared that according to the evidence, Peruna is a medicinal preparation and not a beverage.

In the adjourned case against W. J. Mitchell, druggist, corner of Wilton Avenue and Sumach Street, Toronto, for the sale of Hofbrau, a malt extract manufactured by Rheinhardt & Co., brewers, a conviction was entered and a fine of $50.00 imposed, the magistrate deciding that there had been a breach of the Liquor License Act, in that this preparation was a beverage and not a medicine.

The cases against Donald McDonald and J. R. Lee were adjourned until the judgment of the Court of Appeal was given in the Mitchell case, it having been decided to make an appeal to that court. The counsel for the defendant claimed that the sale of Hofbrau was covered by section — of the Pharmacy Act.

The result of this appeal will be looked for with interest by the trade generally, as the uncertainty of what should or should not be sold as a medicine has caused an uneasiness in pharmaceutical ranks, especially in this Province.

Let the O.C.P. Council, through its Committee on Legislation, act promptly on behalf of the trade, as there is a pressing need for some authoritative decision in the construction to be placed upon the wording of the Act.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN MANITOBA

The recent amendments to the License Act of the Province of Manitoba, provide that druggists cannot sell any quantity of liquor exceeding six ounces, and then only on the prescription or order of a legally qualified medical practitioner.

National Specialties

These are money makers for you: ask us about them

National Dyspepsia Tablets
" Cascara Bromide Quinine Tablets
" Lanol Ointment
" Lye (Granulated)
" Marking Ink
" Headache Wafers
" Washing Compound
" Furniture Polish

For future delivery. Book orders now.

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Insect Powder
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Moth Balls
" Bags
Brimstone, Sub. Sulphur
Formaldehyde
Castile Soap

Sovereign Spices and **Sovereign Fountain Fruit Syrups** of full rich flavor, and **purity guaranteed.**

Ask for prices.

Spices sold in **4 oz.** and **2 oz.** packages.

Syrups sold in **1 gal.** jugs.

The Toronto Branch of

The National Drug and Chemical Co'y

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Paas Union Package Tablets

Is a Combination Package. It contains
8 Tablets (Solid Colors) and 6 Transfer-o-s.

The tablets are cleanly and convenient—a great improvement on the dusty, dirty powders—and give any number of beautiful colors. The Transfer Sheets decorate eggs with pictures of the New "**Buster Brownies,**" **Humpty Dumpty Designs (Uncle Sam, Japanese, &c.), Rabbits, Gnomes, Children's Names and other designs.**

PAAS is the **only Tablet Dye** and the only package containing all the above in each five-cent envelope

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PAAS is the **original** Calico Picture Paper and always gives satisfactory results.

Each style is **Packed Separately** [illegible] **42** 5 cent packages for **$1.10**

There is also an **Assorted Outfit** [illegible] **40** 5 cent packages for **$1.10**

A generous supply of striking, effective window hangers in colors with each outfit.

Order of any Jobber

IF you like selling Proprietary goods and patents at a bare margin of profit, or in many cases at cost;

IF you are what is generally designated a **Cutter,** it is not necessary to read any further, as the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, do not sell to **Cutters.**

BUT IF you want to double your sales and get the very best sellers in America;

IF you want to increase your profit 400%;

IF you want to sell reliable lines that you know the price cannot be cut by any **Cutter,** then you **may remember** that this Journal realizes its duty to all their readers to recommend such reliable Premium Prescriptions as

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and thirty other good sellers already on the market, controlled by a Syndicate composed of the most influential Retail Druggists in Canada. We believe the Syndicate Stock is already over subscribed, but the Capital is to be increased, and if you have not affiliated already, we recommend you to write at once, and if the list is not closed in your City you may get in on the next allotment, by writing

The Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited

LONDON - - CANADA

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BY AUTHORITY OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Price three dollars fifty cents ($3.50), post free.

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The Publisher, B.P.C., 72 Great Russell St., London, W.C.

Or to "THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST," - - 15 Toronto Street, Toronto

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

RE PATENT MEDICINES

Editor Canadian Druggist

Dear Sir.—Kindly allow me the pleasure of occupying a few lines in your journal re patent medicines.

It seems to be a hold up nowadays. A druggist keeps open shop from 8 o'clock in the a.m. till 11 p.m. at night and has to sell all the patents that are put on the market by the manufacturers, he has to invest his money in them and has to sell them at cost and sometimes below cost in order to hold his custom, but on the other hand a manufacturer puts out an article to advertise it and after he gets it well advertised and the preparation selling good, he raises his price of the article, not considering that the patent is cut in price, but puts up the bluff that it costs more to manufacture it now.

Now, the druggist has to pay rent, gas, wages, etc., and if he had to live on patents alone there would not be 50 per cent. of the stores in Toront to-day running. Now, I think a pharmacist is a professional business, and I think he injures his standing by selling these patents and the sooner that the druggists of Toronto band themselves together and throw out these patents the better the drug business would be, or have a scale of prices so that we can make at least part of a living.

I submit the following scale of prices which should be kept on all patents:

25c., wholesale at $2.00 per doz.

50c., wholesale at $4.00 per doz.

$1.00, wholesale at $8.00 per doz.

Now, hoping to have a few more of our fellow druggists to take a hand and help this movement along.

Yours truly,

C. B. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

"Manitowaning." One of the following will probably meet your requirements:

CARBOLATED CAMPHOR

1.

Camphor	60 grains
Phenol	20 grains
Alcohol	3 minims

Mix.

PHENOL ET CAMPHORA

Phenol Camphor.

2.

Phenol	1 ounce
Camphor	3 ounces

Mix to form a liquid.

3.

Camphor	7 parts
Phenol	3 parts
Creosote, chloroform, oil of cloves, of each	10 parts

CAMPHORATED CARBOLIC ACID

4.

Phenol	12 parts
Camphor	4 parts
Water	1 part

Melt or rub together till liquefied. Is not miscible with water or glycerin.

TOOTHACHE JELLY.

Carbolic acid	4 ozs.
Menthol	30 grs.
Thymol	30 grs.

Collodion, sufficient.

Use a one-dram vial; fill it about half full with the carbolic acid, in which the menthol and the thymol have been dissolved; then add about half a dram of collodion and shake. A nice jelly is the result.

"Queen Street," Toronto.—The following formula is recommended:

VIOLETTA TALCUM POWDER

Powdered talcum	16 ozs.
Powdered orris root	2 ozs.
Boric acid	1½ ozs.
Salicylic acid	½ oz.
Violet extract	½ oz.

Put up in regular talcum powder boxes.

"J.M." asks for a good floor wax. The following is a good one, but a great deal depends on its application:

The preparation is composed of two parts of wax and three parts of Venice turpentine, melted together on a water-bath. The mixture is applied while hot, using a pencil or brush for the application. When the wax has become solid and dry, it should be diligently rubbed or polished down with a woolen cloth, or with a floor brush made especially for the purpose.

Fillmore, Sask., Jan. 11, 1898.

The Canadian Druggist,

Toronto:

Dear Sirs,—Can you supply us with a practicable test for Solution of Formalin, 40 per cent.?

Yours truly,

H. G. Cook.

ANSWER

Assay for Formaldehyde.

Transfer 3 Cc. of Solution of Formaldehyde to a well-stoppered Erleunmeyer Flask, and weigh

accurately. Add 50 Cc. of normal sodium hydroxide solution and follow this immediately, but slowly, through a small funnel, with 50 Cc. of solution of hydrogen dioxide, to which a drop of litmus solution has been added, and which has been neutralized with normal sodium hydroxide solution. After the reaction has ceased and the foaming has subsided, rinse the funnel and sides of the vessel with distilled water, and after allowing it to stand ten minutes, titrate back with normal sulphuric acid solution, using litmus solution as an indicator.

Subtract the number of Cc. of normal sulphuric acid solution consumed, from 50 (the number of Cc. of normal sodium hydroxide solution employed) multiply the remainder by 2.979, and divide the product by the weight of the solution taken; the quotient represents the percentage, by weight, of absolute Formaldehyde in the liquid.

EQUAL SALARIES FOR WOMEN

The Association of Registered Medical Women, England, has passed a resolution that as women are equally bound with men practitioners by the ethical laws of the profession, women practitioners should under no circumstances accept a lower salary than that which has been agreed on by the profession as a minimum, and that where men and women practitioners are doing identical work the rate of payment should be the same.

THE PHARMACIST IN THE MILITIA

By Kaywild.

The fact that we have many problems to solve is no reason why the attention of Canadian pharmacists generally, should not be called to the insignificant rank and pay, of any of our number who hold the appointment of "compounder" in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. This is a matter that concerns the efficiency of that branch of the militia, as much as the dignity of those affected. There is no need to make a comparison between the pharmacists in our militia and those in other military bodies; it is sufficient to call the attention of the reader to a few facts concerning the appointment itself, and the persons who are expected to fill it, trusting that the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association will demand some recognition for pharmacists from the Militia Department, such as they should have when acting in a professional capacity.

A reference to the "General Orders" giving the establishment of an "Ambulance Unit" (that being a union of a "Bearer Company" and a "Field Hospital" as formerly known) will show that the compounder is the lowest non-commissioned officer, with the exception of the sergeant cook, and the corporals, notwithstanding that he is expected to be a legally qualified pharmacist. This fact seems stranger still when it is remembered that the master baker in the Army Service Corps holds warrant rank on trade qualifications alone.

The only verdict that can be arrived at from a consideration of these facts is that the Army Medical Corps authorities have entirely ignored the social and professional standing of pharmacists, dentists, physicians, and even laymen holding commissions in this corps. But that is not all, for the compounder generally has several non-commissioned officers senior to him both in rank and pay, who are not only absolute laymen as regards medicine and pharmacy, but sometimes have little knowledge even of hospital duties. The absurdity of this is apparent when we realize that the appointment of compounder can be held successfully only by a pharmacist or a physician, for poisons are frequently dispensed, and the work is such that a person of considerable experience and knowledge is necessary. Also a great part of the duties consists of keeping check of the material in his charge, and devising substitutes for drugs or appliances that the busy, careless, or misinformed superiors fail to supply.

Naturally the pharmacist who has small enough pay at his daily work, does not desire this low rank and pay, and if he likes soldiering he joins some branch of the service in which his professional knowledge is not a drawback to him, and in which he has some chance of attaining higher rank than that of the second lowest sergeant in the company.

The way to right this injustice is to a large extent a matter of opinion, but a good suggestion would be to form a Pharmaceutical Staff in connection with the Army Medical Corps—similar to the Dental Staff—and having a dispensary in each Military District, the senior officer of which should hold commissioned rank, and have charge of the supplying, transporting, and dispensing of all medicines, &c. Such would induce desirable men to join.

This may seem a trivial matter to many, but it is essential that we should demand our rights in this matter, as in other more important ones, for experience teaches that no one else will do it for us, and at the same time demonstrate to the public that the profession of pharmacy is at least as honorable as that of the culinary art.

G.O. 58—April, 1907. (Re Canadian Army Medical Corps).

A FIELD AMBULANCE ESTABLISHMENT.

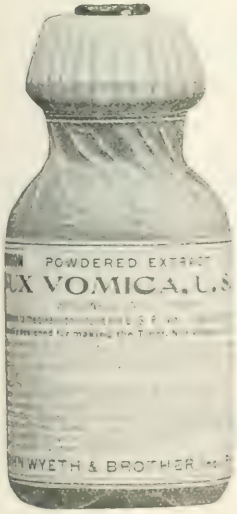
	Tent Division.	Bearer Division.
Lieutenant-colonels or majors	1	0
Captains	1	
Subalterns	2	3

WYETH'S

STANDARD

POWDERED EXTRACTS

Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.



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THE ADVERTISING WILL BE LARGELY INCREASED THROUGHOUT ALL SECTIONS OF CANADA

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SALATONE IS USED ONLY IN THE FOLLOWING PRESCRIPTION :

Compound Salatone. one ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, four ounces

If you have any trouble in securing Salatone, write us at once, and give us the name of the wholesale house with which you deal, and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

This prescription merits the endorsement of all druggists.

Yours truly,

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Corporals orderly room clerks	1	
Corporals	3	3
Privates	21	34
Bugler		1

Supernumeries.

Dental-surgeon	1
Nursing sisters	2

DISPENSING PROBLEMS

Prof. Joseph P. Remington, of Philadelphia, in a recent address before the class of the College of Pharmacy of the city of New York, exhibited a number of prescriptions illustrating some of the many problems in dispensing that are of daily occurrence in the drug store. How to overcome the various difficulties was explained in his able manner. Some of the more unusual types are given herewith:

I.

Tincture of gentian compound.	4 ounces
Fluid extract of taraxacum	½ ounce
Fluid extract of valerian	1½ ounces
Magnesium sulphate	2 ounces
Water to make	8 ounces

In this the alcohol will throw out of solution the magnesium sulphate; the prescriber should be asked to specify the infusion in place of the tincture of gentian.

II.

Cocaine hydrochloride	4 grains
Oil of sweet almonds	1 ounce

The alkaloid cocaine should be used in oily vehicles.

III.

Potassium bromide	6 drams
Peppermint water	2 ounces

The salt will throw out some of the oil through supersaturation; equal parts of water and the aromatic water make a suitable vehicle.

IV.

Potassium chlorate	2 drams
Syrup of iron iodide	6 drams
Wine of antimony	½ dram
Spirit of chloroform	2 drams
Caraway water, to make	8 ounces

The first two ingredients interact and iodine is precipitated. These two substances should never be dispensed together.

V.

Quinine sulphate	20 grains
Tincture of iron chloride	4 drams
Diluted phosphoric acid	4 drams
Mucilage of acacia	2 ounces

The only way in which this can be kept fluid is by dissolving the quinine salt in the tincture, gradually adding the acid and then the mucilage.

VI.

Solution of potassium arsenite	2 drams
Syrup of iron iodide	2 drams
Syrup of tolu	3 ounces

This prescription will form a dangerous precipitate of arsenic iodide, and should not be dispensed.

VII.

Silver nitrate	8 grains
Tincture of opium	2 drams
Fennel water, to make	4 drams

Silver nitrate should never be dispensed with an organic preparation.

VIII.

Mercury bichloride	3 grains
Potassium iodide	3 drams
Tincture of cinchona, compound	3 ounces

Meyer's reagent is formed through the interaction of the first two ingredients, and the cinchona alkaloids are precipitated.

IX.

Sodium salicylate	30 grains
Spirit of nitrous ether	30 minims
Water	2 ounces

If salicylic acid is precipitated, the spirit was acid; a small quantity of an alkaline solution should be added.

X.

Potassium iodide	1 dram
Syrup of iron iodide	4 drams
Syrup	1 ounce

If a precipitate forms, the potassium iodide contained an excess of carbonate; the addition of a little hydriodic acid will remedy this.

XI.

Nitro-hydrochloric acid	2 drams
Tincture of nux vomica	6 drams

This mixture may explode, owing to the formation of ethyl nitrate and ethyl chloride by the interaction of the alcohol and the acid.

HINTS TO DISPENSERS OF PRESCRIPTIONS*

For the benefit of those whose early education in cleanliness, accuracy and practical methods has been neglected, and for those who have never been brought in contact with pharmacists where rigid discipline is practiced, I will venture a few suggestions; little things, insignificant in themselves, but valuable in everyday practice, which,

*Read by Valentine Schmidt at the last meeting of the California Pharmaceutical Association.

when once acquired, will do much to lighten the burdens of self and assistants.

1. You frequently see a man about to dispense a prescription take down all the bottles necessary to do the work in hand, thereby using twice the space he should, besides running the risk of making serious mistakes. Every bottle or container should be replaced as soon as used. In that way the counter is clean and the dispenser knows what he is doing.

2. All prescription bottles should be capped with a paper cap, and the cork sealed with wax or a proper seal with some suitable design and neatly wrapped, all of which will convey to the customer the idea that you are first-class and up-to-date. Never allow two persons to work on the same prescription; let each one finish what he undertakes.

3. When ointments are mixed on a slab, a small bit of cotton will wipe it and the spatula perfectly clean in two or three seconds, and it is ready for use again. The cost of the cotton will not amount to 10 or 15 cents per month.

4. When a prescription is to be refilled, always make an exact copy of the original and keep it constantly before you. Then in order to check it, take another glance at the original.

5. When an oily graduate or a greasy mortar is set aside for the porter to wash, drop a pinch of sawdust into it, and he will understand that that means grease, and he will thereby be prevented from contaminating the sink and other utensils with such fatty substances.

6. All chemicals for dispensing should be in 2 and 4-ounce glass stoppered bottles, alphabetically arranged. Very inexpensive labels may be written with India ink on some colored paper, sized with mucilage of gum arabic, and then varnished with dammar varnish, making them attractive and durable.

ACTION OF INSOLUBLE BODIES ON POTASSIUM IODIDE SOLUTION

According to Szilard (Compt. rend. through Pharm. Journ.) a great number of substances which are insoluble in water cause a more or less considerable liberation of iodine from potassium iodide at ordinary temperatures. The oxides of uranium, thorium, iron, cobalt, nickel, manganese, and copper, and of other metals, soon cause a blue color to appear when immersed in a strong solution of potassium iodide containing a little starch, and the reaction takes place with equal facility in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide. The same reaction is evident in varying degree with minerals, such as tourmaline, pyromorphite, fergusonite, clevite, pitchblende, and others. These do not show any uniformity, some varieties of the same mineral being more active than others. Thus dark tourmaline gives a visible reaction in a day; clear tourmaline requires several days to react. Joachimsthal pitchblende is most active, giving an almost immediate reaction. There is no connection between the radio-activity of the mineral and its decomposing action on potassium iodide. Pitchblende in small pieces may be washed with water or with dilute sulphuric acid without lessening its activity, but the washings show the same property in a less degree. The same mineral in very fine powder is rendered markedly less active, and in some cases inert by heating, but the coarse pieces show no lessening of power by being heated to redness. Contact is not necessary to obtain the reaction with pitchblende. Paper moistened with the iodide and starch reagent placed over the moist mineral in a closed vessel becomes blue in a day. No notable decomposition is noted, under similar conditions, with potassium bromide or chloride.

CUBA HAS A NEW PHARMACY LAW

The Provisional Government of Cuba has issued a decree authorizing drug store owners having five years' experience in the business to operate their own stores after passing an examination under the newly-created Provincial Boards of Pharmacy. The decree is the outcome of a long and bitter controversy which for twenty-five years has split the druggists of Cuba into two opposing camps, and which now finds its resolution like the political problems of the Island, through the intervention of an American Provisional Government.—Practical Druggist.

THE VANILLA PLANTATION

It is estimated that a five acre vanilla plantation will yield sufficient income to render its owner independent for the remainder of his life. But in order to succeed it is necessary to give the tender vines personal and constant attention as they pass from stage to stage in their growth, and to protect them from rough treatment to which they are usually exposed when left in charge of hired help. Where one planter succeeded hundreds have failed, owing to the lack of personal care. This is strikingly illustrated by visiting the great vanilla districts, where it will be noticed with what tender solicitude young vines are nursed by the French and Italian colonists, who have made such a remarkable success of their plantations and who have grown wealthy following this pursuit.

Are You Selling

Gillette Safety Razors?

Do you realize how much more money for *you* there is in GILLETTE Safety Razors than in the old-fashioned stropping razors?

When a man buys an ordinary razor, that's the end of the sale—unless the razor doesn't give satisfaction, and then you have made a business enemy for life.

But when a man buys a GILLETTE, it means a regular customer. Of course the GILLETTE holder lasts a lifetime. But—there are the *blades*.

When the first ten are used, the customer most likely is going to buy new ones where he purchased the Gillette set. He will get in the habit of coming to you for blades, and you make your profit on every ten he buys. Being so well satisfied with his razor, he will naturally come to your store for everything else in your line that he needs. So the GILLETTE really makes permanent customers for you.

Then, too, there's no "price cutting" with the GILLETTE. The retail price for triple silver plated holder and 12 blades in leather case is $5.00 everywhere—in Canada as well as in the States.

You know the value of advertising. The Gillette Safety Razor Company has just placed a contract for large general advertising throughout the whole of Canada. Of course you see the page advertisements running in the principal American magazines, of which more than 200,000 circulate in this country.

Gillette holders come gold-plated and solid silver, as well as triple silver plated. Sets are also put up in real seal, English pigskin and morocco grain cases—and in combination with toilet articles. Write your jobber for booklet, which illustrates and describes the various sets especially suited to the drug trade.

Gillette Safety Razor Company
63 St. Alexander Street :: Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1833

Allen's

Pure Essential Oils

GO FURTHEST AND ARE THEREFORE
BEST VALUE

SANDAL WOOD

CLOVE
CARDAMOM
CUBEB
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Order from your Wholesale House and Insist on Original Containers

SWEET ALMOND OIL

ALLEN'S

1, 5, 10 and 40 lb. Tins

Expressed from genuine ALMONDS only, answers all the requirements of the P. B. 1898, U. S. P. 8th Revision, etc.

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Stafford Allen and Sons, Limited

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IT DRIES THEM UP

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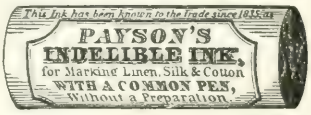
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THE EARLY AMERICAN DRUG STORE

During the seventeenth century the druggist came to America and closely followed English precedents, modifying them, however, by the practice of the Indians, with whom he came in contact. Quack apothecaries began to spring up in the new land, and in 1636 the colony of Virginia passed a law which among other things regulated the prices and fees of the druggist. At this time it was fashionable for the druggists to practice surgery in addition to pharmacy, and the Virginia colony contained a large number of people who were proficient in both professions.

In Massachusetts, the business was largely in the hands of Indians, schoolmasters, old women and teachers. The Salem witchcraft delusion retarded the spread of the druggist for some time in the Bay State, for the popular impression fastened on the apothecaries a suspicion that they sold the potions that were supposed to produce the spells. Among those who suffered persecution at this time mixers of medicine appear to have been prominent. The drug shop had not yet become a distinct institution. It was usually a branch of the grocery or spice business. In 1647, one Giles Forman, of Boston, had, however, firmly established himself as devoting special attention to pharmacy. In 1648, the first distinctive drug store in America was opened in Boston by William Davies.—Druggist's Circular.

METHODS OF ATTRACTING TRADE

A sticker for packages, set in a plain border about one inch square used by one firm, reads as follows: "Our aim is to give the public perfect satisfaction and a drug supply of superior quality, realizing that a well-satisfied customer is the best possible advertisement.

An attractive window display was recently used by a druggist. A large amount of soft soap was prominently displayed with the following phrase attached: "We have soft soap but we do not apply it to you. We do not soft soap you; if you wish to do it yourself our soap gives a fine, soft lather."

This is a good idea to use on special days, during County Fair or Street Fair week. Advertise a rousing special sale of home goods that will interest the farmers' wives, and offer prizes to farmers bringing into town in one wagon, from a distance of not less than four miles nor more than ten, the greatest number of people over fifteen years of age. Double the prizes for those coming more than ten miles. The merchant using this idea specified that all loads were to be dumped at his store, where a record was kept of the arrivals.

A merchant furnished free to the publishers of the local daily paper all the paper needed for one certain issue if they would allow him to furnish a distinctive color. Without previous announcement, the paper came out one day printed on pink paper instead of white. The explanation was given on the reading pages. He also carried a big ad. in the advertising columns. He made big sales and was talked about for weeks as the man who "got out the pink paper."

Get Children to your place of business. If you arouse their interest they will talk of your store and be more effective for results than newspaper advertising. When there is any event that will bring the children to your town in large numbers, devise some plan that will induce them to come to your store. Secure a souvenir which can be presented to them, one that will be kept and thus be a permanent advertisement. In most towns where a County Fair is held, one day is set apart for children. Make your store one of the points of interest. A useful article given to children during a certain week will make your store popular with them.

In many parts of the country, especially in the larger cities, there has been so much said about "substitution" that most druggists have found it very unprofitable to try to switch people away from what they want when they come in and ask for a thing by name. A druggist prefers to sell what is called for by name and trusts to another opportunity to sell the things which he is especially interested in; but if the druggist pushes his own goods legitimately in his store, he will find it profitable, provided his goods are all right.

One way for pushing such "own preparations" is by counter wrappers made up in the form of a pad with a neat strong advertisement in the centre of each sheet. This advertisement should have few words, because as the wrapper is torn off the person handling the package is not inclined to read fine type. Some interesting headline which would catch the eye and then a terse talk—that is what is needed on such pads. These sheets can be very neat so that they will not detract from the appearance of the packages on which they are used.

Little counter slips cost almost nothing. Supposing a druggist makes fifty sales a day. There are 365 days in a year. That means 18,250 packages leave his store per year; it also means if he puts a little slip in each package, he will make eighteen thousand bids for business to people who have been in his store and know him. Isn't that good business? Isn't it the most effective advertising that he can possibly do for such a small expense?

A great many people come into a drug store and look around. They may be waiting for a

friend or for a car. They may want something but be undecided as to what it is, and being close-mouthed, they simply wander around the store. Others wait for prescriptions. Almost every drug store has in it during a day a great many people who wait anywhere from five minutes to half an hour. If around in a dozen different places in the store there are neat little packages of the advertising for the druggist's own articles, tens of thousands of these pieces of advertising are going to be picked up and read and a great proportion of them put into the pocket and carried away, providing the druggist has used the right kind of advertising matter. That is effective but inexpensive advertising.

Then there are show cards. The records reveal almost innumerable cases in which a druggist has simply put up a show card and let it stay for six months and sold a dozen a week or more of one preparation through that kind of advertising alone. Show cards are silent salesmen. All the people who come into the store glance around the walls and counters, and they can't keep from seeing attractive signs if the signs are there. The more attractive the sign is, the better. The more a customer is pleased by the style of the show card, the better advertising for the druggist.

Their own make of cold cream was boomed in a unique fashion by one alert drug firm. A big show window was filled with the jars of cream in two sizes, ten-cent and twenty-five-cent. In the centre was a display of the raw materials of which the cream was manufactured with a convincing placard talk about the purity and valuable healing and stimulating properties of the goods. The taking feature of the display, however, was a big placard headed, "Gold Pieces Given Away." Money talks, loudly and always, so nobody got by without stopping to find out the whole story. The placard went on to tell that in five of the 25-cent jars of cream a $2.50 gold piece had been placed, which would become the property of the customers lucky enough to purchase these jars.—Practical Druggist.

THE OLDEST PHARMACY IN LONDON

The work of dismantling the old-world pharmacy in Russell Street, Covent Garden, which for a century and three-quarters has been conducted by successive generations of pharmacists, was commenced last month. The pharmacy until recently carried on by Mr. William Warren, under the title of W. Hooper & Co., was established in 1732, but the earliest records in Mr. Warren's possession date from 1750. In that year the owner was a Mr. Jones, whose ledger shows that he did a large business with the principal surgeons and apothecaries in London. The well known Dr. James, of fever powder fame, and other celebrities, were accustomed to meet in the little parlor behind the shop and have a friendly pipe with the proprietor. Customers in those times were more courteous to the chemist than is nowadays the fashion, as will be seen from the following letter, written about 1770:

"Mrs. James's compliments to Mr. Jones; has received the parcel, and is quite ashamed of the trouble she has given him about so insignificant a commission, of which she was not aware, considering only how much she could depend upon the goodness of the drugs, and by way of apology, begs his acceptance of a hare, killed on Monday, which he will receive to-morrow by the coach."

Jones succeeded Jones, and in 1837 Mr. Wm. Hooper was proprietor of the business. He had been for some years the chief assistant with Messrs. Godfrey & Cook. He in his turn was succeeded by Mr. Warren and another, under whose guidance the high tone of this business was well maintained. Mr. Warren had gone from Covent Garden to the Garden City, and at Letchworth he has established a business where the high traditions of the old shop off Drury Lane will be upheld.—Chemist and Druggist.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE RIGHT TO A PRESCRIPTION

A patient in England brought his child for advice to a medical practitioner in dispensing practice, and after a few weeks' treatment the practitioner took the child to a consultant at the request of the father. No prescription was written at the consultation, and only a slight addition suggested to the previous treatment. Two months afterward the father asked for a copy of the prescription, for which the practitioner demanded a fee; this the father refused to pay, and contended that he had the right to have a copy without payment. The following questions were submitted to the British Medical Journal: (1) Was the doctor within his rights in demanding a fee? (2) If a prescription had been given at the consultation, would the doctor still be within his rights, two months having elapsed? (3) To whom does a prescription given at a consultation belong? We think, says the British Medical Journal, it will make it clearer if in our reply we alter the order in which these questions have been put to us: (3) A prescription given or sent by a consultant to the practitioner in charge belongs to the patient; (1) the practitioner would not be justified in demanding a fee for the prescription, or for a copy of it; (2) as in the present case no prescription existed, the request should have been met by a statement to that ef-

DRUGGISTS'

TIN BOXES AND CANS

LET US SUBMIT SAMPLES AND QUOTE PRICES ON ANY DECORATED AND PLAIN TINWARE IN WHICH YOU ARE INTERESTED

Macdonald Manufacturing Co., Limited, Toronto

Canada's Greatest Music House

WE SUPPLY Everything needed by you in **Sheet Music, Music Books, Musical Instruments** and **General Musical Merchandise.**

Save Time ***Save Money*** ***Save Trouble***

We feel certain that you will agree that true economy is served by sending direct to us.

One Order ***One Shipment*** ***One Account***

If interested send for our new Musical Instrument Catalogue. The best and most complete work of its kind ever issued in Canada

WHALEY, ROYCE & COMPANY, Limited

356 Main Street, WINNIPEG **158 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

ROYAL BALSAMIC PLAISTERS

As supplied to the Army and Navy at Scutari Hospital.

Makers of Every Description of **PLAISTERS** **In the most Approved Form**

Specialty : POROUS AND EVERY KIND OF RUBBER PLAISTERS

SURGEONS' RUBBER ADHESIVE

In 1 yard rolls, each yard in enamelled metal box .. .. **14 -** per dozen yards

On metal spools, 10 yards on each .. .. { Width .. ½ .. 1 .. 1½ .. 2 .. 2½ .. 3 inches Price **10 - 14 - 20 - 23 - 28 - 31 -** per dozen

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietors W. MATHER, LTD., Dyer Street, Hulme, MANCHESTER

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SPECIAL PRICES ON . . .

Patent Medicines
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Cottons, Gauzes, etc.

PRICES ON APPLICATION

SAL HEPATICA

Small Size, $2.00 per doz.
Medium Size. 4.80 .. ..
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Plus 25% duty.

$55.00 lots less 10 and 2½ discount for remittance with order. Freight paid.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

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"CONSTELLATION"

SODA WATER FOUNTAINS

MODERN ∴ SANITARY ∴ QUICK IN OPERATION

OUR CONSTELLATION CATALOGUE DESCRIBES THIS APPARATUS
and we will be glad to mail it to you

FLETCHER MFG. CO., LIMITED

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Let's Get Together!

THERE is no reason on earth why you should not have **the best syrups and crushed fruits** that can be made, for use at your soda fountain.
There is every reason why you should.
If you have been trying to save money by ordering something cheap and cannot understand why your soda fountain does not do more business, get a trial order of

J. Hungerford Smith Co's "TRUE FRUIT"

Syrups and Crushed Fruits

The people who come to your soda fountain appreciate good soda water—they will notice whether it is good or bad, although they may not tell you—don't make any mistake about that.
Serve the best and you will be surprised how your reputation will spread and your sales increase. The largest fountains, the most successful dispensers and the majority of fountain owners throughout the United States and Canada are using the **"True Fruit"** line. If you are still in the minority, let us show you.
The finished product ready for your fountain made from the **"True Fruit"** line will cost you less money and is better and stronger in flavor. In other words, you can serve more soda water, of better quality and at less cost—therefore at **greater profit.**
All the leading wholesale druggists and confectioners carry a complete stock of these goods at all times and can fill your orders on short notice.

Special Line of Cherries

The popularity of our Cherries and the demand for them has increased so rapidly year by year, that in past seasons it has been impossible for us to turn them out fast enough to supply our trade. Anticipating the large increase in our sales for 1908 which is already assured, we have provided an enormous stock of Cherries, a large part of which is now ready for immediate shipment. Our jobbers are being supplied. We have the finest line of Whole and Maraschino Cherries ever offered to the trade. Don't take chances by waiting—order now.

Our special Golden Orangeade Coolers for 1908 have been still further improved in design, construction and finish—it's the best money-making proposition on the market.

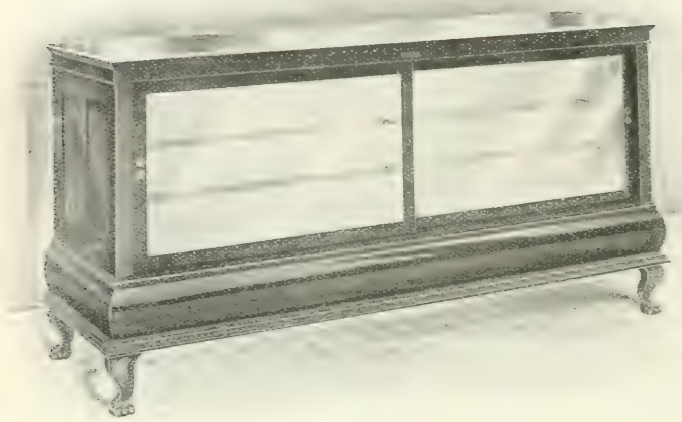
Golden Orangeade is the best, most popular and most profitable drink ever made. If you don't sell it, you ought to. You can sell ten times as much with one of the special Coolers and it will be always cold and uniform in quality. Full information and testimonials from some of the thousands of satisfied purchasers sent on request.

ASK YOUR JOBBER

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers of
"TRUE FRUIT" Soda Fountain Requisites
TORONTO : : : : ONT.

DRUGGISTS'



FRONT VIEW
Showing display space in front and top

Sho

TRIANON CRYSTAL

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This is a combination of Silent Sales
Everything right at your hand when
We outfit a Drug Store from the sid

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5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 1

JAMES G. KENT, President (late Gowans, Kent & Co.) R. W. McCLAIN, General Manager (late Gowar

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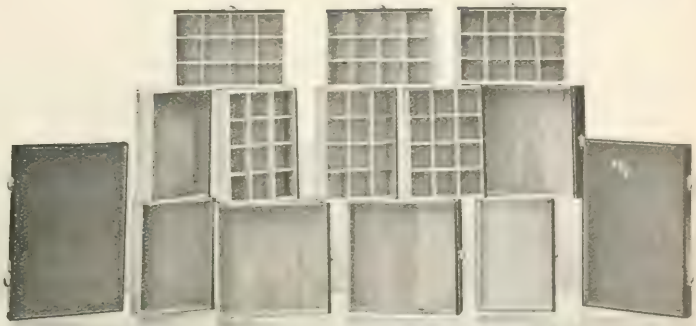

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DRAWERS AND SUB-DIVISIONS

COUNTER CABINET

ED

Selling Counter and Stock Cabinet.
customer says the word.
k to the back door.

Company, Limited

21, DEFRIES STREET

& Co.) W. M. PETERKIN, Sec.-Treas. (late Gowans, Kent & Co.) HARRY CHINN, Superintendent.

fact, but by offering to give a copy of the prescription on the payment of a fee the position is weakened, and the practitioner is in this dilemma; that, if there is a prescription agreed to at the consultation, the patient, or the patient's father, has a right to a copy; and if no such prescription exists, there can be no question of giving a copy on the payment of a fee.—American Druggist.

FACTS ABOUT PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus, formerly classed with the organic products because of its manufacture from bones and other organic substances, has within recent years acquired a place in the long list of mineral-derived materials. The mineral from which it was first obtained was the rock phosphate which furnishes the soluble phosphate fertilizer. A fluo-phosphate or chloro-phosphate of calcium has been used in Europe and Canada to some extent, and a deposit of aluminum phosphate (wavellite) at Mount Holly Springs, Pa., has recently been mined for this purpose and successfully reduced.

The industry in this country is so young that statistics are difficult to obtain. The world's production has been variously estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000 tons a year. The greatest part of the world's supply is made at Wedensfield, England, the output of the factory being about five hundred tons a year. Other large factories are at Lyons, France, and at Griesheim and Frankfort, Germany. There is also a plant in Sweden, and six plants near Perin, in Russia, in 1890 had an output of about one hundred and forty tons.

In the United States the first phosphorus works were built at Philadelphia about forty years ago, and this plant continued in operation until recently. Another plant was established at Philadelphia in 1891, and in 1897 the English firm operating at Wedensfield established a factory at Niagara Falls. This last named plant now supplies more than fifty per cent. of the domestic product. The plant at Mount Holly Springs, Pa., where wavellite is used, reports a production of 25,000 pounds a month and a capacity of 40,000 pounds. From 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of phosphorus are imported into the United States annually.

The phosphorus obtained by most commercial processes is a crude form of the white or yellowish waxy variety, containing sand, carbon, clay, and other impurities, which are removed in various ways—by filtering while molten through powdered charcoal or canvas submerged in water, by forcing the molten mass through porous pottery by means of steam and by redistillation in iron retorts. Because ordinary white phosphorus is poisonous and injurious to handle other forms of the element have been sought.

A red amorphous phosphorus, which is not poisonous, is readily prepared by heating the ordinary variety to 250 degrees C., in a closed vessel under pressure or excluded from air and water, but this has not the same properties as the white variety. A red crystalline form, which is not poisonous, and which is an efficient substitute for the white phosphorus in making matches, has recently been discovered in Germany.

Phosphorus is chiefly used for making matches, which were first manufactured on a commercial scale in 1833. Parlor matches were invented in 1848 and safety matches in 1855. The white variety of phosphorus is used for ordinary matches, but the red amorphus form is used for safety matches. Certain European countries have forbidden the manufacture and sale of the white variety, and safety matches are coming into general use.

Phosphorus is sold in the market in round sticks moulded through glass tubes, and is usually stored in water. Its uses other than for matches are for fuse composition, rat and insect poisons, phosphoric acid, and other compounds. It is also used in the precipitation of precious metals, in electrotyping and in phosphor-bronze. —McPike's Bi-Monthly.

RUBBER FROM WHEAT

That a substance chemically identical with India rubber may be made from wheat, and that a process for manufacturing it has been perfected by William Threnfall Carr, an English inventor, is asserted by William Thomas Walsh, writing in the Technical World Magazine. The peculiarity of this process is that it requires an organic substance—the ferment of ordinary saliva—which the inventor proposes to secure in sufficient quantity from animals. Says Mr. Walsh:

"It was by accident that Mr. Carr made the first step in his great discovery. He was but a small boy then. Passing one day through a field of wheat, he plucked a few grains of the cereal, and, chewing them, formed the glutinous compound so familiar to every country lad. Many years later, recalling his early experience, he began putting his theory to the test. His first laboratory was a small shed in his back yard; his apparatus a coffee-grinder and a kettle of hot water. Later he was able to obtain the use of the best shops and laboratories in England.

"His early experiments showed his theory to be founded on fact—namely, that wheat mixed with saliva, or rather with ptyalin, a chemical element found in saliva, does produce a kind of rubber. Ptyalin acts as a ferment, and, combined with starch, forms what is called dextrose,

Millions of People Use Gillett's Lye.

The fact that Gillett's Lye is so favorably known and well advertised makes it one of the very best cleaners for Druggists to sell.

Gillett's Lye Eats Dirt!

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us and we will ship goods direct.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
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Gillett's Chemical Works Established 1852.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Signs, Window Strips, Formulae, Etc., Cheerfully Forwarded Free and Prepaid, to the Trade upon Request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Company
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SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

GREATEST STRENGTHENING TONIC

TRADE MARK

Bass & Co's

BARLEY WINE

BURTON-ON-TRENT—ENGLAND—

MALT EXTRACT

Sole Agents for Canada

S. B. Townsend & Co., Montreal

It is no experiment to order of the

AMERICAN SODA FOUNTAIN COMPANY

Originator and only Manufacturer of the "Innovation"

¶ The trade throughout the whole country knows that whatever is contracted for with this Company will be delivered with more than good measure. ¶ Nothing is ever slighted. The materials and workmanship are of the best, and the designs most artistic. It furnishes the most complete apparatus manufactured, containing the latest inventions and most ingenious devices, at the lowest possible cost. ¶ Our 1908 "INNOVATION" has many improvements, including the new draft tube, which is the simplest and best ever invented. ¶ Payments at convenience of customers and liberal allowance for old Apparatus in exchange. ¶ Send for Portfolio of Illustrations, furnished without charge, which contains many new designs of the improved "INNOVATION" construction.

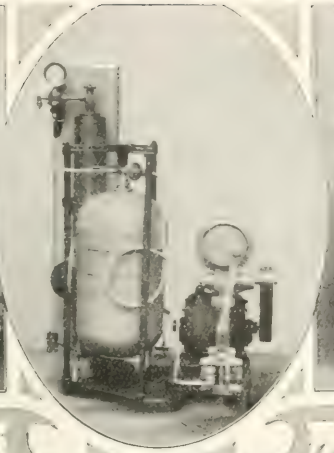
Address:

AMERICAN SODA FOUNTAIN CO.
282 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

FACTORIES: NEW YORK AND BOSTON
WAREROOMS: 449 First Ave., N. Y. 27 S. Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.
38 W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga. 209 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.
603 Larkin St., San Francisco Cal.

CANADIAN SALESMAN
T. W. MITCHEL, 971 Craig St. East, MONTREAL

AMERICAN CARBONATORS



The best ever offered, lowest prices and most liberal terms.

It pays to use a Carbonator.

It reduces the cost of soda water to at least one-tenth the charge in tanks. Even with a very moderate business a Carbonator earns its cost in less than a season.

Sure of uniform and well charged water at all times.

No danger of running out of soda water in rush times, as when tanks are used.

The "RELIABLE" operated by water pressure where a pressure of 25 pounds is available.

The "Q. S." complete with motor, operated by electricity.

The "CARBOPHONE No. 3" with force pump, operated by hand. Very easily worked.

Send for descriptions and prices. Address,

American Soda Fountain Company,

282 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Factories: NEW YORK AND BOSTON

WAREROOMS:

449 First Ave., New York 25 S. Hanover St., Baltimore
603 Larkin Street, San Francisco
58 W. Alabama Street, Atlanta
207 Commerce St., Dallas

CANADIAN SALESMAN

T. W. MITCHEL, 971 Craig St. East, MONTREAL.

which in its turn, treated by special processes, takes on the characteristics of rubber. The ascertaining of these facts was but finding, not solving, the problem. In what proportions to mingle the two ingredients, and where to procure ptyalin in sufficient quantities, were questions that had to be answered, if the discovery was to be anything more than a curious scientific fact. Prolonged tests showed that there is no substitute for pytalin; but they also showed that the common hog secretes this chemical in unusual quantities. This point settled, the rest was a matter of patience, skill, and time.

The various grades of rubber in use are quite numerous. They range from the thin solution for water-proofing to the tough material of the golf-ball. Mr. Carr discovered that any particular grade might be produced by arresting, at a precise moment, the fermentation process between the wheat and pytalin. The most accurate, painstaking, and prolonged effort was required to discover the precise moment in each case. Six grades of rubber are the result. They may be used for the following purposes: For water-proofing; or tubes and other flexible material; for tires; as a substitute for linoleum; for paving purposes; and for golf-balls. Others will follow from time to time. A syndicate has been formed in England to push the new product; and two of the governments on the Continent are said to have purchased the patent rights for their respective countries.

"In the face of the fact that so many men have failed in their attempts to produce a similar product, how can we be at all certain that the new product will realize our expectations? There is usually a specific test for the genuine as against the spurious. In the case of cereal rubber the test is vulcanization. This is a process of hardening, through the introduction of sulphur, to enable rubber to resist the action of heat and solvent chemicals. But three substances, so far as known, can stand this process: They are natural rubber, gutta-percha, and the new product known as cereal rubber.

"Finally, the question of the cost presents itself. For practical purposes that is the vital question. And the answer is, cereal rubber can meet natural rubber, in open competition, in the markets of the world. It can under-sell it. The initial cost of transporting the liquid product of the forest to the manufacturing plant is a heavy one. Moreover, additional expense is entailed by the necessity of removing certain impurities which natural rubber accumulates in its crude state. Indeed the question is rather, will natural rubber, on which the world has depended in the past, continue to find a place as an article of commerce?"—The Literary Digest.

MANNERS AND MONEY

A much neglected asset in many drug businesses is good manners. I use this rather antiquated expression because it comprehensively covers all that goes to make the gentleman in business—address, civility, neatness, modulated voice, patience, independence, and the all-important self-control.

Among salespeople good manners are becoming less and less noticeable. The vulgarity and insolence of much of the department store help seems to be contaminating all classes of salesmen. As the exception always wins, so the real gentleman behind the counter has greater advantages than ever over the boor, slouch, and that peculiar human hybrid who speaks of himself as a "gent."

First impressions are always the most lasting. As the expert retail salesman never attempts to make intimates across the counter, the first impressions that he would create are all the more important, because they last so long as he preserves a dignified, yet never cold reserve.

Let us see what constitutes good manners in the retail drug salesman, or rather, what characteristics should be developed in order to improve the manners. First in importance is self-control. Do not for a moment be led into that strange, but not unusual, belief that self-control is something of a mannerism that finds expression in austerity or disdain. Self-control is not a mode of expression. It is that quickness of thought which rightly selects the manner and word best suited for each occasion. Moderation is the outward evidence of self-control because the self-controlled man is moderate in speech and action. Self-control refines and balances all the other characteristics that go to make up the well-mannered business man.

Correct address is the first component of good manners. The business man of correct deportment will not strive to speak with grammatical exactness, lest he impress his patrons as being affected; nor will he allow himself to make use of grandiloquent language, for the time has passed when the public will accept the use of long or obsolete words as proof of either good breeding or superior education. This applies with double force to the promiscuous use of scientific and professional terms. The use of "slang" may be in a small measure permissible, because some of our Americanisms really express a meaning that cannot be more tersely and lucidly rendered by any strictly academic arrangement of words. But care should be taken to avoid slang that even borders on vulgarity.

Expression may be next considered by the man who would be well-mannered. I do not refer par-

1844 1907

THOMAS TYRER & CO'Y, Limited

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

BISMUTH SALTS — "STERLING BRAND." PURE — MERCURIALS

ACID PHOSPHORIC

(Made from Phosphorus)

All Strength

SCALE PREPARATIONS — GUARANTEED FREE ARSENIC — HYPO-PHOSPHITE

ETHERS

ANALYTICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL CHEMICALS

STRATFORD, LONDON, ENG.

'BARLEX'

(MALT EXTRACT).

'BARLEX' a superior Extract of Malt. . . . . Supplied in two sizes. Price $4.25 and $8.00 per dozen.

'BARLEX' with Cod Liver Oil. . . . . Supplied in two sizes. Price $4.25 and $8.00 per dozen.

Both these preparations are well before the physicians throughout the Dominion.

N.B.—'BARLEX' and 'CLOBIOUS' are trade marks and indicate that preparations issued under these marks are prepared by us only.

HOLDEN & COMPANY, Manufacturing Chemists, MONTREAL.

Here's a Winner

Write us to-day for our

Illustrated Catalogue

AND

OUR 100% FOR EVER PROPOSITION

READ THIS LIST

THE ROYAL ENGLISH		THE ROYAL ENGLISH	
Toilet Cream	Price 25c.	Hair Tonic	Price 50c.
Florida Water	" 25c.	Hair Color Restorer	" 50c.
Tooth Paste	" 25c.	Violet Water	" 50c.
Tooth Powder	" 25c.	Perfumes, (1 Doz. pack)	" 50c.
Tooth Wash	" 25c.	Flesh Food Cold Cream	" 50c.
Rouge	" 25c.	Massage Cleansing Cream	" 50c.
Shaving Cream	" 25c.	Vegetable Face Powder	" 50c.
Shaving Stick	" 25c.		
Egg Shampoo (Liquid)	" 25c.		
Talcum Powder	" 25c.		
Complexion Charm	" 25c.		
Flesh Enamel	" 25c.		
Brilliantine	" 25c.		

THE ROYAL ENGLISH

Toilet Soap, 10c cake, 25c. per box. Shaving Soap, Round Cakes, 10c each.

25c. goods, $2.00 per dozen
Toilet Soap, $10.00 per gross

50c. goods, $4.00 per dozen
Shaving Soap, 40c. per lb. (8 Cakes)

Handsomest Goods on the Market. Contract Price. No cutting. : : : Remarkable Window Display

THE MERRILL MEDICAL CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

MERRILL BUILDING, Dept. D. , TORONTO

H. SALLE & CO.

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Exporters and Importers of Crude Drugs.
Growers of French Herbs.

Specialty of Irish Moss.

Leading Articles: Chamomiles, Red Roses, Galega herb, French Cannabis Indicus, as well as all kinds of drugs and alkaloids (Eserine, Pilocarpine, Cocaine, Sparteine, etc.)

CORNELL & SILLIG, MONTREAL, Agents

Offers for American Drugs Solicited

"THE STANDARD"

TRADE L MARK

CH. LOONEN

PARIS, FRANCE

Manufacturer and Originator

TOOTH BRUSHES

All tooth brushes bearing the above trade mark are guaranteed to be the production of M. Chas. Loonen, and are not (as is often the case) the production of small makers of inferior goods, bearing fictitious brands. The factory of M. Chas. Loonen, employing over 2,000 people, is the largest in the world for toilet brushes. It has been now for over 50 years noted for the high finish and durability of its goods and this trade mark is now accepted throughout the world as guarantee of superior quality and value.

Above brushes can be obtained from any of the wholesale houses

ANTIKAMNIA PREPARATIONS

REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFFICE.

ANTIKAMNIA POWDERED ANTIKAMNIA

ANTIKAMNIA & CODEINE

ANTIKAMNIA & HEROIN

ANTIKAMNIA & QUININE

ANTIKAMNIA & SALOL

ANTIKAMNIA QUININE & SALOL

LAXATIVE ANTIKAMNIA

LAXATIVE ANTIKAMNIA & QUININE

TABLETS

MADE ONLY BY

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

We ask our friends of the Trade to please send us their mailing list.

Advertising matter mailed to names on the list will bear Imprint.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Medicines.

ticularly to the words used, but to the manner of their delivery. The proper expression should show spirit and yet not be too emphatic. Bombastic praise or furious condemnation of an article or person invariably excites suspicion. A quiet, yet convincingly confident manner, gives the impression of truth. A loud voice or delivery in whispers is equally undesirable. It is a peculiar fact that many men assume an unsuitable platform delivery behind the counter. Then, too, there are some who will in exhibiting merchandise, have their eyes anywhere except having them fixed upon the goods offered for sale and the prospective customer. To speak to a person without looking at him is truly insulting.

The personal appearance of both buyer and seller should receive attention by the salesman. In his own appearance, neatness should be the first consideration, and the salesman should be a well-dressed man. A well-dressed man is one whose entire appearance creates a pleasing impression upon the eye of those who meet him; and is garbed so harmoniously that no single article of raiment is sufficiently conspicuous to attract especial attention.

But of far more importance to the salesman are the habilments of his patrons, because their clothing is what he should most ignore. The only real personal attire which indicates anything of real character is that which is so modestly elegant that it will generally pass unnoticed. Clothing denotes nothing of social or financial position. Only a uniform denotes station, and that seldom a proud one; yet salesmen, especially clerks and other young men, are prone to choose their manners to accord with the patron's apparel. The commercial history of the country is filled with anecdotes of ridiculous and disastrous errors made by men who judged others by appearance. The clerically dressed man may be a gambler, the flashily attired one may be an eminent educator; the sloven may be a millionaire, and the man "dressed like a banker" may be a book-agent. Ignore the garb of others if you would correctly judge them.

A well controlled, mobile face is a valuable asset to the salesman. It may imply much and commit its owner to nothing. The well-mannered salesman is careful not to verbally express deep sympathy, extreme friendliness or either emphatic approval or disapproval, for such expressions may lead to requests for unprofitable favors, encourage store habitues, promote gossip with which his name may be linked or otherwise stimulate undue familiarity. By facial expression the salesman may imply anything and commit himself to nothing.

Grace is by no means an exclusively feminine attribute, for the possession of some of the qualities implied by the term is a necessity to the salesman who would be successful. The heavy-handed, shuffling, angle-postured man is never well-mannered. Inheritance is not a valid excuse for clumsiness. No man need handle a hair brush as if it were a railroad tie, or weigh an ounce of sachet powder as though it were a sack of oats; if he has a brain sufficiently clear to permit him to properly describe his merchandise he should be skilful enough to properly handle it. If he lacks dexterity and natural aptitude for the work he has no right to be behind the counter.

Independence is the child of self-respect and self-confidence. Beware lest you confound its expression with brusqueness or conceit. Neither druggist nor clerk possesses the characteristics of the successful man if he permits boors to browbeat him, would-be humorists to ridicule him, boys and girls to treat him with impudence, or any specimen of humanity to insult him. The actions, address and expression of a well-mannered salesman as a general thing forestall and prevent hostile encounters, but under the best conditions they may occasionally occur. The salesman who fails to assert his self-respect and independence under insult deserves the contempt which he generally receives. I have known of cases where an emphatic outburst of righteous indignation on the part of the salesman has won the increased respect of those who witnessed it and the humble deference of the individual who caused it.

In the foregoing I have not attempted to prove that good manners should be cultivated, for that goes without saying, but to indicate the traits of character that should be awakened and developed by him who would be a well-mannered business man. The practice of good manners will give the individual working in any capacity recognition; further it is an important matter in business.—Joel Blanc, in The Pharmaceutical Era.

TRY OUT YOUR PLANS

When you get a good scheme in your head don't be afraid to try it out. It is better to be a little too precipitate than to hesitate too much. Every good scheme in operation to-day was at one time in the theory stage. It is only by trying out you can determine the merits of the scheme. Never mind if at first blush it looks a little wild. Careful analysis and careful thought, considering the feasibility of the scheme from every view point, will enable you to tell whether the scheme is a good one or not.—Our Silent Partner.

Keeping In Your Public's Eye and Mind

is half the battle; the other half is in carrying a message that it will listen to and heed.

The message starts 'way back in the shop—in a deserving product and good business methods—and this is the first, most important equipment of the fight for business.

The other half, without which any decisive victory is well-nigh impossible, is made comparatively simple by the fact that your particular public has been so sorted out and classified that you know exactly where to find it.

Your public, the few thousands who are of direct business value to you, are selected automatically from the millions who have no possible interest in your product, and, so far as your purposes are concerned, are brought together at regular intervals for deliberate and serious consideration of their business problems.

They are told, by those whose opinions they respect, how to do things better, quicker, or cheaper. They are told how others in their line have profited by the adoption of new methods. They are given information of vital value—information for which they gladly pay; and then the opportunity is open to you—while the whole matter is fresh in their minds—to tell them just how your product fits into the plans presented.

There are few paid subscribers to any trade or technical publication who are not actual or potential buyers—few whose purchasing power or influence can be safely ignored, and few even of the few who "don't read advertisements" who are not influenced by them.

The subordinate of to-day is the department head of to-morrow, and the work of educating him is done while the work of convincing to-day's buyer is going on, for both are readers of a trade or technical paper.

—Selling Magazine.

A Splendid Window Display

The new material we are now furnishing for a Window Display for Zymole Trokeys, simply "talks" the people into your store to buy the goods.

A set of cut out letters with cut out illustrations of the Trokey itself for the centre of the glass. Then on the corners, triangular pieces that about tell the whole story.

Then in the back the big display carton, a fac-simile of the small one. Add to this the attractive cards and a few dozen of the goods, and you have a window hard to beat.

SENT WITH THREE DOZEN OR OVER.

FREDERICK STEARNS & COMPANY

SELLING AGENTS.

Windsor, Ont. Detroit, Mich.

The Nyal Spring Goods

Don't wait for spring.
Order right now.
Get your share of the
SPRING PROFITS.

Springs Sarsaparilla, $1.00

The good old time formula.

Nyal's Spring Tonic, $1.00

A genuine spring "Housecleaner." The old-fashioned German remedy.

Nyal's Celery Nervine, $1.00

An excellent Nerve Tonic and a good alterative.

Nyal's Iron Tonic Bitters, $1.00

Where the blood is weak and poor. Excellent for women.

Nyal's Quinine and Iron Tonic $1

An old time favorite that sells on its title.

Nyal's Cod Liver Oil Compound, 50c and $1.00

The preparation that will not disappoint.

Feature one of them at a time and sell one of the others where you fail to place your favorite.

What better could you ask for in the way of material for Windows for about four weeks in the Spring, and every one of 'em good profit makers.

Make up a BONUS order at once.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

SELLING AGENTS.

Reliable British Medicaments

ACCURATE DOSES OF DRUGS IN A DELICIOUS FORM

COCOIDS

Active drugs prepared with a pure chocolate basis which renders them delicious.

SELECTED EXAMPLES:
Malt Diastase, Laxoin
Rhubarb and Soda, Etc., Etc.

THE SUCCESS OF GELLETTES IS PROOF OF THEIR VALUE

GELLETTES

Soft Capsules which keep the contained drug in an active fresh condition.

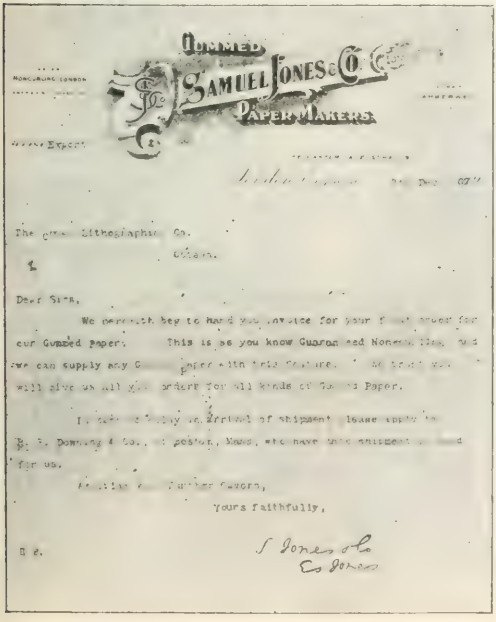
SELECTED EXAMPLES:
Acetosal Metramine
Blaud Pil gr. 5 and 10, Etc., Etc.

Manufactured Only by **OPPENHEIMER SON & COMPANY,** Limited
LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Agents, **T. H. McTavish & Company,** Toronto, Ontario

NON-CURLING GUM PAPER

The following letter will prove our claim that we can furnish you with the best Non-curling Gum Paper manufactured.—Crown Litho. Co., Limited, 180-190 Wellington Street, Ottawa.


LIMITED
SAMUEL JONES & CO
PAPER MAKERS

Dear Sirs,

We beg with pleasure to hand you herewith advice for your first order for our Gumbed paper. This is as you know Guaranteed Non-curling, and we can supply any Gumbed paper with this feature. We trust you will give us all your orders for all kinds of Gumbed Paper.

Yours faithfully,

S. Jones & Co

The LENOX HOTEL

IN

BUFFALO

MODERN HIGHEST GRADE FIREPROOF
UNEXCELLED SERVICE THROUGHOUT

OUR OWN RAPID ELECTRIC CARRIAGES EXCLUSIVELY FOR OUR PATRONS operate continuously every few minutes from Hotel, through the Business District and to all Depots and Wharves.

EUROPEAN PLAN
$1.50 per day and up

GEORGE DUCHSCHERER - - - Proprietor

The Eureka Ointment Pot.

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, ½oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST

Size	Per Gross	Original Package
½ Oz.	$ 5.35	5 gross
1 "	6.50	5 "
2 "	7.50	3 "
3 "	9.90	3 "
4 "	12.75	2 "
6 "	15.00	1 "
8 "	20.00	1 "
16 "	27.00	1 "
	39.50	1 "

Discount to the Trade 50%

T. C. WHEATON & CO. Millville, N.J., U.S.A.

Regent Family Remedies

A line of very carefully and tastefully put up preparations that are attractive to the druggist, in that they bear a good margin of profit, and to the consumer, because they possess exceptional merit.

The manufacturers assist the druggist in the sale

REGENT PHARMACAL CO., Toronto and Montreal

The TORONTO PHARMACAL COMPANY, Limited
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

TO GET RESULTS ADVERTISE IN

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST

The Original and Only Genuine

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF

MINARD'S LINIMENT

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, $3.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

PREPARATION OF THYMOL IODIDE

Since thymol iodide has become official many formulas for its preparation will no doubt spring up.

For several years past a product produced by the following formula has been used both in private and hospital work, with results most gratifying:

Thymol	1 oz
Potassium hydroxide	1 oz
Potassium iodide	1 oz.
Iodine	½ oz.

Completely dissolve the potassium hydroxide in one pint of warm water, then add the thymol in a very fine state of division and completely dissolve the same in the solution. Then dissolve the potassium iodide in one pint of water, add the iodine in portions, completely dissolving it in this solution. Combine these two solutions by mixing with constant stirring, and allow the mixture to stand a while.

Prepare a fresh solution of chlorinated lime by adding one pound of the purest grade of lime obtainable to two gallons of water. Into this solution pass chlorine gas for a few minutes, which greatly aids the virtue of the solution in a subsequent reaction. Allow this solution to stand also until the undissolved or more compact lime particles settle to the bottom of the container. After subsidence has taken place to some extent carefully pass the solution through a finely meshed straining cloth, retaining in the cloth as much of the lime as possible. The lime left on the cloth may be thrown away. This solution should not be clear, for a slightly turbid solution is preferable on account of the suspended lime present. Place this solution in a five-gallon earthen vessel and add the combined solution of salts in portions, mixing well by constant stirring. In a few minutes, or by the time all of the solution of salts is added, a heavy copious, reddish-brown precipitate will have formed. The precipitate completely settles by allowing the vessel to remain standing for some time, and soon after the supernatant liquid is carefully removed and passed through a double-pleated filter. The filtrate is preserved for future treatment as above by the addition of a new supply of a fresh solution of chlorinated lime, for the purpose of obtaining a complete separation of the iodide thymol. The remaining portion of the solution holding the precipitate is next poured on the above filter, the precipitate is allowed to drain, and then is thoroughly washed while still moist with large quantities of water acidulated with hydrochloric acid (six ounces of acid to the gallon of water). This treatment should be carefully made in order to free the precipitate as far as possible from the excessive lime and alkalis present, and in such a manner as not to alter the product chemically. Follow this treatment with a thorough wash with pure water, until the wash water fails to act with litmus paper. Dry the precipitate at not over 98 degrees F. in a dry, dark place. Weigh the dry product, deduct the weight of one filter, and the net weight is obtained. The yield should be from four to five ounces, at a cost of from twenty to thirty cents an ounce if prepared on a large scale. The dried product is then carefully powdered and stored in pasteboard packages or glass bottles.

If the process is carefully carried out the product should stand every official test.—Practical Druggist.

SULFOID

Sulphur is precipitated in a very finely divided condition when hydrochloric acid is added to the solution of a polysulphide. A patented process is now in use in Germany, by which the sulphur is deposited in the colloidal form. In this way an extremely fine grayish-white powder is obtained, which yields a milky liquid with water, showing a blue tint by transmitted light. This "colloidal" solution, however, is not stable, decomposing after awhile and depositing the insoluble variety of sulphur.

The colloidal modification of sulphur has been called "sulfoid;" it is insoluble in alcohol, ether-alcohol, acetone, and in concentrated sodium chloride solution, but is soluble in physiological salt solution.

Alkalies, albumin solution, blood, blood-serum, etc., do not precipitate it from colloidal solution; precipitation takes place, however, upon the addition of strong alcohol. Alkali salts throw it out of solution, but it redissolves upon the addition of water; strong acids act similarly, the sulphur going into solution again when the acid is neutralized.

The "sulfoid" found on the market is stated to consist of 80 per cent. sulphur and 20 per cent. albumin. It is said to offer a product that is especially adapted to the making of sulphur soaps, ointments, etc.—National Druggist.

TRY TO BE CHEERFUL

Be cheerful and optimistic in your advertising. The man who is afflicted with chronic dumps will meet the same failure in the mail order business as in any other. Talk prosperity, success, contentment—you will attract, hold and convince a much larger audience.—Advertiser's Magazine.

SUBLIMATE TABLETS

It will interest our readers to learn that E. Merck Darmstadt, has, at the suggestion of Prof. Von Esmarch, commenced the manufacture of sublimate tablets of 5 and 10 grammes each, these being put up in tins containing 10 and 100 tablets respectively.

The manufacturer claims that these tablets offer many advantages over any other form of disinfecting solution, they being: 1. More convenient for handling; 2. Representing accurately exact dosage; 3. Greater solubility, as even with cold water the desired solution may be prepared within from five to ten minutes. By the use of these tablets all danger of ruining articles of clothing is done away with, and the tablets are intentionally dyed a feeble rose-red in order that clothing when placed in the solution may not be spoiled by red flakes.

The tablets are marketed in two forms:

1. Containing 5 grammes of sublimate and an equal quantity of sodium chloride—these approximate a two-shilling piece in size.

2. Containing 10 grammes of sublimate and an equal quantity of common salt—these approximate a four-shilling piece in size.

Further information concerning them may be obtained from the article by Prof. Von Esmarch entitled "A New Form of Sublimate Tablet," which appeared in the Zeitschrift Fuer Medizinal Beaunte, of July 5th, 1907.

REGENT REMEDIES

The attention of the retail druggists throughout Canada is directed to the advertisement of the Toronto Pharmacal Co., Ltd., who control the sale of Regent Remedies for Canada. This is a new line of thoroughly reliable remedies, prepared with the greatest skill and elegantly put up. They are preparations that the druggists can conscientiously recommend as being composed of the very best known ingredients carefully selected. The margin of profit is good, the price list being arranged with a view to give the druggists every encouragement. The manufacturers assist the druggists in the sale of the preparations.

CARE OF THE TEETH

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratories Co., of St. Louis, whose preparations are now so well known, not only in the United States, but also throughout Canada, have commenced an educational propaganda, which should prove of lasting benefit to the future race, from the fact that they are putting before the public in a very direct manner the necessity for careful examination and care of the teeth from childhood up. Dr. T. Franklin Gifford, Director-General of the Sanitol Educational Association of American Dentists', has commenced a campaign amongst school teachers and children which is a needful and helpful one, and in a recent address to one of the Public Schools in the United States he said:

"I have examined 1,569 children and have delivered 25 lectures. Of this total number, I found 1,412 children with teeth requiring immediate filling, and an average of five teeth per child, or 90 per cent. of the children examined having teeth requiring filling, and only 157 with teeth requiring no immediate filling. Of the total number 631 reported as having no tooth brush. Three reported having a family tooth brush, the whole family using the same brush. Think of it!"

The whole trend of advocacy is that careful attention should be paid to the teeth of children, in order that all the adults of the future may, not only be provided with sound teeth, but as a consequence have increased measure of health.

There is no doubt that educational work of this kind will also be very helpful to the drug trade in the sale of preparations intended for these purposes, and we look for largely increased sales in all goods which are used for the cleansing and preservation of the teeth.

CONFECTIONERY

"Elegant Pharmacy" is a term which has been largely employed of late years to designate pharmaceutical preparations which appeal both to the eye and the taste of the consumer. Such an appellation may very well be bestowed upon druggists' confectionery, especially those lines which are of a distinctly medicinal character.

Manufacturers recognizing this fact have for some time appealed through our columns to the drug trade setting forth in most instances lines of goods which they make specialties, and as a consequence the trade in confectionery amongst druggists has very largely increased, and the public have decided that when they want something "good and pure" they go to the druggist, in preference to the ordinary tradesman.

This month the Harry Webb Co., Ltd., whose goods are so well known to the trade, direct attention to their "old-fashioned horehound," a leading specialty, and one which commands a very large sale. Its purity is undoubted and its curative qualities, as well as palatability appeal very strongly to the consumer. We certainly advise every druggist to carry a stock of this standard confectionery.

Webb's

Olde Fashioned Horehound

is a popular winter line with the druggists. It is as good as the best men and the best materials can make it.

If you are not already handling it, mail us a trial order.

The Harry Webb Co. Limited
Toronto

COWAN'S
PURE COCOA
(Maple Leaf Label)

COWAN'S
Milk Chocolate, Wafers, Croquettes, Medallions, Etc.

Are guaranteed absolutely pure goods

The Cowan Co., Limited
TORONTO.

Edison Advertising
Brings Customers to Your Store

¶ We have done two things. We have made a Phonograph so perfect that a hearing means a sale. We have advertised this Phonograph until it is known to everybody in Canada who can read.

¶ You must do the rest. You must carry it in stock, believe in it, show it, talk it and exhibit its powers. Do not let a Phonograph customer get to your store before the Edison does. If you do, our advertising, so far as your store is concerned, is wasted.

¶ Write us to day, or the nearest Edison jobber for full information.

National Phonograph Company
104 Lakeside Avenue ORANGE, N. J.

QUEBEC - C. Robitaille, 32 Rue St Joseph
ST. JOHN - W. H Thorne & Co. Limited, 42 & 46 Prince William Street
TORONTO - R. S. Williams & Son. Co., 143 Yonge Street
VANCOUVER M. W. Waitt & Co. 768 Granville Street
WINNIPEG - R. S. Williams & Sons Co., 121 Princess Street

Nordheimers'
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOME OF THE LINES YOU NEED:

Accordeons, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Standfast and Professional Strings for all instruments, Violins, Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos, Band Instruments, and a complete line of Trimmings.

The Nordheimer Co., Limited
15 King Street East Toronto

"Reputation is more to be valued than friendship."

OUR undisputed position in first place as Import Dealers in European Fancy Goods has been maintained throughout the past

Thirty Years

and is sufficient evidence of the painstaking care with which we have selected the samples of Holiday Lines, suitable to existing conditions and our Canadian market.

In selecting our samples of

Novelties for Import

for 1908

we have studied present conditions of trade and realize that the dealers in Canada must have only the very newest and most up-to-date range of samples to select from that Europe can produce. For this reason, we will not have our Annual Display ready as early as usual, but promise the trade that we will show a more varied and attractive line of samples than has been their privilege to see before.

It costs nothing to see the line.
Judge for yourself before purchasing.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited

Import Dealers in European Art Novelties

Toronto

"Cowan's" has become a sort of household word amongst the drug trade, signifying as it does excellence in quality, as well as beauty in design of package in the lines of goods which they manufacture. Their Milk Chocolate, Chocolate Wafers, etc., as well as their pure Cocoa (Maple Leaf) label are all of the highest standard and goods which always sell when displayed.

The name "Gibson" as applied to confectionery is known the world over in every English-speaking country, and indicates high class goods in medicated and other confectionery. Perhaps no other house in the trade is as well and favorably known to chemists generally throughout the British Empire, and "Gibson's Goods" which have a high reputation amongst the many brands on the market are a guarantee to the purchaser of complete satisfaction. These goods are sold by wholesale druggists everywhere, and their assortment is particularly large and in excellent keeping with the stock of the retail druggist.

MEGGESON & CO'S LOZENGES, JUJUBES, ETC.

We would call the attention of the reader to the advertisement in this journal of Messrs. Meggeson & Co., Limited, Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., who have been established over a century, and as manufacturers of medicated lozenges, jujubes and pastilles, acidulated drops and licorice refiners, have acquired a world-wide reputation for the excellence and high quality of their preparations, but although they have been so long established, they do not rest on their laurels and are ever opening up new fields for their operations and producing new lines for their increasing connection. The latest development is the inauguration of a Canadian branch, with headquarters at Toronto, where T. H. McTavish & Co. will carry a comprehensive stock of their principal manufactures. Especially for Canadian business, the firm are supplying handsomely decorated 7-pound and 1-pound tins with hinged lids, and attractive 4-pound glass show jars, which are supplied free with the principal products of the firm. Meggeson & Co., Limited, have acquired a unique experience as makers to the leading London hospitals in the manufacture of medicated lozenges, pastilles (bright coated and crystallized) and jujubes—private formulae and recipes being a specialty.

KERR'S BUTTER SCOTCH.

It is a little over a year since the firm of Kerr Bros. decided to put their Butter Scotch up in packages and place same on the market, and the results achieved have been very gratifying indeed. So much so that they have lately opened up a branch to their business in New York city.

Their watchword is quality, and during the past year it has been their special effort to see that the high quality of their Butter Scotch is maintained in every package sent out.

Their trade has increased to such an extent that at the present time they are shipping goods as far as St. John, N.B., in the East and Victoria, B. C., on the West, and with the quality of goods they are turning out, have no doubt but that the demand will keep steadily increasing.

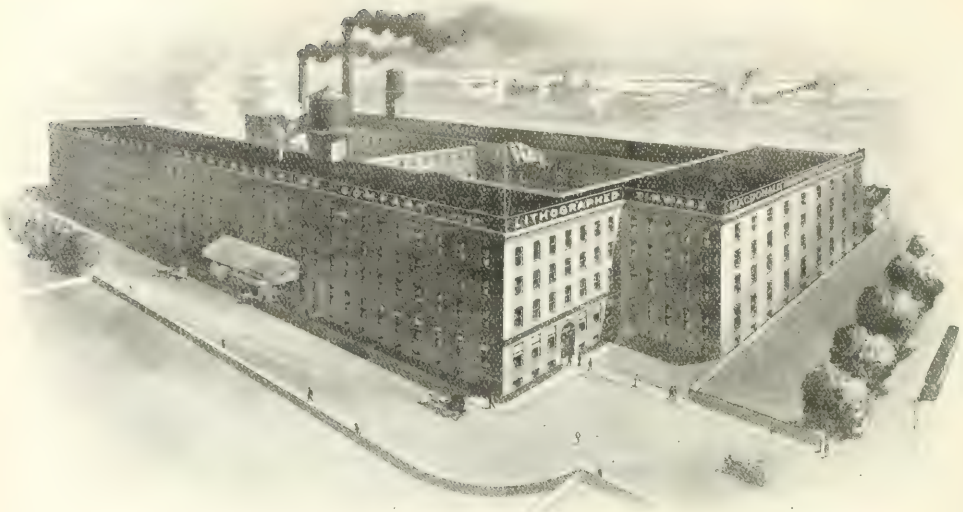
THE STEWART CO., LIMITED.

Amongst the manufacturers of confectionery in Canada The Stewart Co., Limited, of Toronto, hold a very high place. Their goods have been on the market for a number of years and have always maintained a leading position for quality, and the excellence of their lines is well known throughout the country from Halifax to Vancouver. Our representative was through their factory and was struck with the air of cleanliness which pervaded the entire establishment. The greatest care is exercised in the manufacture of all their preparations, and only the most skilful and experienced help is employed. The materials used are of the very best; everything coming in is carefully examined, and if the quality is at all below the standard the goods are rejected. With such great care and watchfulness being constantly employed it naturally follows that the goods coming from this establishment are of the highest degree of excellence.

They put up a very attractive line of package goods suitable for the drug trade, which are meeting with a constantly increasing demand. Their acidulated goods and buttercups are also in large demand with the best trade and are always found to give entire satisfaction. They make a line of Bouquet Cachons which by some are esteemed better than the imported goods, and in addition make a full range of lozenges which are put up in very attractive decorations. The range of goods they manufacture is probably the largest of any firm in Canada making exclusively fine goods. Any one not at present handling a full line of their goods would do well to communicate with them, and they would be pleased to have their representative call.

FOR RINGWORM.

Dr. Jackson Medical Record [illegible] application in the treatment of ringworm, goose-grease, containing crystals of iodin in the strength of one dram to the ounce. It is to be applied to the affected parts twice a day until some reaction is produced, then once a day.



MACDONALD MANUFACTURING CO.

Those who remember the Macdonald Manufacturing Company's quarters in the Old Upper Canada College Building, King Street West, Toronto, a few years ago, will no doubt be surprised to know that this company occupies the entire plant shown in the above cut. Every demand for increased space and equipment has been promptly met with, with the result that to-day they have probably the most complete factory on the continent, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of tin boxes, cans and metal signs, plain and lithographed. Particular attention has been given to decorated boxes such as is found on every druggist's shelf.

Some of the talcum powder tins recently turned out are of an unusually good quality, being fitted with brass, nickel plated covers. The range of druggist's tinware made by this firm covers practically every requirement of the trade. A number of lithographed boxes are carried in stock, which can be sold in any quantities, the design being such that any druggist can use them.

The representative of this paper was also shown a number of boxes made for well known firms on which had been lithographed special designs to be used by the purchasers exclusively.

The quality of work turned out is undoubtedly of a very high character, and it is the determination of this firm to give to every order the very best care and attention.

Their new factory which is illustrated above is situated at the corner of Spadina Avenue and Richmond Street, Toronto.

TWENTIETH CENTURY METHODS—SHORT PRICES AND SHORT CREDITS

A firm that has become almost a necessity to the up-to-date druggist is E. G. West & Co. The efforts of these people to cater to the wants of the druggists have met with more than ordinary success.

We believe this is due in a large measure to their plain and unpretentious methods of honestly trying to do their best for each and every one of their numerous customers.

YOU WILL NEVER REGRET

Helping others.
Living a clean life.
Paying your debts.
Making the best goods.
Keeping your promises.
Being courteous always.
Apologizing for wrong-doing.
Speaking a sympathetic word.
Putting a bridle on your tongue.
Treating competitors generously.
Doing what you know to be right.
Thinking about the cleanest things.
Refusing to do a questionable thing.
Giving a lift to a fellow that's down.
Being "on the square" with everybody.
Having patience with cranky customers.
Yielding to the impulse to do a good deed.
Declining to do a foolish thing because competitors do it.—Exchange.

The Most Wonderful Thing in Periodical Literature

THIS is a bold claim to make for a new publication, but those responsible for the issue of the "Children's Encyclopædia" are confident that every claim they make will be heartily endorsed by the hundreds of thousands of people with whom they expect the work to find favor. The "Children's Encyclopædia" is the story of everything from the beginning, told for a child. **It is the first attempt that has ever been made to tell the whole sum of human knowledge so that a child may understand.**

Nothing can be more false in its purpose than to imagine that it has come to seek to cram the mind of the child with things that children need not know. It cannot be urged against this book that it has come to steal away the joys of childhood. It has come, indeed, to bring more joy to childhood, because it tells a story that will never fail for children who will never tire.

It is quite impossible in this small space to give any adequate idea of the wonderful variety and the extraordinary interest of the contents of the book, but the following tabulation of the sections of life and thought with which it deals outlines the plan and scope of the work.

The Child's Book of Life.
The Child's Story of the Earth.
The Child's Book of Animal Life.
The Child's Book of Nature.
The Child's Book of Countries.
The Child's Book of History.
The Child's Book of Stories.
The Child's Book of Nursery Rhymes.
The Child's Book of Poetry.
Things to Make and Things to Do.
The Child's Book of Bible Stories.
The Child's Story of Famous Books.
The Child's Book of Familiar Things.
The Child's Book of School Lessons.
The Child's Book of Good Counsel.
The Child's Book of Great Men and Women.

The "Children's Encyclopædia"

will be published in England in about forty fortnightly parts, at sevenpence each, the first part appearing on March 20th. The new work will be very extensively advertised and there seems every reason to suppose that both in the old country and in Canada there will be a repetition of the success which has been enjoyed by previous publications under the same auspices.

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The "Universal"

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A LONG-FELT WANT has been experienced by Collectors of Picture Post Cards for a more perfect Album. The Publishers have been successful in inventing and patenting one, and are now placing same on the market. The book is of British manufacture, and made on an absolute new principle. In the existing form there are two slits at each corner for the reception of the postcard on either side, the result being that on one side the corners of the card protrude, and after the Album has had the slightest wear these corners catch in the "bridges" on the other side and tear the narrow strip of paper, which completely spoils the book. This hitherto unavoidable defect has been completely remedied by our new invention.

The New Style Album

is certain to create quite a revolution in the Album Trade. By an ingenious arrangement the corners of the cards are perfectly protected and cannot possibly get caught by the cards on the other side, and with the most ordinary care the new Album is practically everlasting. The principle of this new invention is a double leaf with an interleaf, being pasted together, the whole forming one complete leaf. There is only one slit at each corner for the reception of the cards. The slits are so arranged that six cards may be inserted on one page, in either an upright or oblong position, thus showing a complete series of six cards all on one page without disclosing any superfluous slits. The principle is simplicity itself, yet so perfectly effective, and requires only to be seen to be appreciated. The Albums are particularly well bound, and published in three sizes, to hold 300, 400 and 500 cards. It will be observed that they are not cheap Albums, but if quality be the test of cheapness, then it is not only absolutely the very best, but the cheapest on the market, and every dealer should not lose a moment in stocking them, for a great demand is already assured. They may be obtained through all leading Wholesale Houses or direct from the Publishers, if accompanied by remittance.

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No. 26	Cloth Back, Paper Sides, blocked white, to hold 300	72s.	per doz.
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Formulary

LIQUID SHAMPOO

Formulas for liquid egg shampoos.

I.

Soft soap	[illegible]
Whites of	[illegible] eggs
Potassium carbonate	[illegible] ounce
Tar Water	1 pint.
Glycerin	[illegible] ounces
Orange flower water to make.	2 pints.

Beat the whites of the eggs into a froth, while gradually adding the tar water. Dissolve the soap in a mixture of glycerin and 6 ounces of orange flower water. Mix the two solutions and make up to 2 pints with orange flower water.

II.

Transparent soap	4 ounces.
Glycerin	2 ounces.
Whites of	3 eggs
Tincture of green soap	1 ounce.
Oil of rosemary	45 minims.
Oil of rose geranium	30 minims.
Water, enough to make	2 pints.

Melt the soap in 12 ounces of water, add the glycerin and stir until cool ; then add the tincture and the oils. Mix the whites of the eggs with 8 ounces of water and stir into the soap mixture. Shake well, let stand for twenty-four hours, and strain through flannel.

III.

This is a British formula :

Yolks of	2 eggs.
Glycerin of borax	1 ounce.
Honey water	3 ounces.
Salicylic acid	20 grains.
Hard soap	1 ounce.
Boiling water	6 ounces.
Water, enough to make	20 ounces.

Triturate the yolks with the glycerin of borax, and add gradually 4 ounces of water. Dissolve the salicylic acid in the honey water and add to the first mixture. Dissolve the soap in the boiling water and when cooled add to the other mixture, and make up to 20 ounces with water.

Cologne water may be substituted for the medieval honey water.

SHAMPOO LIQUID CONTAINING GREEN SOAP.

A liquid shampoo containing green soap may be prepared according to the following formula :

Green soap	24 gm.
Potassium carbonate	5 gm.
Alcohol	25 gm.
Water, to	400 gm.

The liquid is to be perfumed as the compounder may desire. It is advisable to tint the liquid a pale green with a very small quantity of aniline green. The hair is to be thoroughly moistened with warm water and a small quantity of the shampoo is then rubbed in. The abundant foam which forms is washed out with plenty of water. —Deutsch-Amerikanische Apotheker-Zeitung.

[illegible]

This preparation, according to the Parfumeur, contains wax, soap, gum arabic and water. The great difficulty of preparing a presentable compound from these ingredients is to be traced to their dissimilar properties. To combine them the wax must be melted, then incorporate the soap, and when the product appears uniform, slowly add the finely-powdered gum arabic. The following formula yields a fine product :—Nat. Druggist.)

White wax	25 gm.
Medicinal soap, powdered	225 gm.
Gum arabic, powdered	225 gm.
Water	25 gm.
Oil of rose	5 gm.

The mixture must be made on a boiling water bath. Instead of the expensive oil of rose, oil of rose geranium, or of bergamot, may be used.

A cheaper preparation can be made according to the following formula :

White dextrin	150 gm.
Powdered soap	60 gm.
Glycerin	25 gm.
Water	250 cc.

Dissolve the above ingredients in the water by warming on the water bath, then add the following, stirring continually :

Melted Japan wax	150 gm.

When a uniform product is attained, add, as the mixture cools, a perfume composed of:

Oil of lemon	2 cc.
Oil of bergamot	1 cc.
Oil of lavender	0.5 cc.

Waxes intended for black hair are colored with ivory black or lampblack. For brown hair wax use Cassell brown or umbra. These colors are to be rubbed up with a small amount of olive oil and added to the warm wax before removal from the water bath.

These waxes should be packed in collapsible tin tubes.

[illegible]

By John T. Davison, Ph. G., M.D.

First prepare a stock emulsion by mixing the following ingredients :

Balsam of fir	1 part.
Venice turpentine	1 part.
Olive oil	2 parts.

To make the balsam of fir emulsion for dis-[illegible]

Stock emulsion	48 minims.
Oil of wintergreen	30 minims.
Powdered acacia	3 drams.
Spirit of chloroform	4 drams.
Tartar emetic	½ grain.
Diluted hydrocyanic acid	6 minims.
Syrup	12 drams.
Water, enough to make	8 ounces

Of course the proportion of balsam may be varied somewhat to meet individual requirements.

CHILBLAIN OINTMENT.

1.

Lin. belladonnae	2 drs.
Lin. aconiti	1 dr.
Acidi carbolici	10 min.
Collod. flexilis	1 oz.

2.

Lin. plumbi subacet	1 dr.
Glycerini	1½ drs.
Acid sulphurosi	2 drs.
Tr. opii	1 dr.
Spt. camphorae	½ dr.
Aquam ad	1 oz.

CHILBLAIN LINIMENT.

Potassii iodidi	½ oz.
Tannini	½ oz.
Adipis benzoat	12 ozs.
Pulv. tragacanth	2 drs.
Liq. cocci	2 drs.
Aquae	4 ozs.

FOR CHAPPED AND CRACKED HANDS OF LABORERS.

Frank Green, Jr., gives in The Bulletin of Pharmacy, a formula for an antiseptic skin lotion to be used on the chapped and cracked hands of laborers, farmers, mechanics, and miners, whose hands are usually so callous that the ordinary toilet creams do not soften and heal them:

Boric acid	2 drs.
Salicylic acid	4 drs.
Zinc sulphocarbolate	30 grains.
Menthol	10 grains.
Spirit of camphor	2 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	4 fl. ozs.
Spirit lavender compound	½ fl. oz.
Bay rum, q.s.	16 fl. ozs.

EMULGEN.

The following is recommended as an emulsifier. One part will emulsify five parts of oil:

Alcohol	2 parts
Water	10 parts
Glycerin	4 parts
Tragacanth	2 parts
Acacia	1 part
Gluten	1 part

EMULSION LINSEED OIL.

The following formual is given in the Hospital Formulary of the Department of Public Charities of the city of New York:

Oil linseed	15 ozs.
Oil wintergreen	2 drs.
Oil cinnamon	2 drs.
Powdered acacia	4 ozs.
Water	24 ozs.
Glycerin	5 ozs.
Syrup	10 ozs.
Dil. hydrocyanic acid	150 min.

In a mortar triturate the linseed oil and acacia until well mixed, and 6 fl. oz. of the water at once, triturating briskly until a thick, creamy emulsion is produced. To this add the essential oils, and incorporate thoroughly. Then add gradually, with stirring, the mixture of the syrup and glycerin with a portion of the remaining water, and finally the hydrocyanic acid mixed with the remainder of the water.

BENZOATED CAMPHOR ICE.

Pure lard	1½ oz.
Spermaceti	2½ oz.
Camphor	1 oz.
Expressed oil almond	1 oz.
Benzoic acid	6 grn.
Oil cajaput	10 drops.

Melt the lard and spermaceti; dissolve the camphor in the almond oil with gentle heat, and add to the melted fats. When nearly cold add the benzoic acid and oil of cajuput, and pour into moulds.

EXCELLENT FOOT POWDER.

Salicylic acid	6 dr.
Boric acid	3 ozs.
Powdered elm bark	1 oz.
Powd. orris root	1 oz.
Talcum	36 ozs.

Put up in ounce boxes, or divide into powders containing 30 grains each, putting 16 powders in a box.

HUMANIZED MILK.

The British and Colonial Druggist publishes the following process for preparing artificial human milk:

New milk	12 pints
Cream	16 ounces
Milk Sugar	13 ounces
Water	8 pints

Dissolve the sugar of milk in the water, and mix with the other ingredients. Fill bottles to the shoulder, place in a kettle surrounded with water, and place on the fire. Allow the water to boil for thirty minutes, then cork and allow the boiling to continue for another half hour, when sterilization will be complete.

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Don't wait, but send your photos and order at once. Cash with all orders.

The following are our lowest prices on this high grade card :

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200 one view	$2 25
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Orders for 5,000 cards at one time from five views	$8.50 per 1,000

Send for our $5.00 Card Outfit; over 200% profit. All the latest Assortment of Cards and Stand free.

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80 EASTER POST CARDS
NO TWO ALIKE
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Sent anywhere in Canada, charges prepaid, for $1.00. You get $2.00 for them.

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140 EASTER POST CARDS
116 sell at 2 for 5c
24 sell at 5c
100 Different Subjects

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TERMS—Net cash with order, or if you are already a customer of ours, Net 30 days. Can ship order in 24 hours.
Send in your orders early and get your share of the trade. Valentine Post Card trade was big. Easter trade promises to be bigger.

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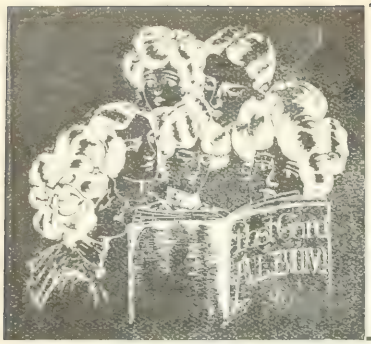
Largest Jobbers of Post Cards in Canada



Our Local View Post Cards

Ask Us to Send You Samples and Prices

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WE HAVE a large assortment of HIGH-GRADE EASTER CARDS. Our prices are right. ASK US to send our special assortment at $5.00. It sells at $10.75 retail. THE PROFIT is appreciable. All the cards are the QUICK SELLING KIND that you are looking for.

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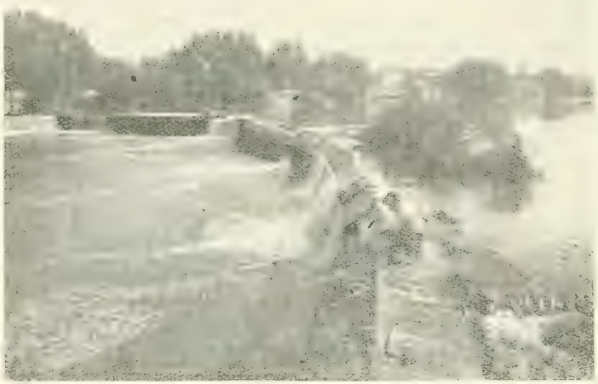

We will furnish you our BIOTONE Post Cards from photographs furnished by you of buildings, interiors, street scenes, or any subject you may wish to use at $5 85 per 1000.

We do not make less than 1000 of a subject. The color may be black, brown or blue, as you may select.

We produce these cards in TWO TO THREE WEEKS' TIME.

Our beautiful QUADROTONE cards, which are in bright, natural colors, will be furnished in lots of 2000 of a subject at $9 50 per 1000. Time required, about four to five weeks.

We make either the Biotone or Quadrotone souvenir post cards from any kind of a photograph, of any size, or from other post cards.

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Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

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THE SECRET OF OPTICAL SUCCESS

The important part played by the optician in weak vision is very inadequately recognized in regard to the patient suffering from strabismus or the public. Upon his judgment, skill and experience depend all those apparently trifling details which mean, in the aggregate, the difference between comfort and discomfort, especially to the patient using glasses for the first time. The dispenser of drugs has hard and fast rules laid down for his preparation of the various prescriptions that pass through his hands, but the optician, even when the prescription is furnished, has to use his discretion in many ways. For example, all the good work of a carefully conducted examination may be brought to naught by having the glasses poorly or improperly adjusted on the patient's face. The prime consideration is the adjustment of glasses corresponding with the visual line (the centre of the pupils will do), if the glasses are to be worn for distance, or with the centre of the glasses slightly to the nasal side of the centre of the pupil (one to two millimetres) if for reading or close work. A compromise between these two positions should be made if the glasses are to be worn all the time.

Secondly, the plane or face of the glass should be perpendicular to the visual line. In distance glasses the surface should be perpendicular, while in reading glasses it should be tilted forward from the perpendicular from five to ten, or even fifteen degrees.

Thirdly, the nearness of the glass to the eye must be considered. Bifocal lenses require a special care in their adjustment, and often then patients are unable to wear them. The task of the optician, then, in its many branches is a particularly arduous one, and it is to be regretted that legislation does not protect the legitimate practitioner from the competition of unskilled impostors for, in giving that protection which is due to the conscientious and highly trained optician the public health would be vastly benefited. But the public to a large extent encourage these impostors by their want of reasoning. Every oculist and optician must have noticed that the majority of those who seek their aid have not even a rudimentary idea on the subject, while it is the most difficult thing imaginable to get even the post-graduate medical student to abandon the popular belief that the only function of glasses is to improve the sight. The family physician even is often under the impression that when vision is keen glasses are unnecessary and ascribes manifest discomfort to "granular lids," a term which the malapropos and non-committal suggests to the credulous patience and resignation.

It goes without saying that improvement of vision is one of the ends of properly fitted glasses, but quite one-half of the glasses prescribed for those who use their eyes steadily are not for the improvement of the vision but the relief of strain. The first does not demand as much skill, and perhaps it is for this reason that the laity frequently select their own glasses with the same cheerful confidence with which they buy their patent medicines. The relief of headaches and reflex disorders on the other hand is a matter often involving very complicated problems and a much higher grade of skill.

Many persons are born into the world with eyes, the capacity of which for receiving visual impressions is perfect, but through optical defects of the eye do not have a clear image formed on the retina. For instance, the hyeropic or far-sighted individual has an eyeball that is shorter than normal, in which case the rays of light come to a focus behind his retina instead of upon it, and the image instead of being sharp and clear is like that on the ground glass of an ill-focused camera—dull and indistinct, and lacking detail. And just as in the camera, the focus is adjusted by changing the position or strength of the lens, so in the human eye the accommodation is brought into play, the lens becomes more convex, the rays focus on the right spot and distinct visions result at once. As long as this compensation takes place without any appreciable effort the patient feels no need of any artificial help. But it must be remembered that every act of accommodation requires an expenditure of muscular energy and that what is mere play to one person may be exhaustive labor to another. A young person may have a short eyeball and with the vigorous accommodation of youth have perfect vision, but as age increases, and the elasticity of his lens diminishes his need of glasses becomes more and more imperative. Even with normal eyes, after the age of forty years the accommodation has diminished so much that the patient, though still able to see distant objects as well as ever, is no longer able to see small objects close at hand, and has passed into the state of presbyopia or old sight. These are almost the only patients who require glasses because they cannot see well, and fitting them is a matter involving considerable patience and care. As a matter of fact, it is this class of patient which frequently picks up a pair of spectacles at a second-hand store or from a travelling pedlar or quack optician, because on looking through the glasses upon printed matter they find it

* By Geo. Mayerle, of San Francisco, Cal., before Fourth Annual Meeting of Optical Specialists' Association of America.

(Continued on page 192.)

Photography

H. W. Bennett, in Photography, gives the following formula for a stock solution of ammonium persulphate, which will keep indefinitely and is free from some of the objections made to the plain solutions, namely, staining and irregular action:

Ammonium persulphate	480 grains
Sodium sulphite	96 grains
Sulphuric acid	48 minims
Water, to make.....	10 ounces

For use as a reducer, one part of this stock solution is taken and nine parts of water are added to it. The formula has since been reproduced in many other magazines and journals, and the advantages which it possesses have been appreciated by many photographers.

TONING PLATINUM PRINTS WITH URANIUM

1.

Uranium nitrate	1 oz.
Dist. water	1 pint

2.

Potassium ferricyanide	1 oz.
Dist. water	1 pint

To use, take 4 oz. of No. 1, add 2 drops glacial acetic acid, and pour into the dish; then take 4 oz. of No. 2 and add 1½ oz. of acetic acid and add to the solution in the dish. The bath is now ready for use. As soon as the prints are toned they are drained and put for a few minutes into an acid bath made of glacial acetic acid 1 part, water 40 parts. The final process is to wash for a short time in water and dry.

SOME PRACTICAL NOTES

By Edmund Jr Mills, D.Sc., F.R.S.

BACKING.

Backed plates are a necessity for many kinds of work. Ordinary plates are usually backed with a mixture of caramel and burnt sienna, or dextrine and red ochre, laid on with a brush. I have had in my hands a number of plates so backed; the brush marks are very visible on the back, and their traces often appear in the negative. This is due to the coat consisting really of streaks and interspaces. A better way to lay on a coat is with a sponge very lightly applied; the coat to be afterward rendered uniform with a roller squeegee or (in the large scale) lithographers' nap roller.

Among the best of the red coatings is certainly that of the "isolar" plate, which is between the sensitive film and the glass; the film itself is stained yellow, to prevent lateral spread of the image. The negatives produced on these plates are extraordinarily clean and brilliant.

For isochromatic plates, it is clear that one cannot logically avoid a black backing. I do not see why a backing of this kind cannot be placed between the film and the plate; there are, one would imagine, plenty of soluble blacks of sufficient visual transparency (if that were considered essential). Caramel backing lets through far too much of the red. Under these circumstances, no other resource is open to us but to make a black backing. The following is the composition of one that I have found very satisfactory: White dextrine, 2 parts; American gas black, 1½; white scentless Castile soap, 1; glycerine, ¾; water, 5. Boil the water, add the glycerine and dextrine successively; stir till dissolved. Then add the soap gradually in thin shavings, stirring all the time. Remove from the source of heat; pour on a little methylated spirit, and stir in the gas black rapidly. Squeeze through muslin. The preparation is liquid at first, but after a few days stiffens to a pap, and is then in capital condition for laying on. Only a very thin layer is required. It dries as soap dries, and is neither brittle nor sticky; nor does it crack with heat; it can readily be removed with a wet sponge. American gas black can be obtained at many dry-salters, in its absence, lamp-black, that is "not brown," will answer. One method of dispensing altogether with backing is to use a film on a white paper support, such as the Wellington film. A dull black or red paper would probably answer much better; for on certain slants of light, the grain of the paper reflects into the film, and shows strongly in the larger portions of the negative where there is little detail. It is much to be wished also that the emulsion were isochromatic. The paper backing is undoubtedly a perfect cure for halation.

By the way, Mr. Rippon's suggestion to mount and dry these negatives paper side downwards, is a very good one. Cardboard, however, which he recommends, curls too much, and cannot be used more than twice; slate answers much better.

URANIUM TONING.

As stated last year, uranium-toned positives are perfectly permanent if varnished. I find a 5 per cent. solution of white dextrine, containing a trace of glycerine, answers well for various paper prints. These having been washed after toning, are soaked five minutes in the dextrine solution, drained, and dried. It is worthy of notice that dense deposits of silver do not take uranium toning at all. The remedy is, to convert them into chloride and re-develop with a developer of the amidol class; toning can then be done easily.

CARBON PRINTING.

When the print is laid down on its support, care must be taken as to the water in which it is

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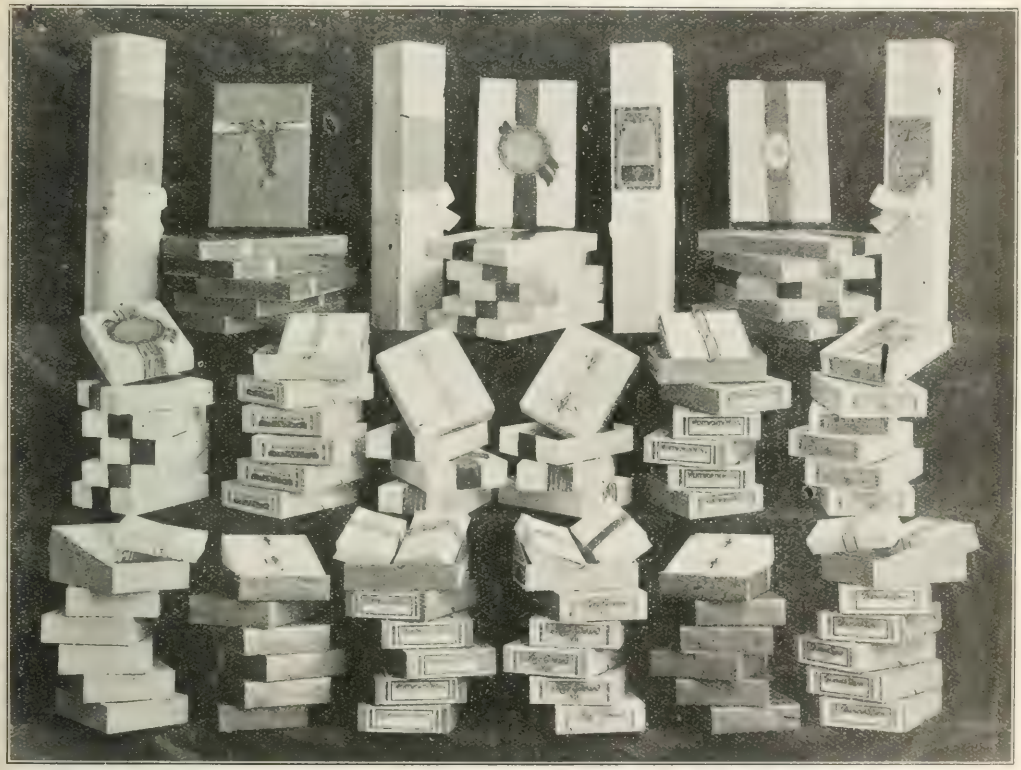

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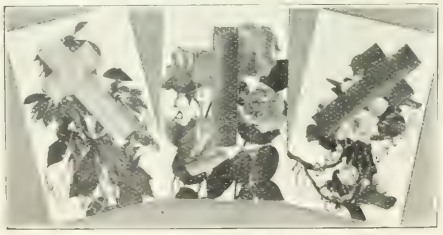
Assortment No. 1 Comprising a large variety of subjects, artistic coloring and designs. Purchased at a close price. You get the benefit..... **75c.** PER 100

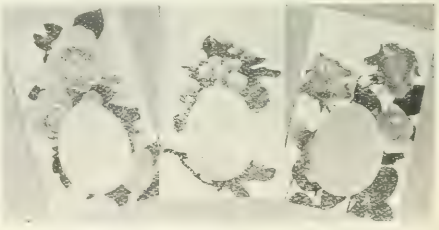
Assortment No. 2 Something particularly special, flat and embossed, new designs of both American and German Execution..... **$1.00** PER 100

Assortment No. 3 Showing exquisite treatment of design in floral, chicks, bunnies, eggs, etc.; heavily embossed, gold and silver backgrounds, and absolute originality of design.. **$1.20** PER 100

Novelties We are reasonably proud of this part of our Easter Post Card offerings, because we manufacture them, and they are, above all, grand sellers. They comprise **Padded Silk Crosses and Eggs**; dainty colored silks, the backgrounds of flowers of natural coloring. Appropriate Easter texts tinselled.



PADDED SILK CROSSES $5.00 PER 100



PADDED SILK EASTER EGGS, $5.00 PER 100

ASK TO SEE OUR LEAP YEAR NOVELTIES. THEY'RE WORTH WHILE

MACFARLANE'S, 60 FRONT STREET WEST TORONTO

immersed. Common tap water is colder than the room, and contains a good deal of air in solution. When it meets with the warmer air of the room, it is, of course, disposed to give up air at its surface; this is the source of the bubbles so frequently observed. The remedy is obvious. Add to the tap water in the dish enough boiling water to make it a little warmer than the room, and beat up the mixture well with the open fingers. The whole will now be cooling down, and, of course, disposed to take up air at its surface. I am tempted to give these details, because I have not observed them in books on carbon printing. For many years I have not met with air bubbles, if working in this way.

VARNISHES.

A very cheap and extremely useful varnish can be made by dissolving gum kauri (New Zealand copal) in cold acetate of amyl. Good proportions are the following: Gum, 4 parts; acetate of amyl, 28; oil of lavender, 1. Lavender oil is useful to neutralize the unpleasant smell of the acetate, and gives the necessary vivacity to the mixture; it is added after solution. The varnish is properly "aged" in about a week. If it dries in little ridges, add more acetate. This is probably the best of cold varnishes. It dries up very rapidly, and leaves behind it a film of great hardness, and very high melting point.—British Journal Photography.

PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY FOR AMATEURS

By J. Lusk.

In response to the Editor's request for a "practical article," it has struck me that a few remarks on the above subject may be of interest to the younger members of the class referred to, even if it should seem like teaching the A B C to the more experienced

Engraving by Legg Bros. Eng. Co. For Photographic Section of the Canadian Druggist

Photo by W. H. Legg

BEACON HILL PARK, VICTORIA, B.C.

I suppose there are few amongst us who have not at one time or another turned their cameras on the "human form divine" and attempted to take the portraits of their sisters or their cousins or their aunts, not to mention friends of the other sex, and although their efforts at landscape photography may have been quite successful, I am afraid that few can say that they have succeeded equally well with portraiture and that they can turn out work equal to that of the average professional photographer.

If we consider that many amateurs possess as good lenses (and, by the way, a very expensive lens is not a "sine qua non"), can use the same plates and printing paper as the professional, and

that they have the further advantage in the case of either children or grown-up people with whom they are intimate of obtaining an easy, natural pose and expression, the question arises, Why do they not succeed equally well, or better? The answer will, I think, be almost fully expressed in the two words "defective lighting," and in a supplementary degree by "unsuitable accessories and surroundings."

It goes without saying that a successful portrait cannot be made in bright sunshine, and if we go round to the shady side of a building it will be evident that the strongest light is coming from the sky overhead, and as the sensitive plate is far more susceptible to different degrees of

A PIECE OF LANDSCAPE ON THE C.P.R.

strength in the light than the human eye, it follows that if a sitter is thus placed in the open and photographed the strong sky light will cause every projecting part of the face to throw a shadow. Eyebrows, cheeks, nose, lips, and chin will each throw their respective shadows more or less, exaggerating the prominent features and by contrast the hollows, and making the least line or wrinkle in the skin appear like a furrow, while the strong light on the top of the head will make the hair look unnaturally light, or appear grey.

The remedy is obvious; but if the portraits have to be taken outside, the operator must choose a suitable spot and be at a little trouble to control the lighting of it.

In the first place, the shady side of a building must be selected, then, as it is desirable to have the light a little stronger on one side of the sitter than the other, a spot near, but not too close to, an angle in the building or the enclosure walls is to be selected where the best light is as unobstructed as possible in front and on one side; then some form of shade overhead must be contrived, projecting at least two or three feet towards the front over the sitter, but not too low down so as to throw a dark shadow on his or her head. This may be erected like the outside shades over shop windows, or in a more temporary manner by a sheet spread over suitably placed sticks or stretched lines. A tree with thick foliage and low spreading branches may afford the necessary shade as a makeshift, but it is better to have something one can adjust as to both size and height. The result to be aimed at is to soften the top light, and thereby in proportion to strengthen the front light, so as to avoid the shadows before referred to, and to have the hollows and dimples in the features lighted from the front, and nearly as strongly as the more prominent parts, so as to give softness and roundness, while having one side more strongly lighted than the other will give the necessary relief to the portrait as a whole.

A few trials on the lines I have indicated will probably be necessary to insure success.

I need hardly add that if the amateur possesses or has access to a greenhouse or conservatory of sufficient size, the arrangement of light screens, etc., can be very much more easily managed.

Having successfully overcome the major difficulty of the lighting, there is the background and surroundings, or "acessories," to be considered. An otherwise good portrait may be spoiled by an unsuitable background, such, for instance, as the sash bars of a window showing in straight lines behind the sitter's head. A plain plastered or ivy-covered wall may do fairly well as a background, but a light slate-colored sheet of some kind will do better, as any markings or pattern on a background detracts from the success of the picture, excepting, of course, suitably painted scenic backgrounds; but those are not likely to be forthcoming in this connection.

Other accessories, such as chairs, tables, books, plants, golf clubs, cricket bats, tennis racquets, etc., must be made to harmonize with the dress and supposed occupation of the sitter at the time; but the arrangement of these must be left to the good taste of the operator.—British Journal Photography.

EASTER POST CARDS

Assortment No. 68.—Rare and delicate flowers, embossed in clusters and garlands on fancy background, per 100 - - - - $1.25

Assortment No. 69.—Miniature landscapes and crosses entwined with lovely flowers, adorn the Cards found in this collection, per 100 1.25

Assortment No. 70.—Groups of active little rabbits and chickens, bronze and wood effect backgrounds, per 100 - - - 1.25

Assortment No. 71.—Moire silk and satin Post Cards, with abundant floral decorations, per 100 - - - - - - - $6.50

Assortment No. 72.—Miniature landscapes and crosses entwined with flowers, adorn these moire silk and satin Post Cards, per 100 6.50

Assortment No. 73.—Moire silk and satin Post Cards, showing chicken and rabbit designs per 100 6.50

"SWISS" POST CARDS

Special attention is directed to the following lines of

"Swiss" Post Cards, in Black and White and Hand-Colored

There are 37 different designs in each style, which comprises: **Chickens, Storks, Eggs, Children, Flowers, etc.,** and a very **notable feature** about these Cards is that while all the designs are **specially appropriate** and **suitable for Easter,** no wording appears on the Cards expressive of that particular season, which makes them distinctly neutral and gives them a **selling value** for any time of the year.

Black and White—$1.50 per 100 Cards, assorted | **Hand-Colored—$3.00** per 100 Cards, assorted

ORDER EARLY

EASTER CARDS

HILLS "For the Empire" Series consists of Cards of—

Original Designs with Appropriate Quotations
Dainty Productions in Artistic Printing, Gold and Silver Blocking
Photogravure and Hand Painting. Upwards of eighty varieties

A most saleable assortment may be chosen at a variety of prices from the following—

	Per 100 Cards
19 numbers, assorted designs of cards in each	$2.50
22 " " "	5.00
9 " " "	7.50
7 numbers, assorted designs of cards in each	$10.00
5 " " "	15.00
2 " " "	25.00

Special Easter Cards and Novelties

EGG CARD — Small. Cut-out egg-shaped cards, in silver effect, showing rabbit and chicken designs, per 100 cards - $1.50

EGG CARD — Large. Cut-out egg-shaped cards, picturing groups of active little rabbits and chickens, per 100 cards - $1.00

CROSSES—Cut-out crosses, with choice floral embellishment, per 100 cards $1.00

Assorted Envelopes

Box containing 500 Envelopes, per box $1.50

There are nine assorted sizes in the box. Odd sizes being always in demand will be found very useful for Easter Cards and for many other articles. We carry a stock of these, as they are asked for at all seasons of the year.

The Copp Clark Company, Limited

The House of Canada for Easter Cards and Post Cards

64 & 66 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO

Perfection is What Every Person of Ambition Strives for

and nothing gives more satisfaction than a knowledge that you are master of what is undertaken. No science offers greater possibilities than OPHTHALMOLOGY. **It is the profession,** but any sensible man knows he cannot acquire it in a few days. Our regular course of three months presents, condensed, practical and living principles imparted by instructors that cannot be excelled. Optics will pay as a side line or exclusive business. Therefore get established at once, as good opticians are scarce, and be in on the ground floor. Price of refracting course, three months, $100.00; Doctor of Optics, three months, $100.00. You can come in the first Tuesday of any month or send application accompanied by $15.00, and we will enrol your name and direct studies until convenient to attend. **SPECIAL**—Full set of text books free to any one whose application reaches us before April 30th. This means $11.00 in the refracting work and $25.00 in the Doctor of Optics.

EMPIRE COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
358 West Queen Street, Toronto, Canada *Limited*

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE
has been such a success that would like you to know what those any time. The same diploma is given correspondence
W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist

COURSE IN OPTICS
who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can begin students as class room students. Write for full particulars to
Janes Building, TORONTO

The
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PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT—BERLIN, S.O. 36, GERMANY

A.G.F.A.
Trade Mark

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN **AGFA PHOTOGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS**

AGFA DEVELOPERS	AGFA DRY PLATES	AGFA SPECIALTIES
Rodinal	Ordinary	Intensifier
Metol	Isolar	Reducer
Amidol	Chromo	Toning and Fixing Salt
Eikonogen	Lantern	Tone-fixing Cartridges
Diogen	Isolar Orthochromatic	Neutral Toning and Fixing Salt (Containing Gold)
Glycin	Chromo Isolar	Flash-light Powder
Ortol	Diapositiv	
Imogen	Isolar Diapositiv	

ALL TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE REGULAR TRADE CHANNELS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA **HUPFELD LÜDECKING & Co.** **Montreal**

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, Feb. 29, 1908.

Business during the past month has been somewhat curtailed, on account of the country being so blocked up with snow.

There have been no startling changes in values, but for the minor ones we would refer you to the price list.

Quinine—It has been rumored for some time an advance is to take place, but so far it has not eventuated.

Morphia, Opium, Codeia are a little easier in price. Cocaine is lower in price, but we think this is only temporary and that it will likely be higher. Other regular staple lines of drugs show no signs of change.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

D.	Ammonia Bromide	Lb.	.45
A.	Aloin	Oz.	.20
A.	Aloin, Pure	Lb.	.80
A.	Acid Carbolic, 1 lb. bottles.	Lb.	.35
A.	Acid Carbolic, 5 lb. tins.	Lb.	.25
A.	Acid Carbolic, 10 lb. tins...	Lb.	.23
A.	Asphaltum	Lb.	.13
A.	Acid Citric	Lb.	.65
A.	Acid Citric, Powdered	Lb.	.67
D.	Balsam Copaiba, American.	Lb.	.75
D.	Cocaine Mur., ¼ oz.	Ea.	.50
D.	Codeia Crystals	Oz.	$4.25
D.	Codeia Phosphate, ⅛ oz.	Ea.	.60
D.	Codeia Sulphate, ¼ oz.	Ea.	.65
A.	Copper Sulphate, Com'l	Lb.	.10
D.	Cerium Oxalate	Oz.	.8
D.	Cantharides, Powdered, Chinese	Lb.	.80
A.	Gum Olibanum	Lb.	.40
D.	Gum Substitute, White	Lb.	.12
D.	Hellebore, White Powder	Lb.	.15
A.	Hydrastin Sulphate, 15 gr. tube	Ea.	.85
A.	Iron Citrate Ammonia	Lb.	.75
D.	Milk Sugar	Lb.	.25
D.	Menthol	Oz.	.25
D.	Morphia Acetate	Oz.	$2.50
D.	Morphia Muriate	Oz.	$2.50
D.	Morphia Sulphate	Oz.	$2.60
A.	Lithia Citrate	Oz.	.20
D.	Lithia Carbonate	Oz.	.20
D.	Manna	Oz.	.6
D.	Oil Lavander, English	Oz.	.70
D.	Oil Cloves	Oz.	.12
A.	Oil Cassia	Oz.	.25
A.	Oil Rose, Virgin, ⅛ oz.	Ea.	$1.50
	Opium	Lb.	$7.50

(Continued on next page.)

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Situation as head clerk or manager in any of the Western Provinces by registered druggist of the Province of Quebec. Aged 24, English speaking. Information from BOX 115, VANKLEEK HILL, ONT.

FORMULAS SUPPLIED

FORMULAS of all the standard patent medicines and toilet preparations now in use. Send two-cent stamp for list of formulas we sell. DR. MERWIN, WINDSOR, ONT.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug business for sale in best town in Southern Alberta. $2500 stock. Will be sold at once for $1,800 cash. Good reasons for selling.

BOX 12, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, TORONTO.

FOR SALE

Splendid Drug business in the best town in Southern Alberta $2,800 cash. Write "Chemicus" if you really want to buy a Drug business.

"CHEMICUS," c/o THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DRUG STOCKS FOR SALE

The Drug Stock and Fixtures of two Drug Stores in Fernie, B.C., amounting to about $10,000. Will sell one or both. Sales over $20,000 a year. One other drug store in the place. Ill health sole reason for selling. Excellent opportunity for an established business.

A. W. ELEASDELL,
Fernie, B.C.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man." Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z.

	Opium Powd.	Oz.	.60
A.	Pot. Sulphocarbolate	Oz.	.20
A.	Potass. Acetate	Lb.	.50
A.	Potass. Acetate, C.P.	Lb.	.55
A.	Platinum Bichloride, ⅛ oz. bottle	Ea.	$6.50
D	Potass. Bromide	Lb.	.30
D	Quinine Hydrobromate	Oz.	.50
A	Root Golden Seal	Lb.	$3.25
A.	Root Golden Seal, Powd.	Lb.	$3.50
A	Root Galangal	Lb.	.20
D	Santonine	Oz.	.60
D.	Saffron, American	Oz.	.7
A.	Seed Quince	Lb.	$1.20
A	Seed Anise	Lb.	.14
A.	Seed Anise, Powd.	Lb.	.15
D.	Soda Succinate	Oz.	.50
D.	Soda Bromide, Granular	Lb.	.40

NEW GOODS.

	Strontia Carbonate	Oz.	.15

THE SECRET OF OPTICAL SUCCESS

(Continued from page 183.)

magnified to about twice its normal size and therefore assume that at last they have found a cheap solution of their trouble.

A much larger class is composed of people who see perfectly and yet ought to wear glasses to relieve them of troubles which they do not ascribe to their eyes at all. Suppose, for instance, the case of a young and healthy patient with a moderate hyperopia with his eyes completely at rest. Images of distant objects are focused behind his retina, but by a moderate and unconscious use of his ciliary muscle his vision may be even a little better than normal and he often takes pride in the keenness of his sight. But when an evening at the theatre calls for several hours' continuous action of his accommodation, his eyes get very tired and he not infrequently pays for his over-work with a raging headache. As he gets along into middle life and his accommodation gets weaker and weaker, the keenness of his vision can be depended on for shorter and shorter periods and he finally graduates into the class of those who cannot see even distant objects without glasses. If this tiring of the ciliary muscle is true for distant objects it is even more certain when near vision brings its additional strain, and the man whose shooting is the envy of his friends may not be able to finish the first chapter of a novel without a headache.

From the foregoing remarks it is possible to make the following deductions:

1. That the improvement of sight is only one function of glasses.

2. That relief of eye-strain is fully as important.

3. That eye-strain is often responsible for headache and other reflex nerve phenomena.

4. That one may have perfect vision and still be subject to eye-strain.

5. That small errors of refraction often cause more strain than large ones, since there is a more constant effort to overcome them.

6. That strain can generally be relieved by properly fitted glasses.

7. That glasses which give the best vision may simply increase the strain and that therefore the patient cannot select his own glasses with safety.

It is a matter of paramount importance that the patient should seek the advice and aid of those whose qualifications as opticians entitle them to the position of responsibility they hold in regard to the public health. The public generally have a wholesome contempt for the quack doctor, but in the matter of sight they do not have the same feeling because they believe that their own judgment in the matter of selecting glasses that suit their sight will defeat any possibility of error. How little they realize the dangerous step they are taking and the desperate condition to which they are reducing their most precious and sensitive organ.

The bona fide optician, with all the resources at his command that scientific skill can provide, the knowledge built up of years of study, experiment, and examination, the conscientious care that his work involves and the material of first quality that is essential to the manufacture of efficient glasses, he alone can give the patient that complete aid so necessary to his well-being, and in these days of commercial activity and consequent mental strain it behooves all to look as much to the preservation of their sight as to the maintenance of the body by nutrition.

A NON-GREASY SKIN CREAM

Dr. I. V. S. Stanislaus, in The Apothecary, gives a formula for a skin cream which contains neither oil nor grease and which can be sold in collapsible tubes:

Pure stearic acid	30 grains
Cacao butter	5 grains
Sodium carbonate	20 grains
Borax	5 grains
Glycerin	25 Cc.
Water	100 Cc.
Mucilage of tragacanth	100 Cc.

Place the ingredients in a capsule over a water bath, and heat until effervescence ceases. Remove the mixture from the heat, and when it begins to stiffen, add alcohol, 30 Cc., containing the desired perfume in sufficient quantity, and mix well. Permit the preparation to harden. Now re-apply the heat, beat up vigorously until fluffy and creamy, and fill into tubes.

The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XX. TORONTO, APRIL, 1908. No 4

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203 **Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO**

ONE SECRET OF SUCCESS

One is accustomed to hear the oft repeated assertion that the drug business has been ruined or nearly so through the action of departmental stores, cut-rate drug stores and others, in the sale of goods, principally patent medicines, at reduced prices, and that there is nothing left for the ordinary retail druggist.

The fact that this has been repeated over and over again, not only as a matter of conversation between druggists at their meetings, but also too frequently in the pharmaceutical press, would almost convince one that this is the actual condition of affairs, but the astute business man cannot but recognize the fact, that the trade of the retail druggist almost invariably throughout Canada during the past year or more, has been of the most gratifying character, and the volume of business done is largely in excess of any previous year. And not only this, but profits have on the whole been liberal and there is little real cause for complaint by the large majority of the retail trade.

But while all this is evident the fact cannot be denied that the policy of the department store and the cut-rate drug store is securing for these stores a large bulk of trade, which were it not for their aggressive methods would go into the regular channels where it should belong, namely to the legitimate retail druggist.

It is well that there should be an enquiry as to what is the secret of the success of these stores it certainly is not the quality of goods kept in stock, nor is it the more careful attention paid to the customers, but it is due to the fact that they keep the public acquainted with their business policy and are continually in the public eye, as to goods, prices and other inducements to purchasers. If the retail druggist wishes to make a success of his business he cannot afford to hide himself under the cloak of professionalism, but must come out into the light and acquaint people with his methods of business and with the inducements which he is able to offer to a discerning public who are as a rule more anxious to patronize a man with one price than the store where prices vary according to days and seasons.

Publicity, whether through the local newspaper, on the bill board, in the street cars or the well displayed window, and the tasteful arrangement of goods in the well-kept pharmacy, all these must appeal to the public and the wide awake business man should lose no opportunity of keeping himself and his wares continually before the purchasing public in some way. This is one amongst many of the secrets of success in business as carried on to-day, and the sooner the retail druggist realizes this and acts on the suggestion, the more certain will he be of regaining a portion at least of that business which has been attracted elsewhere by similar methods.

EASTER TRADE

Easter day will this year be on the 19th of this month, and it is high time that druggists have made their preparations for securing the extra business which is always sure to be done at this season.

Of late years Eastertide is second only to Christmas in the matter of presenting gifts, and of the many articles which are the most suitable for presents at this season, the druggist can furnish a large proportion. To those who have not yet made their preparations to secure this extra trade, we would urge that the matter be taken up at once, and everything done to make this a profitable business time.

Let the window be trimmed to such advantage that the display of perfumes especially, will be a marked feature. Nothing commends itself

so much possibly to the feminine taste as choice perfumes, and these if properly displayed with a nice background and preferably with an arrangement of flowers in bloom will not only attract the passer-by, but induce many to make additional purchases.

The post card display should also receive special attention at this season, as Easter cards are very largely purchased, and can be made a source of considerable profit. Also confectionery and fancy goods generally should be kept well to the front in order to not only make the store display especially attractive, but to remind customers of goods which are appropriate at Easter time.

This is one of the "golden opportunities" for the drug trade and should be fully taken advantage of.

AMENDMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN PHARMACY ACT

The draft of a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Acts of 1852 to 1868 of Great Britain as introduced at the present session of the House of Commons has more than one feature which is of special interest to our readers, the principal one possibly being the clause which permits the establishment of pharmaceutical reciprocity with any of the colonies. The clause reads as follows: "Providing for the registration, upon payment of the prescribed fee, as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists under the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, without examination of any persons holding colonial diplomas who produce evidence satisfactory to the council of the society that they are persons of sufficient skill and knowledge to be so registered."

This, if it becomes law, which appears to be very probable, will do away with a great deal of the feeling which has existed in reference to the non-recognition of British diplomas by the pharmaceutical governing bodies in Canada, the reason for such being that the existing Pharmacy Act of Great Britain did not provide for reciprocity such as will be in force under the proposed amendment.

The schedule of poisons has been somewhat enlarged and as it may be of interest to our Associations in this country who have under consideration the amending of their present Acts, we present it in full:

SCHEDULE.

Part 1.

Arsenic, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.1 per cent. of arsenic.

Aconite, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.05 per cent. of aconite alkaloids.

Alkaloids, all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts; also all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids.

Belladonna, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.1 per cent. belladonna alkaloids.

Cantharides, and its poisonous derivatives.

Coca, any preparation or admixture of, containing more than 1.0 per cent of coca alkaloids.

Corrosive sublimate, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.2 per cent. of corrosive sublimate.

Cyanide of potassium, and all poisonous cyanides; also all preparations of such articles.

Diachylon plaster in the unspread form.

Emetic tartar, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 1.0 per cent. of emetic tartar.

Ergot of rye, and all preparations containing ergot of rye.

Glucosides.—All poisonous glucosides.

Nux vomica, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.2 per cent. of strychnine.

Opium, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 1.0 per cent. of morphine.

Prussic acid, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.1 per cent. of prussic acid.

Savin and its oil, and all preparations or admixtures containing savin or its oil.

Part 2.

Acetanilide.

Almonds, essential oil of.

Cantharides, tincture of, and all vesicating preparations or admixtures of.

Carbolic acid, and liquid preparations of carbolic acid and its homologues containing more than 3 per cent. of those substances, except preparations for use of sheep wash or for any other purpose in connection with agriculture or horticulture contained in a closed vessel distinctly labelled with the word "Poisonous," the name and address of the seller, and a notice of the special purpose for which the preparations are intended.

Chloral hydrate.

Chloroform, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 20 per cent. of chloroform.

Coca, any preparation or admixture of, containing more than 0.1 per cent. but less than 1 per cent. of coca alkaloids.

Digitalis.

Mercuric iodide.

Mercuric sulphocyanide.

Oxalic acid.

Poppies, all preparations of (Papaver somniferum).

None Cheaper = None Better

THAN

HOWARDS'

Quinine Salts
Mercurials
Bismuth Salts
Rochelle Salts
Iodides
Iodoform

See That You Get No Other Brand

E. Merck Darmstadt

St. Louis Exhibition 1904—Grand Prix and Gold Medal.

Headquarters for Medicinal, Analytical and Technical Chemicals.

Chloroform Merck

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR ANAESTHESIA

Morphia, Codeia, Atropine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Veratrine, Quinine, Salicylic Acid, Santonine, Salol, Chloralhydrate, Creosote, Chloroform, Ether, Alcohol Tinctures, Paraldehyd, Bismuth Salts, Lithia Salts, Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Chrysarobin, Cumarin, Hydroquinone, Glycerophosphates, Cacodylates, Veronal, etc.

To be obtained through the Regular Trade Channels.

Canadian Agents:—MESSRS. HUPFELD, LUDECKING & CO., Montreal

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

"B & S" BRAND **COCAINE** "B & S" BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Limited, Montreal

STAUNTON'S—
JUST THE BEST
WALL PAPERS
THAT ARE MADE
If you find the demand for certain patterns running ahead of the stock provided, write us. We'll likely be able to supply you with more from our surplus. Or if you have delayed stocking your racks for Spring trade, a postal card request will bring samples to you.
STAUNTONS LIMITED
935 Yonge St.
Toronto

Wilson's

FLY PADS

will be more largely advertised during the coming summer than ever before.

Although last season was a poor one for the sale of fly-killers, the output of **Wilson's Fly Pads** was slightly larger than for 1906, by far the best year up to that time.

Details of my advertising campaign for 1908 will be published later in this space

Archdale Wilson - Hamilton

As a Means of Success

LOOSE-LEAF SYSTEMS CRAIN OTTAWA, ONT.

ARE you still using that old antiquated system of bookkeeping—bound ledgers, day book, etc., which are awkward to handle and never posted to date?

If you are, it is surely not because they supply what you want, but because you have not troubled yourself to look for something better. You soon would change your mind if you could see the many advantages and conveniences arising from the use of

THE CRAIN CONTINUOUS SYSTEMS.

The use of this system tends very greatly towards the success of any business. Why? Because it saves time, labor and worry. It is always handy, is compact, and is the best system in use to-day.

You had better investigate this, for you will profit thereby. Drop us a card and ask for Catalogue "E," which will give you all details.

THE ROLLA L. CRAIN CO., Limited

OTTAWA - - - - - - Canada

BRANCHES

TORONTO .. .. 18 Toronto Street.
MONTREAL .. 28 Alliance Bldg., St. James Street.
WINNIPEG .. Nanton Block, 430 1-2 Main Street.

LUXFER!

THAT MAGIC WORD.

How it signifies the Dawn of Day

How its very mention conveys the idea of Light

How many places have been brightened by its rays

How many businesses have been improved by its effect

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL NEXT SEASON

SEE US NOW

LUXFER PRISM CO.

LIMITED

100 KING STREET WEST **TORONTO**

Precipitate, red, and all oxides of mercury.
Precipitate, white.
Strophanthus.
Sulphonal.

All poisons, preparations, or admixtures of poisons included in Parts 1 and 2 of this schedule, where specific limitations are not mentioned.

The following poisons, and all preparations or admixtures of them, providing they do not contain more than the percentage strength of alkaloids, or poisonous substances specifically mentioned in Part 1 of this Schedule:

Aconite.
Arsenic.
Belladonna.
Corrosive sublimate.
Emetic tartar.
Nux vomica.
Opium.

A NOTE OF WARNING

Sir James Crichton-Browne, at a recent Sanitary Inspectors' Conference held in England, spoke of the danger in allowing the indiscriminate sale of linseed, liquorice and chlorodyne lozenges, as sold by most confectioners, and it is a question whether the sale of these goods in this country other than by the licensed pharmacist, should not be prevented. In the course of his remarks the speaker said:

"Chlorodyne was first introduced by Dr. Collis Browne and Mr. Freeman, who put it up as a specialty with a patent medicine stamp; and for pharmaceutical purposes it was manufactured by the wholesale druggists, and is now included in the British Pharmacopoeia, but under a technical title. Linseed and liquorice, in conjunction with chlorodyne, suggested a good combination for a lozenge, and so the lozenge was introduced five-and-twenty years ago to the pharmaceutical chemists. It soon became recognized as an efficacious and agreeable cough lozenge—so much so, indeed, that the manufacturing confectioners began to make an imitation of it in large quantities. Thus the lozenge—the same but different so to speak—hitherto sold only by qualified chemists, drifted into confectioners' shops, and the general public were able to buy them without let or hindrance. They are sold in the shops under fancy names. That may be so in some cases, but generally they are stamped and sold openly as 'linseed, liquorice, and chlorodyne' lozenges—which they are not.

A CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR CHLORODYNE.

"As sold by chemists, the lozenges contain linseed mucilage, with extract of liquorice, and chlorodyne itself. But the lozenge sold by the cheap confectioners contains no linseed, little or no liquorice, and no chlorodyne. Chloroform, which is far less expensive, is substituted for chlorodyne. Chloroform is only one of half-a-dozen ingredients of properly-made chlorodyne, but it is the chief ingredient of the confectioners' lozenge. It is the chloroform in it that produces the warmth in the mouth directly you suck the lozenge. It suits the public palate, but it is a sedative dangerous to the community when sold in this irresponsible way.

WHY NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN.

"It is probably owing to the absence from the Pharmacopoeia of an official formula under the title of Chlorodyne, that no action has been taken by the authorities to restrict the sales, and that confectioners have enjoyed their present immunity. But as chloroform is included in the list of scheduled poisons the sale of these lozenges should undoubtedly be confined to properly qualified chemists. The chemist knows what he is selling, and can advise his customer. The confectioner shopkeeper, on the other hand, knows nothing about his lozenge containing a powerful drug, which ought never to be taken without medical advice."

THE CANADIAN FORMULARY

As will be seen elsewhere in an announcement from Mr. John Hargreaves, Chairman of the Formulary Research Committee of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, the Canadian Formulary is now completed and copies are being mailed to all members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Others may obtain copies at fifty cents each on application to the Registrar, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.

The Committee, and especially the Chairman of that Committee, are to be congratulated on the successful outcome of their efforts, and we feel sure that the druggists of Canada as well as many outside our own borders will gladly welcome this valuable work.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(By Our London Correspondent.)

LEGISLATION IN SIGHT.

Pharmaceutical legislation appears to be in sight at last. The Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill which was read a first time in the House of Lords last session, but which did not reach a further stage owing to the pressure of other business, has been re-introduced into the

House of Lords by the Earl of Crewe, Lord President of the Privy Council, and read for the second time. The next stage in the proceedings will be the consideration of the proposed measure by a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament—a committee which will consist of five members, one of whom (Mr. Idris, M.P.) was formerly in business as a chemist and druggist. The measure proposes to grant licenses to dealers other than qualified chemists to sell horticultural and agricultural poisons in cases where it is deemed by the local authority that there are not sufficient facilities for obtaining such poisons from chemists. What is more important to Canada is the fact that the Bill proposes to grant to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the power of accepting Colonial diplomas in lieu of examination and if this proposal is adopted a long-standing grievance will thereby be remedied. The attitude of chemists and druggists towards the Bill is not altogether friendly inasmuch as it makes no proposal to restrict the title "chemist" to properly qualified persons. A Bill, however, has been drawn up by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society which it is hoped will be introduced into the House of Commons and which contains a clause making it illegal for anyone, excepting duly registered persons, to use the title "chemist." The latter Bill also contains a clause relating to the acceptance of Colonial diplomas.

COCAINE.

The Convention of Cocaine Makers having terminated at the end of February there has been considerable competition among the various cocaine manufacturers, with the result that prices have "slumped" in a very marked manner. The record low price of 6s. per ounce for hydrochloride has been reached, and should the competition continue prices may be still further lowered. This is the only noteworthy feature of the chemical market during the present year.

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

It is early yet to think of this annual assembly of pharmacists, but the arrangements for the Aberdeen meeting next September are already well in hand. Several excursions will take place in order to show members attending the gathering the beauty of Scotch scenery. Mr. Robert Wright, of Buxton, is the President.

POISON IN AN ASTHMA REMEDY.

A rather unusual case was recently heard at Lambeth Police Court, London, when Augustus Q. Tucker, vendor of Dr. Tucker's Asthma Specific in this country, was summoned at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society for selling the remedy without labelling the bottle with the word poison, and with the name and address of the seller, contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. It was explained that Section 17 of the Act required all substances which contained poison to be labelled as such and the analysis of the specific in question showed that it contained two poisonous vegetable alkaloids—3.6 grains of cocaine and 0.91 grains of atropine. The specific is used by about 25,000 people in Great Britain and by 60,000 in the United States. Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P. (for defendant), admitted the facts, but contended that the quantity of poison which the specific contained was so infinitesimal that if any offence had been committed it was merely of a technical character. The magistrate, however, took the view that there had been a flagrant breach of the Act of Parliament and fined defendant £5, with five guineas costs.

SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR.

Synthetic Camphor continues to receive unstinted praise. A quantity of the article has been examined by the Chemical Examination Commission of the Grand Duchy of Baden, which reports that synthetic camphor is identical in its constitution and action with the natural product, and that it can be employed in exactly the same manner. The German Imperial Government, after a very close examination, has come to the following conclusion: "Synthetic camphor differs only very slightly from the natural product in optical action, but it is absolutely identical with the latter in all other physical and chemical properties."

WHAT IS WHISKEY ?

The whiskey controversy which has been raging in a London police court is to be settled by a Royal Commission composed of a number of distinguished physicians and men of science. The following are the members: Lord James of Hereford, Laurence Nunns Guillemard, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; Walter Ernest Adeney, D.Sc., F.C.S.; John Rose Bradford, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Horace Taberer Brown, LL.D., F.R.S.; George Seaton Buchanan, M.D., Inspector of Foods to the Local Government Board; John Young Buchanan, M.A., F.R.S., and Arthur Robertson Cushny, M.D., F.R.S. The Commission will consider whether it is desirable to place restrictions upon the materials or the processes which may be used in the manufacture or preparation in the United Kingdom of Scotch whiskey, Irish whiskey, or any spirit to which the term whiskey may be applied as a trade description, and several other questions.

PERSONAL.

Mr. R. A. Robinson, late President of the Pharmaceutical Society, was on March 10 elected

Pharmaceuticals of Merit

Fifty years constant Laboratory experience enables us to reach the best possible results in Standard and Special Pharmaceuticals.

WE MANUFACTURE A COMPLETE LINE:

Pills and Granules Sugar Coated and Gelatine Coated	Standard Fluid Extracts
Compressed Tablets Uncoated, Sugar and Chocolate Coated.	Standard Powdered Extracts
Ophthalmic and Dispensary Tablets	Medicinal Elixirs
Hypodermic Tablets	Medicinal Wines
Tablet Triturates	Standard Tinctures
Soluble Elastic Capsules, Filled	Granular Effervescent Salts

Our Catalogue will be mailed on receipt of application.

Specify on your order,

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

Experience is a great teacher. We have had over 50 years, of which the Pharmacists and Physicians receive the benefit in our products.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

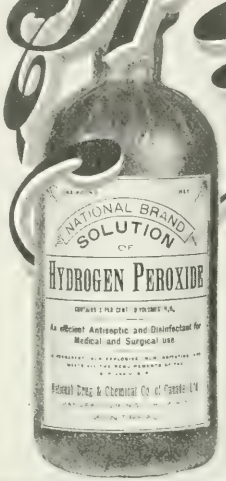
Manufacturing Pharmaceutists

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BRANCHES:
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A.
LONDON, ENGLAND

AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Specify "National"



PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

3% 10 VOLUMES H_2O_2

ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE

NON-IRRITATING

KEEPS ITS FULL STRENGTH

MANUFACTURED BY

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

Y. & S. LICORICE

THE OLD-FASHIONED REMEDY FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

Also the celebrated SCUDDER and M. & R. Stick Licorice and M. & R. Wafers

LOZENGES, Etc., Etc., and POWD. EXTRACTS and POWD. ROOT in convenient packages for the Trade.

ADVERTISING MATTER FURNISHED TO RETAIL DRUG STORES FOR COUNTER AND WINDOW DISPLAY

Applicants will Please State Which of the Above Brands is Used.

OUR SPECIALTIES FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

106-116 JOHN STREET - BROOKLYN, N.Y.

to the high position of Chairman of the London County Council. The honor is well deserved inasmuch as Mr. Robinson has labored for many years on behalf of the Local Government of London.

AN OPTOMETRICAL COUNCIL

The members of the Empire College of Ophthalmology, Toronto, have established an Optometrical Board, consisting of nine persons, not necessarily all connected with the institution. Their duty will be to set the standard of optometrical education and make such regulations as they deem necessary, being known as the Optometrical Council.

The Council elects three as an Examining Board, one of whom must be an oculist, one an optometrist of high standing, not in the College, and the other an instructor in the institution.

The governing body aim to make all examinations as impartial as possible and believe this to be the most reliable method. Among the directors and shareholders of this College are many high-minded optometrists, whose energies and ambitions are pledged to the raising of this profession, and they have not only done everything possible to add to the proficiency of the institution, but have created an opportunity for optometrists, scattered all over Canada, to try the examination, exacted of their own graduates, and if successful, awarded the same diploma; requiring only a small fee to cover the expense of such examinations.

This offer is made as an incentative for ambitious opticians to improve themselves and to raise the profession in general.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AS IF TALKING TO A FRIEND

As Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Interests of the A.Ph.A., Jacob Diner, of 320 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, has addressed the following series of pertinent questions to members of the Association, requesting that they "sit right down" and answer the questions that interest them just as if they were talking to a friend about them:

1. Does the post office station, sale of stamps city directory, etc., benefit the store?

2. The commercial value of taking your clerk into your confidence.

3. Does the present scale of remuneration bring into our fold the necessary number and the right kind of help, and if not, how may we remedy it?

4. The value of window display and the kind of goods to display.

5. The trade in spices and the druggist's share thereof.

6. Are the druggist's "own" preparations of real benefit to him, and what kind of remedies should be selected?

7. The confidence of the public as a valuable asset, and how to get it.

8. The advantages of co-operation with the N.A.R.D.

9. The sale of "patent" medicines is acknowledged to be a somewhat necessary evil. How far should the druggist go in pushing or discouraging it?

10. The pharmacist as a citizen.

The next meeting of the A.Ph.A. is to be held at Hot Springs, Ark., in September.

THE CANADIAN FORMULARY

By John Hargreaves.

CHAIRMAN OF FORMULARY COMMITTEE C.P.E. A[illegible]
CHAIRMAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE, O.C.P.

The edition of the Canadian Formulary (C.F.) which is now being mailed to the members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, is the result of a large amount of time and study by the Research Committee of the Council, and should demonstrate the intention and determination of the Council in a desire for advance and progress in standards of pharmacy that should be of practical benefit both to pharmacists and physicians.

A brief outline of some of the objects and expectations of the Formulary that may awaken interest and inspire some of our competent and progressive confreres to co-operate with the Committees of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and assist future efforts to enlarge the scope of the work and achieve greater attainments is my desire in writing this article.

The object of the Canadian Formulary (C. F.) is to present and establish uniform standards for certain unofficial preparations used by the pharmacist and the physician. Although standards of uniformity in composition may be presumed to be the leading feature, earnest consideration and intention has been devoted to standards of purity, excellence and virtue, and it is confidently believed that a fulfilment of all these desires will be fully realized.

The proportions of the Canadian Formulary (C.F.) are intentionally somewhat limited. Most of the formulae are for preparations somewhat familiar to the pharmacist, and the limitations as to numbers was fixed with the purpose of a thorough inspection and investigation of all the

contents, a purpose which could not have been accomplished in a huge compilation too bulky for a proper survey of the work.

The usefulness of the Canadian Formulary (C. F.) depends on the individual pharmacist. Particular attention has been given to the feature of practical usefulness to the retailer. All the formulae can be prepared by every retail pharmacist with the ordinary equipment, as to utensils, required in the smallest drug store, at a cost of production which will enable him to compete successfully with large pharmaceutical manufacturers. The fact that the local pharmacist has an intimate knowledge of the actual presence of all ingredients contained in his preparation, and that he can intelligently approach his physicians and present undisputed claims for the purity, excellence and reliability of its manufacture and wisely intimate to him the therapeutic value indicated by the medicinal properties of the constituents, probably thereby reminding him (the physician) of some long neglected medicinal properties, should regain or secure the confidence of such physician.

Profitable, educational and interesting advantages should follow the study and use of the C. F. If a portion of the time often devoted by the druggist to a consideration of the expenditure invested in connection with numerous side lines be devoted to obtaining a practical knowledge of and introduction to the features contained in the C.F., he should secure the patronage of the medical practitioner in his vicinity, not alone for such preparations as are included in the book but for his entire list of physicians supplies and requirements, dispensing and otherwise. The study of the work should be interesting and practical investigation should tend towards professional and scientific progress and advancement, compelling a recognition of our up-to-date knowledge and fitness.

Let me advise that definite and satisfactory results in preparing the formulae can only be obtained by strict compliance with the "modus operandi" attached to each, together with a most careful inspection of the quality of all ingredients. All chemicals must be of one standard of purity, and the Research Committee would advise that only the highest and purest quality of standards be always made use of, and that in no case should any but distilled water be used in preparations designated C.F.

The titles attached to all formulae are designedly such as will indicate to the compounder and user the value and importance of the constituents, and though many familiar names follow the titles, and are also included in the index, there are titles by which identical or similar preparations are popularly recognized, which may be ascertained by attendance at meetings of the pharmaceutical associations and a discussion of the C.F. with the representatives on the pharmaceutical councils or associations.

Some errors have been discovered since the completion of the proof reading, which are noted on page 52 under the title of "Errata." There undoubtedly may be other errors (don't search for errors); let me say on behalf of the Research Committee, we request the members of our College in Ontario to overlook unimportant errors and to give the book a most careful, honest criticism, and to submit any suggestions, amendments or criticism for the earnest consideration of the Committee.

An important feature in connection herewith should be noted—Canadian Formulary (C.F.). The C. for Canadian, a proud word with me, its significance is glorious and boundless; F. for Formulary, representing standards of uniformity, purity, excellence and virtue. Couple and bracket the two (C.F.) and let them impress all they represent on every physician and pharmacist in Canada.

Toronto, 25th March, 1908.

EASTER CARDS AND POST CARDS

Just as we go to press we are in receipt of samples of Easter cards and Easter post cards from the well known publishing house of Raphael Tuck & Sons Co., Ltd., who have opened a branch house at 9-17 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

The samples before us are of the usual high class of goods made by that firm and commend themselves not only for their meritorious design and harmony of color, but also for the general character of the goods, which are not to be surpassed anywhere. Be sure to include some of these lines for your Easter stock, as no line is complete without "Tuck's."

In another issue we will speak of other goods supplied by this firm of art publishers.

PEPTANNOL

Peptannol is an aromatic elixir containing 2 per cent. official hydrochloric acid and 0.5 per cent. tannic acid; it is claimed that the latter has been previously rendered tasteless. The elixir is recommended in the treatment of catarrh of the stomach and as a prophylactic against gout. Exploited by von Gemba and Fehlhaber.

It happens a little unluckily that the persons who have the most infinite contempt for money are the same that have the strongest appetite for the pleasures it produces.—Shenstone.

SPRING IS HERE

and is the time to sell "Best" Sarsaparilla, Celery Nervine, "Best" Spring Bitters, Nervozone Tablets, Blauds' Iron Pills, Santalols, Talcum Powders, Foot Powders, Gran. Eff. Saline, Bed Bug Killer; Kents' Sheep Dip, ½ gal. Tins.

Disinfectants

Formaldehyde, Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Carbolic Acid, Sanitary Cresoline.

MOTH BALLS, Moth Bags; Camphor in ¼oz., ½oz. and oz. blocks; Sulphur, Bluestone, Insect Powder, Hellebore.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

Meggeson & Company, Limited

London, England

ACIDULATED DROPS and TABLETS

Prepared with Pure Cane Sugar and the Finest Fresh Fruit Flavors and Essences in the following variety:

Apricot Drops	*Special Cough Tablets*	*Cherry Drops*
Barley Sugar Drops	*Aniseed Cough Drops*	*Greengage Drops*
Damson Drops	*Chocolate Tablets*	*Horehound Drops*
Lemon Drops	*Mixed Fruit Drops*	*Lime Fruit Tablets*
Jargonel Pear Drops	*Pineapple Drops*	*Quince Drops*
Plum Drops	*Strawberry Drops*	*Rose Drops*
Raspberry Drops	*Agreeable Thirst Quenchers*	*Vanilla Drops*

Keep quite fresh in any climate and are guaranteed not to stick together.

SOLD TO THE DRUG TRADE EXCLUSIVELY. TRY A SAMPLE CASE OF TWELVE 5-LB. JARS.

Canadian Agents

T. H. McTAVISH & COMPANY

74 YONGE STREET ARCADE TORONTO, ONTARIO

SEND YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR YOUR SEASON'S SUPPLY

BELL'S MOTH BAGS

SEASON 1908

18x28	$1.50 per dozen	54x28	$3.40 per dozen
36x28	2.25 " "	60x28	3.75 " "
45x28	3.00 " "	65x28	4.50 " "

Usual Terms - Buy early to insure getting your stock, as there is always a shortage at end of season.

Lyman's Blackberry and Jamaica Ginger

For Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, etc.

Retails 25c. - Good Profit to Retailer.

Shepherd's Sheep Dip in Quart Bottles - Retails 25c.
Shepherd's Sheep Dip in 1 Gallon Tins - Retails $1.00

RENGO (for Obesity)

We have a stock. - Price in less than one doz is **$8.40**; full dozen, **$8.00**

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX, $4.00 EACH.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, TORONTO

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

We are going to send a steady stream of people to your Fountain for

Coca-Cola

Over Half a Million Dollars

will be spent this season in advertising Coca-Cola for the benefit of dealers—this includes **you.**

Are you in shape to supply the demand that this enormous advertising campaign is going to make on you for Coca-Cola?

If not, order now and listen all summer to the cheerful ring of a busy cash register.

FIRST—Get the genuine.

NEXT—Serve it right—this is a point you can't afford to overlook, because even the genuine, improperly served (too much or too little) will not give satisfaction.

Learn these Directions by Heart:

TO DISPENSE—Draw one ounce of Coca-Cola in seven ounce glass; then fill glass with large stream of soda water, stirring with a spoon that Coca-Cola may be thoroughly mixed.

The Coca-Cola Co.
ATLANTA, GA.

Trade Notes

L. Overtoun has opened a drug store at Lacombe, Alberta.

W. Spinks has opened a new drug store at Brant, Alberta.

J. H. Roe has disposed of his drug business at Lacombe, Alberta.

Xiste Bourque, druggist, Montreal, Quebec, has made an assignment.

The "City Drug Store" has been opened at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

E. O. Hewitt has opened a new drug store at Tuxford, Saskatchewan.

The Ranson Pharmacy Co., Lachine, Quebec, has made an assignment.

G. E. Price, druggist, St. John, New Brunswick, died last month.

A. J. Boisvert, druggist, Plessisville, Quebec, suffered a loss by fire.

I. H. Deiuke, druggist, Warkworth, Ontario, has made an assignment.

G. W. Giles has opened a new drug store at Birch Hills, Saskatchewan.

G. Hunter is opening a new drug store at Grandview, British Columbia.

J. E. Knipfel, druggist, Warman, Saskatchewan, has made an assignment.

D. A. O. Brown has opened a drug and stationery store at Cayley, Alberta.

The Canadian Perfumery Co. has registered as doing business at Montreal, Quebec.

The Hygiene Kola Co. has been incorporated, with head office at Toronto, Ontario.

L. Overton has commenced a drug and stationery business at Lacombe, Alberta.

Hill & Bow, druggists, Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, have dissolved partnership.

Mr. Stewart has purchased the drug business of J. H. Stoney, Tuxford, Saskatchewan.

The Skinner Drug Co. has purchased the drug business of J. H. Rose, Lacombe, Alberta.

Young & Gordon have purchased the drug business of J. A. Fulkerson, Neepawa, Manitoba.

F. J. Smith & Nephew have registered at Montreal, Quebec, as dealers in surgical supplies.

The Todd Remedy Co., Toronto, Ontario, suffered a small loss by fire last month. Insured.

Lachapelle & Cie, patent medicine manufacturers, Montreal, Quebec, have dissolved partnership.

The assets of the Phoenix Sundry Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists sundries men, have been sold.

J. W. Higginbotham has admitted his son into partnership in his drug business at Virden, Manitoba.

George Dewart has disposed of his drug business at Minto, Manitoba.

J. A. Fulterson has purchased the Neepawa Pharmacy, Neepawa, Manitoba.

T. C. Donald, Hampton, New Brunswick, is advertising his drug business for sale.

A. Duncan has purchased the drug and stationery business of O. A. Anderson & Co., Regina, Saskatchewan.

W. A. Pond has purchased the drug business of the estate of A. Stewart, Sandwich, Ontario.

The Lion Chemical Co., Ltd., has been incorporated, with head office at Toronto, Ontario; capital stock, $40,000.

Dr. C. Fauteux has registered as dealers, etc., in pharmaceutical preparations, at St. Onge, Quebec.

J. A. McDonald, of Whitewood, has removed his drug and stationery business to Wapella Saskatchewan.

Wilkes & Michaud have been appointed curators of the estate of the Rauson Pharmacy Co., Lachine, Quebec.

Saunders & Hobson have commenced business as manufacturing perfumers, etc., in Victoria, British Columbia.

Wm. Colcleugh, formerly in the drug business at Mount Forest, Ontario, and afterwards in Winnipeg, Manitoba, died in California while on a visit.

The premises of the Sovereign Perfumes, Limited, at Queen Street W. and Dunn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $20,000.

A petition for liquidation has been granted in the matter of La Compagnie Chimique Kinot, Ltd., of Montreal, and a meeting of creditors is called for April 2nd.

The name of the Nichols Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, has been changed to the Nichols Chemical Company, Limited, and has increased its capital stock to $225,000. Head office is Montreal, Quebec.

DRUGGISTS PLAY EUCHRE

The annual social gathering of the retail druggists of Toronto was held on March 6th, and was a very successful affair, not only in point of attendance, but also in the thorough enjoyment of the meeting. The gathering numbered about 120, including members, their wives and friends. The first portion of the evening was spent in social conversation, etc., after which a game of euchre was indulged in, being followed by a dance. Altogether a very pleasant evening was spent, and the committee were heartily congratulated upon the success of the event.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION, R.M.A.

The monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Association was held March 5th. Mr. W. A. Ellis was in the chair, and a report on the contract-plan was presented by Mr. John Hargreaves, commending the action of the World's Dispensary Medical Association in controlling prices and for their co-operation with the retail trade, also of the action taken by Parke, Davis & Co., in reference to the cutting of prices of their Euthymol paste, which had been put a stop to, and steps taken to prevent any recurrence. The Advertising Committee was empowered to continue their labels and asked to submit samples at the next meeting. A discussion ensued dealing with matters of legislation, after which the meeting adjourned.

O.C.P. BANQUET

The annual banquet of the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held on March 3rd, at the St. Charles Café, Yonge Street, Toronto, and was, as these functions always are, a complete success. President Odlum, of the class of '08, was in the chair, and made an excellent chairman.

The toasts of the "King," "Canada," "Our College," "Board of Examiners," "The Faculty," "Medical Profession," "Sister Institutions," and the "Class of '08" were proposed and appropriately honored. The musical part of the programme was contributed to by Messrs. Van Zant, Woodward, Leity, Morren, and Sappen. The O.C.P. Council was represented by the President, Vice-President and Messrs. Stewart and Jury and also Registrar Graham. The whole entertainment proved a very enjoyable one, and reflects credit on the committee in charge.

THE GEORGE W. COLLINS FUND

The appeal made in another column on behalf of the fund for George W. Collins is one that cannot fail to find a response amongst his drug confreres throughout Canada. The case is one of peculiar hardship and we are pleased to observe that a ready response has been made in answer to the individual appeals sent out. All subscriptions sent to H. E. Middlebro', Owen Sound, Ont., will be promptly acknowledged. The following subscriptions have already been received:

D. A. Cameron & Co., Owen Sound, $5.00; T. E. Hatton, $5.00; Parker & Co., Owen Sound, $5.00; A. W. Manley, Owen Sound, $5.00; W. H. Taylor, Owen Sound, $5.00; Griffiths, Dixon Co., Toronto, $5.00; H. E. Middlebro', Owen Sound, $5.00; R. Wightman, Owen Sound, $5.00; Toronto Pharmacal Co., Toronto, $5.00; R. P. Cooper, Toronto, $5.00; S. A. Hodge, Mitchell, $1.00; E. H. Bauld, Toronto, $1.00; D. E. Munro, Toronto, $1.00; J. G. Cooke, Kincardine, $5.00; A. E. Drewrey, Hamilton, $1.00; Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto (goods), $25.00; Canadian Druggists' Syndicate, London (goods), $50.00; J. E. Cairncross, London, $2.00; W. H. Robinson, London, $1.00; W. H. Boullee, New Hamburg, $1.00; G. A. Bingham, Toronto, $5.00; W. M. Jackson, Toronto, $1.00; Albert J. Johnson, Sarnia, $2.00; W. L. Campbell, Bradford, $2.00; H. W. Shoemaker, Bolton, $2.00; Thomas F. Brown, Shelburne, $1.00; J. R. Lee, Toronto, $5.00; E. G. Lemaitre, Toronto, $2.00; F. G. Walley, Ingersoll, $1.00; Alex. M. Edwards, Galt, $5.00; C. McCallum & Co., London, $1.00; R. P. Reekie, Dulton, $1.00; O. C. Abbott, Smith's Falls, $1.00; J. R. Y. Broughton, Newmarket, $1.00; W. B. Smith, Hamilton, $2.00; C. A. D. Fairfield, Beamsville, $2.00; H. E. Hawkins, Hamilton, $2.00; J. F. Vanderburg, Merritton, $1.00; ————, Port Hope, $1.00; E. H. Fraleigh clerk, R. Johnson, Toronto, $1.00; L. A. Morphy, Lindsay, $1.00; J. L. Macartney, Niagara Falls, $1.00; William J. Dyas, Toronto, $5.00; Harry Southcott, St. Catharines, $5.00; Miss Anne Mary Simpson, Newmarket, $1.00; T. A. Le Patourell, Burlington, $2.00; Henry Wade, Kingston, $5.00; J. W. Walker, St. Catharines, $2.00; No Name, No Address, $1.00; Wm. Johnson, Smith's Falls, $2.00; W. W. Turner, Chatham, $1.00; D. F. Kilgour, London, $1.00; J. P. Lamb & Son, Athens, $1.00; C. H. Rose, Tamworth, $1.00; E. H. Brown, Cornwall, $1.00; C. A. Watson, Huntsville, $1.00; J. L. Smith, M.D., Dornoch, $1.00; J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville, $2.00; A. Fullerton, Brockville, $5.00; Clifford Sine, Gananoque, $2.00; Frank J. Hoag, Kingston, $5.00; The Clement Drug Co., Sarnia, $2.00; C. J. D. Dickson, Galt, $2.00; Thos. S. Beasley, Brantford, $1.00; W. W. Stephens, Meaford, $5.00; E. B. Schell, Alliston, $2.00; J. W. McLaren, Watford, $2.00; Thos. Stevenson, Orangeville, $2.00; Martin A. Collett, Toronto, $1.00; F. G. Tremayne, Sutton West, $3.00; C. H. Gunn & Co., Chatham, $1.00; G. E. Gibbard, Toronto, $5.00; Parke & Parke, Hamilton, $2.00; W. R. Foot, Parry Sound, $1.00; E. C. Harvey, St. Thomas, $2.00; R. E. Reynolds, Hamilton, $2.00; D. G. Johns, Cobourg, $2.00; W. A. Karn, Woodstock, $1.00; W. F. Hyde, Woodstock, $1.00; J. T. Pepper, Woodstock, $1.00; Jno. Karn, Woodstock, $1.00; R. H. Walton, Woodstock, $1.00; J. H. Nasmyth, Woodstock, $1.00; Meek & Vining, London, $2.00; Anderson & Nelles, London, $2.00; W. J. Strong, London, $2.00; Callard &

SOUTHALLS'

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES—The Original and Best.

Southalls' Accouchement Sets

Containing All Requisites, in Three Sizes.

Southalls' Sheets for Accouchement

And Other Sanitary Specialties.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY LIMITED

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COWAN'S

LIQ. AMMON. FORT.

PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums

BORIC ACID, Merck and English.

CARB. AMMON. 5 lb. and 10 lb cans, kegs and casks.

CHLOR. AMMON., kegs and casks.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

3 DALHOUSIE STREET

MONTREAL

Gillett's Lye Cleanses.

It cleans thoroughly whether the dirt is visible or invisible.

Millions of people use it every day.

Sold by the best Druggists everywhere.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.

Two other good lines

Gillett's Caustic Soda.

Gillett's Cream Tartar.

(Chemically Pure)

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT MONTREAL

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Signs, Window Strips, Formulae, Etc., Cheerfully Forwarded Free and Prepaid, to the Trade upon Request.

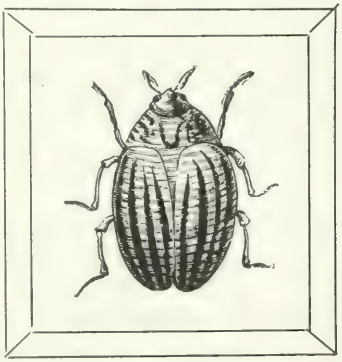
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Company

RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Long Live the Potato!

Death to the Bugs !!!



Buy the

PARIS GREEN

made by

The Canada Paint Co.
Limited

Guaranteed strictly pure and absolutely the BEST !

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1840

Do You Handle HAMMOCKS?

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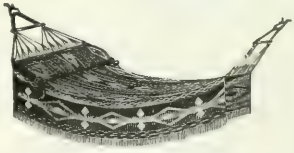
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST

NELSON'S

Solid Comfort

HAMMOCKS



With individual construction features, three extra stringing cords, patented spreader end castings, and all finishing details. : : : :

H. W. NELSON & CO.
Limited

SUCCESSORS TO
The H. A. NELSON & SONS CO., Limited

Toronto

Office and Warehouse	Factory
92 Adelaide Street West	15, 17, 19, Jarvis St.

McLachlan, London, $5.00; H. J. Childs, London, $2.00; A. J. Omond, London, $2.00; E. L. Guillemont, London, $2.00; J. Wildern, London, $1.00; B. A. Mitchell, London, $5.00; P. B. Wallace, London, $2.00; M. B. Percival, Lonodn, $2.00; H. H. Black, London, $2.00; J. M. Duncan, London, $1.00; E. W. Boyle, London, $2.00; L. L. Stevenson, London, $1.00; J. G. Shuff, London, $1.00; J. E. A. Platt, London, $1.00; A. Urquhart, Oakville, $1.00; W. J. McGuire, Elmvale, $5.00; C. A. Nettleton, Penetanguishene, $2.00; S. B. Clarke, Hanover, $1.00; E. J. Mitchell, Southampton, $1.00; Chas. G. Millard, Coldwater, $5.00; Jno. Thomson, Bracebridge, $5.00; A. T. Brown, Acton, $2.00; H. Johnston, Tilbury, $1.00; Hugh Johnston, Port Burwell, $1.00; One of Them, Hamilton, $1.00; A Sympathizer, Campbellford, $1.00; G. M. Petrie, Toronto, $2.00; Geo. J. Hunt, Lanark, $1.00; W. H. Robson, Fenelon Falls, $1.00; Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Co., Brockville, $5.00; T. A. Huffman, Napanee, $3.00; Ottawa Truss & Surgical Co., Ottawa, $5.00; J. D. Ferguson, Cumberland, $2.00; Wm. A. Lloyd, Ottawa, $1.00; J. W. Petch, Walkerville, $1.00; G. G. Ingersoll, Sarnia, $2.00; D. Thomson, M.D., Lion's Head, $5.00; W. A. Hargreaves, Toronto, $2.00; H. Baldwin, Sunderland, $1.00; A. M. Spence, Lucknow, $5.00; "Toronto," $5.00;

BOOKS

We have received an advance copy of the booklet, "Tannoform and Its Use in Veterinary Practice." The results obtained with Tannoform internally in diarrhoea and intestinal catarrh in cattle and calves, also its beneficial action in abrasions, abscesses, burns, cuts, malanders in horses, pressure sores, wounds, etc., have rendered Tannoform more and more known everywhere. The veterinarian, who has once used it, will not be without it.

Copies of the booklet may be had upon application to E. Merck, Darmstadt, or 16 Jewry Street, London, E.C.

NICE LEGACY FOR TWO FORMER O.C.P. STUDENTS

F. C.Bone, O.C.P. class '84, and W. A. Carter, O.C.P. class '93, have been the fortunate recipients of a legacy left them by the late J. J. Contant, druggist, New Rochelle, N.Y., whose business the two Canadians have managed for the past ten years. Mr. Bone is from St. Catharines and Mr. Carter from Thorold. Each of the beneficiaries receives $100,000.

THE SANITOL CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS

The recent campaign inaugurated by the Sanitol Chemical Laboratories Co. with the object of gaining a wide distribution of the entire line of Sanitol products has, we are pleased to say, met with most satisfactory results, and will no doubt lead to a very large increased demand for all these lines.

The nominal sum of $1.00 at which the ten separate full size packages of Sanitol tooth and toilet preparations were furnished to the consumer, and which if purchased separately would cost him $2.70 was certainly a drawing card and although some druggists at first did not favor the scheme, yet a number of them have told us they have made money by it, and have introduced a line of goods which gives them a good margin of profit and which are entirely satisfactory.

The returns show that the number of coupon orders received amounted to 309,981, of which 8,184 were the result of Canadian advertising. The number of direct customers they had at the beginning of the campaign was 5,672 and at the close 15,962. These direct customers representing only those dealers who purchased Sanitol in quantities of $25.00 or over. It is estimated that 92 per cent. of the druggists to-day are handling these preparations, as 38,540 out of a possible 42,260 handled one or more of the $2.70 assortment.

The output of Sanitol has increased from five and a half million in 1906 to ten and three-quarter million in 1907, and there are now 5,087 druggists who are Sanitol stock holders.

EASTER CARDS

We are in receipt of the catalogue of Easter cards, post cards and novelties of the Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. This firm has an excellent display of these lines, which will be much in demand at this time. Your enquiry by mail will receive prompt attention.

The Ten Commandments on post cards is the latest thing of its kind, and it certainly comprises a magnificent series. The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto, are agents for this special line.

The safety fountain pen and pencil holder for the vest pocket is a line which should be carried by every retail druggist. It is a staple and affords a good profit.

The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto, are sole agents for Canada for the Scribner picture publications. Amongst this line are two popular pictures, one by Grace G. Wiedersein, entitled "Blow," and the other entitled "Rivals," by Francis Day. Other specialties in this line for the spring of 1908 are "A Romance," in four pic-

tures, by Harrison Fisher, being four of this artist's most successful recent drawings.

A special stock reduction sale of papeteries is offered by the Copp, Clark Co., Ltd. Write them for their list and special prices.

C. D. S.

Mr. W. S. Byers Barkwell, President of Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, of London, Ontario, has just returned from New York markets, from a purchasing trip and search of exclusive agencies for the benefit of the C. D.S. members only. The reception tendered him by Manager Goddard on his visit to Alma Mater (American Druggists' Syndicate), with already over six thousand members, and Mr. Ramsay, President, in the Hegeman Corporation, was most cordial, showing the fraternal interest manifested in the great success of the Canadian Druggists' Syndicate, Limited, and the co-operation and the co-interest of the Syndicates on each side of the line has contributed greatly to the mutual success. The Druggists' Syndicate are now settled in their new and most commodious building at the entrance of Ferry and 34th Streets, and are now manufacturing all their own tablets, triturates, pills, fluid extracts, and even perfumes, and in addition thereto have recently purchased the entire plant of the American Peroxide Company, which building is most complete, and whose product has the highest test of permanence, according to the recent test of New York city's analytical chemist, of any peroxide manufactured on this continent. Canadians will be pleased to know that this Syndicate is to-day carrying as complete a stock of drugs and chemicals as is this huge corporation with its six thousand members, and in addition to the enormous profits on C.D.S.'s goods to C.D.S. members, the Canadian Druggists' Syndicate, Ltd., of Canada, has the decided buying advantage and the C. D. S. has secured the agency of this peroxide. If you will send in a list of your physicians, your Syndicate would like to write them on behalf of this peroxide, also regarding their C.D.S. Cascara Lax-ine for which this Syndicate has already great demand, and which is guaranteed to be manufactured from 1 1-3 pounds of selected two-year-old cascara bark to each pound of cascara lax-ine. This Cascara Lax-ine is guaranteed not to contain senna, croton oil, aloin, etc.

Force of character can be transmitted to a show card—Be in grim earnest and your cards will pull harder than those of the indifferent card writer.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

AN APPEAL TO GENEROSITY

Owen Sound, Ont., March 14th, 1908.

Dear Sir,—Believing that among our fellow-druggists, there is developed a sentiment of brotherhood to a somewhat greater extent than exists between man and man in the great mass of humanity in general, is the excuse offered by the undersigned for bringing to your notice a circumstance connected with the business of a young druggist, which we believe to be almost unparalleled.

Nine miles south of Owen Sound, in the village of Chatsworth, the drug store of George W. Collins, the only druggist of the place, was almost totally destroyed a few weeks ago by an acetylene gas explosion. Nothing was actually burned, as a pail or two of water extinguished the fire, but his $1,600.00 stock was literally blown into an unrecognizable mass, so terrific was the concussion, less than $100 worth of goods being saved.

The stock was insured, but the insurance companies interested refused to recognize his claim, as fire destroyed nothing, with the result that Mr. Collins received no insurance whatever.

Mr. Collins with his wife and family resided over his store, and all he had in the world was his stock of drugs not quite paid for, so you can easily imagine his present position.

The object of this letter is to interest his fellow-druggists, who perhaps can more fully appreciate his present circumstances than any one else. Should you feel disposed to contribute toward a fund to enable Mr. Collins to commence business again, kindly do so by using the attached blank and stamped envelope addressed to H. E. Middlebro', Treasurer, Owen Sound.

Any amount, however small, will be appreciated.

We, his neighbors, who are familiar with the situation, can vouch for the good citizenship and worthiness of Mr. Collins, and with him will greatly appreciate the response we feel confident will be made.

The Canadian Druggist will be asked to acknowledge all contributions.

D. A. Cameron & Co., Parker & Co., A. W. Manley, W. H. Taylor, H. E. Middlebro', Robert Wightman, T. C. Hatton, druggists of Owen Sound.

H. E. Middlebro',
Treasurer G. W. Collins Fund, Owen Sound, Ont.

The object is a worthy one and we bespeak for it the prompt and generous response which it deserves.—Editor Canadian Druggist.

National Specialties

These are money makers for you; ask us about them—

National Dyspepsia Tablets
" Cascara Bromide Quinine Tablets
" Lanol Ointment
" Lye (Granulated)
" Marking Ink
" Headache Wafers
" Washing Compound
" Furniture Polish

For future delivery. Book orders now.

National Fly Shields
Insect Powder
Paris Green
Hellebore
Moth Balls
" Bags
Brimstone, Sub. Sulphur
Formaldehyde
Castile Soap

Sovereign Spices and Sovereign Fountain Fruit Syrups of full rich flavor, and purity guaranteed.

Ask for prices.

Spices sold in 4 oz. and 2 oz. packages.

Syrups sold in 1 gal. jugs.

The Toronto Branch of

The National Drug and Chemical Co'y

Of Canada, Limited

Paas Egg Dyes

Paas Union Package Tablets

Is a Combination Package. It contains
8 Tablets (Solid Colors) and 6 Transfer-o-s.

The tablets are cleanly and convenient—a great improvement on the dusty, dirty powders—and give any number of beautiful colors. The Transfer Sheets decorate eggs with pictures of the New "Buster Brownies," Humpty Dumpty Designs (Uncle Sam, Japanese, &c.), Rabbits, Gnomes, Children's Names and other designs.

PAAS is the **only** Tablet Dye and the only package containing all the above in each five-cent envelope.

Paas Calico Picture Paper

is another style. Each 5 cent envelope contains a large assortment of transfer sheets. The new and popular copyrighted pictures of the "Roosevelt Bears," as well as the old favorites. Entirely different from the Union Package. By a simple, clean, easy process they will decorate eggs in marbleized and variegated effects, pictures of Teddy's Bears, Sun Bonnet Children, Mother Goose Pictures and Rhymes, Flags, Flowers, Angels, &c.

PAAS is the **original** Calico-Picture Paper and always gives satisfactory results.

Each style is **Packed Separately** in handsomely labelled easel-display boxes **42** 5 cent packages for **$1.10**

There is also an **Assorted Outfit** (26 Envelopes Union Package, 14 " Calico-Picture Paper) **40** 5 cent packages for **$1.10**

A generous supply of striking, effective window hangers in colors with each outfit.

Order of any Jobber

Are You Selling

Gillette Safety Razors?

Do you realize how much more money for *you* there is in GILLETTE Safety Razors than in the old-fashioned stropping razors?

When a man buys an ordinary razor, that's the end of the sale—unless the razor doesn't give satisfaction, and then you have made a business enemy for life.

But when a man buys a GILLETTE, it means a regular customer. Of course the GILLETTE holder lasts a lifetime. But—there are the *blades*.

When the first ten are used, the customer most likely is going to buy new ones where he purchased the Gillette set. He will get in the habit of coming to you for blades, and you make your profit on every ten he buys. Being so well satisfied with his razor, he will naturally come to your store for everything else in your line that he needs. So the GILLETTE really makes permanent customers for you.

Then, too, there's no "price cutting" with the GILLETTE. The retail price for triple silver plated holder and 12 blades in leather case is $5.00 everywhere—in Canada as well as in the States.

You know the value of advertising. The Gillette Safety Razor Company has just placed a contract for large general advertising throughout the whole of Canada. Of course you see the page advertisements running in the principal American magazines, of which more than 200,000 circulate in this country.

Gillette holders come gold-plated and solid silver, as well as triple silver plated. Sets are also put up in real seal, English pigskin and morocco grain cases—and in combination with toilet articles. Write your jobber for booklet, which illustrates and describes the various sets especially suited to the drug trade.

Gillette Safety Razor Company
63 St. Alexander Street :: Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1833

Allen's

Pure Essential Oils

GO FURTHEST AND ARE THEREFORE
BEST VALUE

SANDAL WOOD

CLOVE
CARDAMOM
CUBEB
CORIANDER
DILL
ORRIS ROOT
ENGLISH
LAVENDER AND PEPPERMINT

Order from your Wholesale House and Insist on Original Containers

SWEET ALMOND OIL

ALLEN'S

1, 5, 10 and 40 lb. Tins

Expressed from genuine ALMONDS only, answers all the requirements of the P B. 1898, U. S. P. 8th Revision, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

Stafford Allen and Sons, Limited

Distillers of Essential Oils, etc.
Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Preparations

London, E.C.
and Long Melford, England

London, Canada, March 25th, 1908.

Editor, The Canadian Druggist

Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen.—We learn with regret of Mr. G. W. Collins' great loss in an acetylene explosion, and hereby tender $50.00 toward the commencement of a benefit fund in C. D. S. pharmaceuticals, elixirs, syrups, fluid extracts, ointments, bougies, pessaries, suppositories, etc., or any of the well known C.D.S. specialties, as selected by Mr. G. W. Collins, as he may desire.

Wishing you every success, we are,

Yours fraternally,

The Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Ltd.,
W. S. Byers Barkwell, President.

LOCAL SCOTTISH FORMULARY

At a recent meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, Mr. J. P. Gilmour presented a report from the Association Committee, submitting a list of formula principally applicable to local requirements. The following of local origin are given, the others being taken from various published sources:

BROMOCHLORAL COMPOUND.

Potassium bromide	27.0
Chloral hydrate	27.0
Extract of cannabis indica	0.22
Extract of henbane	0.22
Tincture of orange	12.5
Glycerin	18.75
Water to	100.0

The product of the above formula retains all the cannabis indica in solution and does not deposit on keeping.

SYR. ACIDI HYDRIODICI.

Tartaric acid xtls	gr. 66.0
Potassium iodide	gr. 82.5

Dissolve each in water 3iij. Mix, agitate, and after allowing to settle decant, then add

Glycerin	2 oz.
Syrup to	7½ oz.

Each 3j.—gr. j. iodine.

SYR. GLYCEROPHOSPH. SIMP.

Iron glycerophosphate	0.25
Magnesium glycerophosphate	0.50
Sodium glycerophosphate	0.50
Potassium glycerophosphate	0.50
Glycerophosphoric acid	0.50
Caffeine alkaloid	0.25
Sugar	70.00
Spirit of chloroform	2.00
Essence of vanilla	2.00
Glycerin of saffron	1.00
Cinnamon water to	100.00

SYR. GLYCEROPHOSPH. C. NUC. VOM.

Iron glycerophosphate	0.50
Magnesium glycerophosphate	1.00
Sodium glycerophosphate	0.50
Potassium glycerophosphate	1.00
Glycerophosphoric acid	1.00
Caffeine alkaloid	0.50
Tincture of nux vomica	8.00
Sugar	70.00
Cudbear	1.25
Chloroform	0.50
Alcohol	2.50
Water to	100.00

Dissolve and mix.

Both of these formulae represent much experimental work. The products are unexceptionable pharmaceutically.

UNG. METHYL. SALICYLAT.

Methyl. salicylatis	50.0
Cerae albae	25.0
Ung. lanae hydrosi	25.0

UNG. METHYL. SALICYLAT. C. MENTHOL.

Methyl. salicylat	50.0
Menthol	10.0
Eucalyptol	2.50
Ol. cajuputi	2.50
Cerae albae	30.0
Ung. lanae hydros. ad	100.0

UNG. ICHTHAMOL. C. RESORCIN.

Resorcin	3.0
Aquae	9.0
Acid. salicylic	3.0
Beta-naphthol	3.0
Ichthamol (ichthyol)	9.0
Sulphur. praecip.	9.0
Zinci oxidi	9.0
Pulv. amyli	9.0
Ung. lanae anhydrous. ad	100.0

BI RESORCINOL.

(UNG. RESORCIN. CO.)

Resorcin	8.0
Aquae	20.0
Pulv. amyli	20.0
Zinc Oxidi	8.0
Bismuth. oxidi	8.0
Ol. cadini	2.5
Ol. rusci	2.5
Ol. lanae anydrous	100.0

Salicylic acid 2 per cent. may be added when required.

UNG. OPHTHALMIC. FLAV.

Hydrargyri perchlorid	gr. xxvij.
Sodii hydroxidi fusi	gr. x.

Dissolve the mercuric chloride in 2 oz. warm distilled water and filter. Dissolve the sodium hydroxide (which must be 90 per cent. pure) in cold distilled water, and into this solution pour slowly, with constant stirring, the mercurial solution. Set the mixture aside in a warm place until the precipitate all subsides. Then decant

the supernatant clear liquid, and wash the precipitate by decantation, or on a lawn filter until the washings cease to give any reaction for chloride. Mix the moist precipitate with a sufficiency of a mixture of hydrous wool-fat (1) and yellow soft paraffin (3 to make 10 drachms).

Each 3j. contains hydrarg. oxid. flav..... gr. ij.

CRESOL COMPOUND.

Cresol (pale)	50.0
Soft soap B.P. (or linseed oil soap).	50.0

Mix in the cold and filter.

The finished product is B.P.C., but the process is simplified. The preparation is miscible in all proportions with water.

Elixir Quinnae Ammon.—No member of committee could get the quinine into solution according to the "Codex" formula. It was found that the addition of a little liq. ammoniae ft. completed solution. Aq. chlorof. has also been added to mitigate the nauseous taste of the mixture.

ELIXIR ACETOMORPHIN. CO.

Acetomorphine hydrochloride	0.083
Terpene hydrate	1.25
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	25.0
Liquid extract of Virginian prune.	16.6
Essence of anise (1 in 10)	0.412
Gluside elixir	0.42
Glycerin to	100.0

3j.—1-20 grain acetomorphine and 2-3 terpene hydrate.

ELIXIR PUMILIO ET ACETOMORPHIN. CO.

Ol. pini pumilio	1.6
Terpen. hydratis	1.6
Acetomorphin. hydrochlor.	0.083
Alcohol. (90 per cent.)	30.0
Glycerin. croci	1.25
Glycerin. ad	100.0

3j. contains mj. ol. pumilio., 1 grain terpene, and 1-20 grain acetomorphine.

Emulsio Magnesiae.—The "B.P. Codex" process is followed with iron-free magnes. sulph. and 4 per cent. MgO "levis" is added to produce the milkiness which the name indicates, but which is not forthcoming by the "Codex" process.

ESSENTIA PEPSINI.

Pepsin in scales	5.0
Water	25.0
Tincture of orange	5.0
Syrup of lemon	10.0
Gluside elixir	0.032
Rennin (1 grain curdling 2 pints).	1.66
Vin. xerici opt. ad	100.0

LIN. METHYL. SALICYLATIS CO.

Menthol	5.0
Chloral hydrate	5.0
Alcohol	10.0
Tincture of cannabis indica	10.0
Essential oil of camphor	20.0
Methyl salicylate to	100.0

LIQ. EUONYMIN. ET PEPSINI.

Extract of euonymin. B.P.	1.77
Pepsin (soluble scale)	3.54
Dilute hydrochloric acid	3.54
Alcohol (45 per cent.)	30.0
Chloroform-water to	100.0

MALTO-HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Syr. hypophosph. co.	25.0
Ext. malti liq. B.P.C.	75.0

With a good average liquid extract a clear mixture is formed, which becomes slightly turbid on standing, but does not deposit appreciably.

NEBULA HYOSCIN. CO.

Hyoscin. hydrobrom.	0.10
Cocainae	0.90
Atropin. sulph.	0.05
Glycerin	25.0
Liq. thymolis co. ad	100.0

NEBULA MENTHOLIS CO.

Menthol., thymol., camphor., phenol.....aa.	2.08
Paraffinf liq. ad	100.0

NEBULA MENTHOLIS C. COCAINA.

Cocainae	0.415
Nebul. menthol. co. ad	100.0

NEBULA MENTHOLIS ET IODI.

Iodi resublim	0.415
Nebul. menthol. co. ad	100.0

NEBULA THYMOLIS COMP.

Camphor. et menthol.....aa.	2.0
Thymol	0.50
Eucalyptol	8.50
Paraffin. liquor	100.00

Pulv. Digestivus.—To represent several popular local formulae containing pepsin, bismuth, sodii bicarb., magnes. carb., and pulv. aromat. Exact formula not yet decided on.

PULV. PRO GARGARISMA (GARGASOL).

Pulv. potass. chlorat.	12.5
Sodii biborat.	12.5
Sodii chlorid.	25.0
Sodii bicarb.	50.0

PULV. ZINCI ET AMYLI CO.

Zinc oxidi	25.0
Pulv. amyli	25.0
Pulv. acid. borici	25.0
Pulv. cretae gallicae	25.0
Ol. rosae geranii	0.2

As the result of numerous experiments with collocations for use as a general antiseptic absorbent and emollient dusting-powder, the committee have unanimously pronounced in favor of this formula. All the ingredients should be in superfine powder, and the mixture sifted through a No. 60 sieve.

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

STROPPING

The Latest and Best

CLEANING

NO one realizes better than the druggist that **much advertising** and **true merit** do not of necessity go together.

No matter how much the "no stropping" razors may be advertised, the practical man of these days will never be convinced that a razor can possibly shave smoothly unless it be **stropped at least twice** during each shave.

In the **AutoStrop** the blade can be stropped thoroughly in 30 seconds.

As a result the edge is kept constantly as keen as that of the barber's finest razor, and gives as **smooth** and **pleasant** a **shave** after three months' use as it does the first day.

The AutoStrop is cleaned **quickly** and without being taken apart.

See how many talking points you have in the AutoStrop:

1. No danger of cutting the face—even on a moving boat or car.
2. Blades always sharp—even after months of use.
3. No irritation to the skin from dull blades.
4. No expense for new blades.
5. No expense for honing by barber.
6. Shaving done in a few minutes.
7. Cleaning of razor simple and rapid.
8. No cut fingers from handling blades while cleaning.
9. A pleasure to shave from start to finish.
10. Costs no more than the old fashioned "no stropping" kind.

At all Wholesale Druggists or from

The AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited

14 St. Helen Street, Montreal

DRUGGISTS'

TIN BOXES AND CANS

LET US SUBMIT SAMPLES AND QUOTE PRICES ON ANY DECORATED AND PLAIN TINWARE IN WHICH YOU ARE INTERESTED

Macdonald Manufacturing Co., Limited, Toronto

Commercial Printing
a Specialty

The Bryant Press Limited

44 Richmond Street W.
TORONTO.
Telephone Main 2377

WHITE & HUMPHREY'S

"Pharmacopedia"

is the only book which contains satisfactory explanations of all doubtful points in the British Pharmacopœia. It is also the latest and most practical Text-book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Official Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. The work is indispensable to Students preparing for Pharmaceutical Examinations.

PRICE, $4.00 POSTPAID

CANADIAN DRUGGIST - - TORONTO, CAN.

GREATEST STRENGTHENING TONIC

TRADE MARK

Bass & Co's

BARLEY WINE

BURTON-ON-TRENT - ENGLAND -

MALT EXTRACT

Sole Agents for Canada

S. B. Townsend & Co., Montreal

VELOPURAL, A NEW INUNCTION BASE

Under the name of velopural a base composed of a soap reduced to the consistence of an ointment by means of olive oil has been introduced. By adding to every two parts of this one part of mercury, "killed" by means of lanoline, a very active preparation for mercurial inunction is obtained.—Joseph (Therap. Monats., Pharm. Zeit).

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

A correspondent in Meyer Brothers Druggist speaking of the difficulty experienced in cleaning out the neck of a funnel after filtering such resinous tinctures as myrrh, benzoin, asafoetida, etc., suggests to avoid this difficulty by selecting one which has had its neck broken off, and if it is not entirely broken off, finish the job, by snapping it off at the funnel proper, completing the work by using a file to smooth the sharp edges. This idea with the funnel is a simple one, but well worth its trouble.

Another suggestion is in reference to the making and dispensing of ointments. He says: When an ointment becomes lumpy, or contains gritty substances and it becomes impossible to rub it smooth, force the ointment through cheese cloth which will collect all lumps; such chemicals as yellow iodide of mercury should always be rubbed with a little castor oil before incorporating into the ointment base. In dispensing an ointment, never wipe the lips of the pot with cotton, as small fibres will stick to the ointment, tissue paper is preferable.

The same writer says: When a pill mass becomes too soft, instead of loading it up with an inert powder, place the pills on a filter paper, and fan briskly for a few minutes. This will dry the pills perfectly.

A WINDOW DRESSER'S CALENDAR

A contemporary has arranged a calendar of window displays for each month, and although not quite suitable for all drug stores, it will prove of interest and possibly be a reminder to the window dresser as to what would or would not be appropriate at the particular season of the year. But—do not let the display, whatever it may be, remain long, change frequently, every week at least, or else the selling results will not be nearly as satisfactory.

The following is the calendar which we commence with April and run on to March of the following year:

April—Own sarsaparilla, disinfectants, own tonic hypophosphites, own liver and stomach pills.

May—All kinds of spring medicines, whisk brooms, cigars, walking sticks and crutches, everything for the baby.

June—Own corn cure, shaving supplies, sponges and chamois, tooth brushes.

July—Paris green, seidlitz powders, root beer, own foot powders, bath room supplies.

August—Talcum powders, castile soap, own headache powders, tooth powder, paste and liquid.

September—Spices, fruit jar-rings, corks, cigars.

October—All kinds of brushes, own tonic hypophosphites, combs, rubber goods.

November—Own cough cure, all kinds of liniments, plasters, condition powders.

December—Hair brushes, perfumes, Christmas goods, holiday goods.

January—Own cough cures, cod liver oil emulsions, linseed meal, thermometers, chamois skins and vests.

February—Licorice sticks and tablets, own cough cure, prescriptions, all kinds of winter medicines.

March—Sick-room supplies, petrolatum, everything for the toilet, Easter perfumes.

WINDOW DISPLAYS

We are in receipt from the publisher of a copy of a book entitled "Window Displays for Druggists," which comprises "engravings and descriptions of over one hundred attractive displays which have been used with success by druggists," by Harry B. Mason.

This volume is a reproduction of the greater number of displays which have appeared in the Bulletin of Pharmacy during the last ten years. It is decidedly unique and of great value to all druggists who are alive to the importance of the window display as a business bringer. The illustrations are excellent and bring out the displays to good advantage. Every druggist should avail himself of the opportunity of procuring such a help. The book is published by E. G. Swift, Detroit, Mich., and will be forwarded post paid on receipt of one dollar.

THE SHOW CARD WRITER AS AN ARTIST

The wonderful strides made in the field of show card writing in recent years make it possible to rank the high class show card to-day as a work of art. The modern show card writer who hopes for distinction above his fellows must cultivate

an artistic taste and temperament, a knowledge of color effects and an ability to execute striking and attractive designs.

As in many other forms of art, simplicity is the keynote of the artistic show card. The wonderful variety of letter designs, many of them possessing a beauty of their own, which the modern show card writer has at his disposal, affords opportunities for an unlimited number of handsome display cards. A few deft strokes of the brush are sometimes all that is required to set off a card with scrolls, lines, borders, and ornaments. A mere suggestion of flowers, vines and plants, easily and quickly done in the proper tones, will be found to produce a neat, attractive show card.

The most effective means at the disposal of every show card writer for obtaining a touch of beauty lies in his choice of colors. He should study and know the shades and tints which harmonize and which compel attention and admiration by their pleasing contrasts. The card writer who experiments will discover many beautiful combinations and color schemes for himself. Among the colors most commonly used the following contrasts may be employed to good advantage:

Dark green and white, or lemon.
Deep blue and white, or delicate blue.
Pink and black, or deep red.
Black and white.
White, gray and black.
Blue, dark blue and very light blue.
Green, dark green and very light green.
Red, pink and carmine.
Red, pink and deep red.
Yellow, orange and dark olive.
Yellow, dark red and orange.
Light green, black and red.
Yellow, blue and white.
Yellow, black and orange.
Yellow, orange and blue.
Pink, red and very dark green.
Pink, white, and very dark green.
Black, white and orange.
Black, white and red.

Many odd and brilliant poster effects may be secured by the beginner as well as by the expert by means of cut outs. Suitable pictures of women, children, heads, flowers, vases, etc., can be cut from lithographs, posters or magazines and pasted upon the card. The picture then becomes part of the show card. The lettering, ornaments, etc., are done in harmonizing shades and the whole result is a pleasing and artistic creation. If a little care is used in pasting the picture on the card the edges need not be seen, a light line in quiet tints, or a simple scroll, will hide the edges effectively, and even a close observer will be deceived into the belief that the entire card was painted by one man.

The position which the finished show card is to occupy should of course be borne in mind by the artist. It should not only be a work of art in itself, but its colors should harmonize with those of the goods among which it is placed. The artistic show card attracts attention by contrast. When placed among goods which are in themselves elaborate in design the show card should be of a plain and simple style. Should the goods displayed, however, be in solid colors, or not designed to please the eye by their ornamentation, the card writer may indulge his penchant for showy designs to the fullest extent.

The position of the artistic show card in a window or interior display is sometimes of the greatest importance. The beauty of the show card should not be allowed to overshadow the goods which it advertises. It should not occupy such a prominent place as to attract all the attention of the spectator, nor should it be put so far to the rear or to one side as to be lost sight of entirely.

The window trimmer should remember that the artistic show card is a vital part of his display, if he hopes to attract attention and sell goods. His window should form a picture, of which the goods and show cards furnish the colors. Some window dressers go so far as to first paint a design of their display in water colors. When a particularly pleasing effect is produced he dresses his window according to his design and the result is always a work of art which is a delight to himself and all who behold it.—The Show Card Writer.

EXTENDING THE LIFE OF GAS MANTLES

T. Moignard, Portsmouth, England: A gas mantle is usually a fragile thing. Where it is used without a globe, or is exposed to the breeze from an open door, this treatment will be of much service: Put a thread through the loop at the top, and dip the mantle into a tumbler containing dilute acetic acid. After a thorough soaking in the solution, hang it up. When the mantle has dried, burn off all combustible material in the usual way. The mantle will then last longer and, in my estimation, will give a clearer light.

ESCALIN

Escalin, in the form of pastilles, is recommended as a substitute for bismuth salts in the treatment of stomach troubles. It is said to be an intimate mixture of two parts powdered metallic aluminum and one part glycerine, and each pastile contains 2.5 grams aluminum.

Neilson's Ice Cream

A HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE

JUST ISSUED

The first one ever published in Canada. Drop us a card and we will mail it.

WILLIAM NEILSON, Limited

277-307 Gladstone Avenue TORONTO

Kindly refer to this paper when writing.

Xmas Papeteries

WE have much pleasure in announcing to the Drug and Stationery trade that our Christmas Papeteries for 1908 will be in the hands of our representatives in April.

We have received many compliments from our friends for the saleable lines that we offered last year.

We can safely recommend buyers to not place their orders until they have seen the Canadian line made by a Canadian house which only offers goods of its own manufacture.

The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited

Toronto Brantford Winnipeg

Pharmacy Highland Park College
Des Moines, Iowa

RESIDENT COURSES 1—Regular Ph G. & Ph.C Courses
II Special Course to prepare students for examination before State Boards. The largest and best equipped College of Pharmacy in the United States. School the entire year. Students present from almost every State in the Union. Expenses very reasonable.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE The best Correspondence Course in Pharmacy before the public. The Course is complete in every detail, but easy to master. Students enrolled in all parts of the United States and Canada. We can prepare you for your examination before any State Board of Examiners. Send for free catalogue. Mention course in which you are interested. Address

Highland Park College of Pharmacy, Des Moines, Ia.

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Stay at home while you study Pharmacy. It is not necessary to go to College. We can teach you by mail.

We give you exactly the same instructions that you would get at a college, and save you much time and money. Our course is adapted to the individual needs of Canadian students who contemplate a change into the States or take Pharmacy board examination. Over 1,000 graduates last year who testify to the great value of our course.

Write for prospectus and particulars. Our terms are easy.

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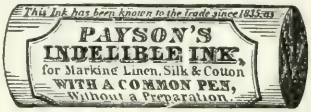
When customers ask for "BLACK CAPSULES" they want

THE "OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S
C & C
OR
BLACK
CAPSULES
POPULAR SINCE 1836

Introduced and Manufactured by
H. PLANTEN & SON
93 Henry Street Established 1836 BROOKLYN, N.Y.


This Ink has been known to the Trade since 1835-as
PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK
for Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN,
Without a Preparation

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

Reliable British Medicaments

ACCURATE DOSES OF DRUGS IN A DELICIOUS FORM

COCOIDS

Active drugs prepared with a pure chocolate basis which renders them delicious.

SELECTED EXAMPLES:
Malt Diastase, Laxoin
Rhubarb and Soda, Etc., Etc.

THE SUCCESS OF GELLETTES IS PROOF OF THEIR VALUE

GELLETTES

Soft Capsules which keep the contained drug in an active fresh condition.

SELECTED EXAMPLES:
Acetosal, Metramine
Blaud Pil gr. 5 and 10, Etc., Etc.

Manufactured Only by **OPPENHEIMER SON & COMPANY,** Limited
LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Agents, **T. H. McTavish & Company,** Toronto, Ontario

ANENT FILTERING AND FILTER PAPERS*

By Wilbur E. Scoville, Detroit.

The frequency with which problems in filtration come up in pharmacy suggests that the average pharmacist pays but little attention to the quality of his filter paper, and probably still less to the fact that there are a number of kinds of filter paper on the market, each adopted to a particular purpose. There is no more reason for using one exclusive brand of filters for all the fluids which a pharmacist needs to clarify than there would be to use one exclusive style of mortar, or shape of spatula, or form of measuring vessel, for all purposes. Is it of no particular interest to the pharmacist that one firm manufactures eighteen different kinds of filter papers for chemical and pharmaceutical uses, and puts out each kind in a variety of forms, sizes and styles? To keep the whole eighteen kinds on hand, even in one size and style, would be confusing, but every pharmacist needs at least three or four kinds of filters.

For alcoholic liquids, a thin and rapidly acting filter paper is needed, that material loss by absorption or evaporation may be avoided.

For eye-waters, etc., there should be used a firm paper that will not give off any fuzz or fibres to the liquid, and that will hold back any fine precipitate.

For syrupy and slimy liquids, a thick and soft filter is needed—one that will not clog easily, and will work rapidly.

For thick syrups, oils, etc., a still thicker but firm paper is required.

Special work may call for very close filters that will hold back the finest of precipitates, or the faintest turbidity, but other clarifying agents can be made to accomplish the same result in special cases, at the cost of a small waste of the fluid.

These few kinds of filter papers should be kept in stock, in needed sizes. They are easily obtained, and are economical.

Of course, some of these perhaps all cost more than a single kind of filter that does everything, but almost everything needs some modification. To resort to talc, or magnesium carbonate, or starch, or other clarifying agent, every time a special problem arises, means a waste of material—both of the liquid which is to be clarified, and the clarifying agent—and a loss of time. At actual cost, the specially adapted filters are the cheaper; and then, by their use, time is saved.

Filter paper manufacturers have found it to their advantage to study the problems of filtration to a greater extent than would be justified in others, and they are producing these specially adapted papers for our benefit.

Filters that will economize expensive fluids, that will not clog easily with slimy fluids, that will facilitate the flow of thick fluids, that will produce brilliant filtrates, and that will stand various conditions, all may be had economically and to the satisfaction of the user. While such filters may not solve all the problems of filtration, they will be found a much more satisfactory solution of many of the problems than an amateurish study of the clarifying agents, with a disregard of the waste involved therein.

And this waste is not merely a consideration of the cost or loss of material; it frequently affects seriously the character of the preparation.

Take solution of magnesium citrate, for instance; the acid solution only is filtered. If a portion of this be wasted by absorption in filters or clarifying agents, the full amount of alkali being afterwards added, the finished solution is less acid than it should be, is less palatable, and will precipitate in shorter time.

The amount of loss by absorption in filtration is often surprising. Ten per cent. is common. I have seen many preparations spoiled by the use of too large a filter paper. A concentrated solution is filtered, then diluted. But five to ten per cent. of it is left in an oversized filter; consequently the finished preparation is weak.

If this is true of filter papers alone, what may the loss be when clarifying agents, such as magnesium carbonate and talc, are used? Of course, the exercise of judgment will reduce the loss, but it is better to put the judgment into the selection of a suitable paper. With a clarifying agent it is difficult to keep the loss within five per cent., except when very large quantities of fluids are to be filtered, and if one is thoughtless about it, the loss may easily reach twenty per cent. on small quantities. Furthermore, the rate of filtration is reduced by these agents.

Impatience is an almost universal failing in human nature, and filter manufacturers are obliged to cater to it. Hence, for rapid filtration there is more to be gained by a proper selection of the paper than by any other scheme, because every paper is made to do its work as rapidly as the end sought will allow.

* Druggists' Circular.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every minute of time.

Worry poisons the mind just as much as a deadly drug would poison the body, and just as surely.—Success Magazine.

WHY THE RETAILER DISCRIMINATES

Mr. Robert Tinsman, in Profitable Advertising, has written an article entitled, "The End of the Limit," in which he takes a few shots at those magazines which continue to rant upon the subject of "Substitution." The writer sums up the matter tersely in the following manner:

All this hue and cry about substitution grows wearisome when you sit down and face the facts in the case.

Who spread it?

Some over-zealous advertisers, who were just inexperienced enough to imagine it was easier to force than to lead the great American retailers.

Who spread it?

Some over-zealous publishers who saw an opportunity to jolly the advertisers at the expense of the retailers.

Who will stop it?

The public itself, who knows its retailer as a responsible friend in whatever community he may reside.

It is carrying shame to advertising and publishing ethics when a publication will advertise its advertising with such an anti-retailer, yellow, puerile, foolish and contemptible head-line as "Fight Shy of Shysters," continuing in the same low-lived, abusive strain. Yet just what was done by a publication supposed to represent a house of old and honored reputation, dependable itself upon retail merchants for its life. Many others are almost as objectionable.

Personally, I consider the American retailers as big and broad a class as exists in any branch of any business whether it be drugs, hardware, dry goods or groceries.

I know their standing in their community, where their reputation must be their chiefest asset.

He can well afford to laugh in their faces if he is asked to lose a sale or sacrifice any profit rather than sell what he has in stock. Suppose he is asked for Williams' shaving stick when he has only Colgate's.

Is he a "shyster" to boost Colgate's and get his sale?

Yet, according to magazine authorities, he's certainly a substitution criminal if he does. The same shoe fits the foot of both advertiser and non-advertiser.

The attitude is wrong, and it must be face about unless all advertisers wish to cultivate retail discrimination against all its branded lines.

My experience with the retailer has made me believe that he welcomes any advertising that helps his profits.

If any manufacturer thinks he can cut the retailer's profits at his own sweet will, and then force him into line with a yawp against substitution, he's on the trail that leads nowhere

Come to earth again with the rightful logic. You need the retailer. Give him your support, and he'll push your products; allow him a living profit and make your advertising plans fit his local needs. Work more closely with his ideas, and substitution won't bother you. There is no such thing as substitution for the right article, properly advertised, provided you work with the retailer and not against him.

Lead him!

You will never force him, I don't care who you are.

RESPECTING THE PHARMACIST'S RELATION WITH HIS FELLOW-PHARMACIST*

First.—In this relationship he should, especially, "do as he would be done by." He should not make any comment or use any form of advertisement that will reflect upon the members of the profession, generally or specifically. Nor should he do that which will in any way discredit the standing of other pharmacists in the minds of either physicians or laymen.

Second.—He should not obtain surreptitiously, or use, the private formulas of another, nor should he imitate or use another's preparations, labels, or special forms of advertising.

Third.—He should not fill orders or prescriptions which come to him by mistake. Prescription containers with copies and labels of another pharmacist upon them may be filled by him upon request, but he must invariably replace the labels with his own, thereby assuming proper responsibility.

Fourth.—He should never request the copy of a prescription from another pharmacist; the owner of the prescription alone being entitled to a copy, is the proper person to ask for it.

Fifth.—He may borrow merchandise from another pharmacist, provided the practice is reciprocal and equally agreeable to both parties; but the better form is to pay a sum for the desired article equal to the cost and half the profit to be obtained.

RESPECTING THE PHARMACIST'S RELATION WITH PHYSICIANS.

First.—He should positively refuse to prescribe for customers except in cases of urgent emergency.

Second.—He should not, under any circumstances, substitute one article for another, or one

---

* Read at the recent meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association (Merck's Report).

make of an article for another, in a physician's prescription, without the physician's consent.

Third.—He should refuse to refill prescriptions or give copies of them when so instructed by the physician.

Fourth.—He should not place copies of prescriptions upon containers unless ordered to do so by the prescriber, even though the patient should request it. Nor should he use any word or label like "For External Use," "Poison," "Caution," etc., without due regard for the wishes of the prescriber, provided the safety of the patient and family is not jeopardized.

Fifth.—Whenever there is a doubt as to the correctness of the physician's prescription or directions he should invariably confer with the physician, in order to avoid possible mistakes or unpleasantness; changes in prescriptions should not be made without such conference.

Sixth.—He should never discuss physicians' prescriptions with customers, nor disclose to them their composition.

RESPECTING THE PHARMACIST'S RELATIONS WITH HIS PATRONS.

First.—He should seek to enlist and merit the confidence of his customers, which, when won, should be jealously guarded and never abused by extortion or misrepresentation.

Second.—He should supply products of standard quality only, to patrons, excepting when something inferior is specified and paid for by them.

Third.—He should charge no more than fair, equitable prices for merchandise and prescriptions; the time required for the proper preparation of prescriptions should be duly considered and paid for.

Fourth.—He should hold the safety and health of his patrons to be of first consideration; he should make no attempt to treat diseases nor strive to sell nostrums or specifics simply for the sake of profit.

Fifth.—He should consider the reckless or continued sale of drugs to habitués, and the illicit sale of abortive medicines or poisons, to be practices unbecoming a gentleman, a pharmacist, or a member of this Association.

The habit of snuff-taking is once more becoming popular in Paris, in spite of the dangers which medical men attribute to it.

The deepest hole in the earth ever dug is in the coal fields of Paruschowitz, Upper Silesia. It extends to a depth of 6,570 feet, or a mile and a quarter.

NOTE ON BISMUTH SUBNITRATE*

By J. Rutherford Hill, Ph.C.

This note was suggested by a dispensing query anent the following prescription:

R Bismuth subnit..... xv. grains
Sodii Bicarb..... xx. grains
Morph. hydrochlor..... 1-12 grain
Fiat pulvis. Mitte tales xii.

On mixing the ingredients in a glass mortar the dispenser was surprised to perceive a very marked evolution of ammonia. Thinking he had possibly used a mortar which had been employed in dispensing an ammonium carbonate mixture and not thoroughly cleaned, the materials were thrown out, the mortar thoroughly cleaned, and the ingredients again mixed therein with the same pronounced evolution of ammonia. The question was—whence came the ammonia? A little examination proved that the ammonia was liberated from the bismuth subnitrate by rubbing up with the sodium bicarbonate.

The occurrence of ammonia in bismuth subnitrate has been frequently noted, and was referred to by Mr. Duncan in a discussion at our evening meeting here in March, 1889. But the sample giving rise to the query seems to contain it in larger proportion than is usual. It belonged to the class of commercial subnitrates consisting of a dull white, rather heavy powder, which, under the microscope, showed a mixture of prismatic crystals and six-sided plates similar to those described by Mr. Upsher Smith (P.J., 4, 11, page 692). Another sample consisting of the whiter, bulkier, subnitrate of commerce, and showing under the microscope only small prismatic crystals, was found to indicate ammonia under similar circumstances, but the quantity was relatively much smaller, and would probably have escaped observation in dispensing a prescription like the above.

Of the commercial samples examined, all indicated ammonia in small, varying proportions. This would seem to indicate that in the manufacture of the subnitrate probably a process on the lines of the U.S.P. formula of 1870 is employed, in which ammonia water is added in the precipitation of the subnitrate so as to avoid loss of bismuth. Even with such a process, however, the subsequent washing with water should remove any perceptible trace of ammonia. Possibly it may be due to following the suggestion of Julius Lowe (Chemical Gazette, March 15, 1859, page 119), who pointed out that by using an aqueous solution of 1 in 500 of ammonium nitrate the salt could be washed without losing a

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ceutical Journal

portion of its nitric acid, as it does when washed with water.

The occurrence of a sample so distinctly contaminated with ammonia suggests that we should have in the British Pharmacopoeia a test for detecting ammonia as is done in the U.S.P., where it is required that 1 decigram of the subnitrate boiled with 5 C.c. of the test solution of potassium hydroxide should give no perceptible odor of ammonia.

It is not quite clear whether this test is intended to exclude ammonia or merely to fix a limit. The National Dispensatory says it "Should give no reaction for ammonia. On applying this test to the salt in question it was practically impossible to detect any odor of ammonia, though its presence could just be demonstrated by means of litmus paper. By using 1 gramme of subnitrate and 2.5 C.c. of a 50 per cent. solution of KOH the evolution of ammonia was quite distinct, and gave a pronounced reaction with moistened red litmus paper. This sample appears to contain a portion of ammonia which is undesirable, and, therefore, in adopting an official test, it might be well to fix a more stringent one than that now recognized in the U. S.P. The other commercial samples examined, though all containing ammonia, would have been passed as complying with the official standard if the U.S.P. test had been relied upon, but all of them failed to pass the more stringent test herein suggested when moistened red litmus paper was used.

FIFTEEN USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

1. Tincture of senega aids the emulsification of any oil.

2. Glucosides should not be dispensed with free acids. Acids decompose them.

3. Potassium iodide and potassium chlorate form at the temperature of the body a poisonous compound, probably an iodate.

4. Lime is more soluble in syrup than in water, as it forms a soluble saccharates with sugar.

5. Salol can cause carbolic poisoning, since it breaks up the stomach into 36 per cent. of carbolic acid and 64 per cent. of salicylic acid. It is decomposed by alkalies.

6. Never filter a rhubarb preparation. Always shake before using.

7. The strain of chrysarobin may be removed by a weak solution of sodium hydrate.

8. Potassium permanganate when used for alkaloidal poisoning should be given in 5-grain doses every fifteen minutes until four doses are taken.

9. Carbolic acid which has turned red may be purified by adding a little alcohol and subjecting the resulting solution to a low temperature. The acid will crystalize out clear, leaving the coloring agent in the alcohol.

10. Hydrocyanic acid is formed by the slow action of potassium carbonate and tincture of hyoscyamus.

11. The official fluid extracts containing acetic acid are those sanguinaria, nux vomica, ergot and conium. This ingredient causes trouble occasionally in compounding. Look out for it.

12. Corrosive sublimate will dissolve in sulphuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acids without alteration.

13. Potassium iodide is incompatible with alkaloids and fatal results have sometimes developed from combining them.

14. Pepsin is insoluble in alcohol. Alcoholic preparations of pepsin are dreams. The action of pepsin as a ferment is inhibited by alcohol.

15. Never be guilty of making an infusion from fluid extract. Extracts are usually made with alcoholic menstruums, and the extractive is different from that obtained in an aqueous infusion.—By L. R. McCosh, in the Bulletin of Pharmacy.

KOLA BEVERAGE MANUFACTURE

United States Consul Van Dyne, writing from Kingston, Jamaica, describes the growing use in Jamaica of the kola nut for the making of a palatable drink.

Because of the constant demand in this latitude for a cooling beverage, quite a number of aerated water manufactories have been established in this consular district. Of these waters the best is kola, which is very popular not only among the natives, but with foreigners. It is a delicious, healthful and invigorating non-alcoholic drink, and is made from the kola or bissy nut (Cola acuminata), the fruit of a tree indigenous to western Africa, which has been introduced here and planted in considerable quantities. The tree grows best in moist soil, from the sea level up to an elevation of 3,000 feet. It attains a height of 30 to 50 feet, and a tree when about 10 years old yields from 100 to 150 pounds of nuts annually. There are two crops per year.

The price of the nuts varies from 8s. to 15s. ($1.94 to $3.65) per 100 pounds, according to the season. The taste of the nut when bitten is astringent and bitter, but when acted upon by the saliva it rapidly changes to sweet.

When ripe, the nuts are picked or shaken from the tree and dried, when they are ready for the market. The nut is used to some extent in medicine. It is believed to possess peculiar properties, among others that of making foul water healthful, rendering tainted meats edible, of aiding digestion, and preventing dysentery. It makes an

LOCAL VIEW CARDS

Many different "Frame" Cards have been offered the post card buyer, but because we are always trying for results a little better than the other fellows', we offer in our "frame" card the most satisfying yet shown. The frame in dark green, showing perfectly the grain of the wood; a narrow gold matt runs outside of the view, while the title of the subject appears on a gold plate below the view. Time of delivery from three to four weeks.

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excellent tonic, and is chewed by the natives as an antidote for poison, and for liver complaint.

Kola contains starch, a ferment called kola zym, caffeine, and theobromine constituents respectively, of chocolate, coffee and cocoa. While the manufactured kola, which retails here for 85 cents per case of two dozen pint bottles, can not be profitably exported and sold in the United States, the nuts could be bought here and the drink manufactured in the States and sold at a good profit. It would fill the need in the States of a palatable, sparkling tonic, temperance beverage, and I believe would become very popular there. If is to be distinguished from coca-cola. Kola nuts of the value of $988 were exported to the United States from this Consular district last year.

DRIED CASTOR OIL

The casein from 1 liter of skimmed milk is pressed until it contains not more than 70 per cent. of water. To this 5 mils of caustic soda solution (10 per cent.) is added, together with 40 Gm. of lactose and 80 Gm. of castor oil. The brown mixture is then dried "in vacuo."—Winternitz (Pharm. Zeit., 1907).

BETA-NAPHTHOL-CARBONIC ACID AS A PRESERVATIVE

Beta naphthol-carbonic acid is found to be an effective preservative for foods and beverages. Having been employed with success by the author for preserving saké, the Japanese national beverage, he suggests that its use for this purpose should receive legal sanction.—Pharm. Central.

TENDING TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS

It is a mighty good rule never to talk about a competitor.

There is a little bit of logic which says: "A wise man talks about the virtues of that which he has to sell, a vain man talks about himself, and a fool talks about his competitor."

There is never a cent made by telling your customers what a competitor is doing, says the Grocery World. If they insist on telling you what he is doing, it is a good policy to listen to all, and then when it comes time for you to express an opinion, merely pass the matter over as of little consequence and proceed to interest them in what you are selling.

So long as you have the ear of the customer, you have the advantage over all competition, and it is your duty to proceed to fill that ear with the kind of information which will convince its owner that he must buy the identical thing which you have to sell, not only because it will exactly fill his needs, but because he wants to buy it of you, so you can get the benefit from his trading. That is the feeling everyone who sells goods should strive to create. It makes no difference what your competitor says, when you once create that feeling, and you can only succeed in accomplishing this object by concentrating your entire attention on the matter in hand, forgetting all about your competitor, and letting him take care of himself, while you land the order.

NEW STONE IS INVENTED—MADE OF MILK AND CAN BE USED IN MANUFACTURE.

As soft as silk, as white as milk, and it does not burn. It is made of milk, and it is a new stone—milk stone. A considerable industry is being built up in the manufacture of galalith, or milk stone, which is cheaper than celluloid and is non-inflammable.

The raw material is skimmed milk from the large co-operative dairies. To this in large tanks is added rennet, coagulating the casein, which is pressed, dried, and powdered, and freed from its cheesy odor by repeated washings and finally is hardened by a chemical. The product is more brilliant, more solid, and a trifle heavier than celluloid.

It is as easy to work as wood, and can be made into a great variety of articles, such as combs, hairpins, piano keys, buttons, knife handles, umbrella handles, backs for brushes, paper knives, dominoes, inlaid ornaments for furniture, and almost any object requiring solidity and fine polish. It can be given any color or made to imitate marble, coral, tortoise shell, etc.—N. Y. Commercial.

AN OLD CONCERN FAILED

After a career of half a century the old drug firm of Dale & Sempill, who for over forty years occupied the premises at the corner of Clarke and Madison Streets, Chicago, Ill., has gone into bankruptcy. This firm of retail druggists was one of the old established and best known in Chicago, and was one of the first in that city who remained open all night.

INITIATIVE

The world reserves its big prizes for but one thing, and that is initiative. Initiative is doing the right thing without being told. Next to doing the thing without being told, is to do it when you are told once.

NOTE ON SYRUP OF TOLU*

By Alexander McCutcheon.

Doubtless many a dispensing chemist, especially in the days of his apprenticeship, has had unhappy experiences of a practical difficulty attending the official process for the making of this syrup. I refer to the removal of the tenacious resinous residue from the boiling of the balsam in water, which adheres so persistently to the bottom of the pan in which the operation has been conducted. So firmly does this residue adhere to the bottom and sides that a chisel and hammer are sometimes required for its removal, and even then the result is disappointing. When an enamelled pan, as is commonly the case, is used there is often damage done to the enamel, and even in a tin pan the tin-plating is liable to damage.

On considering recently how this objection could be obviated, it occurred to me to try the plan of placing a piece of parchment paper inside the pan. A piece large enough to cover the bottom and sides by simply pushing it down with the hand was used. Into this was placed the balsam, and the water poured on and boiled. When the operation was completed it was found that the sticky residue had adhered to the paper, which was lifted out, leaving the pan perfectly clean. In this simple way the difficulty was completely overcome, and I pass on the suggestion to others who may be faced with the same problem. As parchment paper is commonly used for dialysis there can be no objection to its use in the manner suggested, and no risk of contaminating the syrup with undesirable ingredients.

It may be said this plan does not permit the frequent stirring which the official process directs, and that is true. I have found, however, that stirring is neither necessary nor desirable. The cover of the vessel should never be removed during boiling if that can be avoided, because it tends to the loss of the aromatic constituents of the balsam.

I may be told that the ordinary dispensing chemist does not make syrup of tolu, but uses a concentrated 1 to 7 "liquor" obtained from the wholesale manufacturer, or that he follows a method superior to the antiquated process of the Pharmacopoeia. I presume the "liquor" referred to is probably made by a process such as is given in the B.P.C., in which 10 parts of balsam is dissolved in 30 parts of alcohol, and added to 65 parts of water and filtered bright, or, possibly, by some such process as is indicated in the U.S. P., in which a tincture of tolu is used and the product clarified by the addition of magnesium carbonate. One objection to these "liquors," into which alcohol enters, is that they contain some acrid constituent of the balsam not present in a purely aqueous solution, and the flavor of the syrup is different, and less agreeable and soothing. It has also been noted that a syrup prepared from them is apt to develop a distinct odor resembling benzol. I do not think, therefore, that it is permissible to substitute a liquor-made syrup of tolu when the official syrup is ordered, nor do I think syrup of tolu possessing the exact official characters can be made by any process other than the official one. That being so, I venture to hope the simple expedient I suggest may be found of practical utility.

* Read at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh, on February 19, 1908.—(Pharmaceutical Journal).

AMMONIA AND ALUM AS FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Ammonia is an excellent extinguisher of fire. It has been suggested that it be kept in air-tight reservoirs so as to be readily available in cases of emergency. Its efficiency was demonstrated upon one occasion, when a tank containing 225 litres of benzine caught fire and the place in which it had been stored was literally converted into a sea of flame; seven litres of ammonia sufficed to extinguish the flames immediately, and the workmen, who entered the place a few minutes later, found the iron tank uninjured.

Another substance serving the same purpose is a saturated solution of alum. The alum forms a thin filament over the burning objects, and thus cuts off the supply of air, and hence the possibility of further combustion.—Neueste Erfindungen.

A WHITE CAPPING MIXTURE FOR BOTTLES

Here is a mixture which is especially fine for capping toilet preparations. Melt 8 ounces of white wax over a spirit lamp. For this purpose the wax may be put in any cheap tin or porcelain vessel with a handle. When the wax is melted, add 2 drachms of thick mucilage of tragacanth and 1 ounce of bismuth subnitrate. Stir briskly until a uniform mixture results. The preparation is now ready for use. Dip the necks of stoppered bottles in to the desired depth. The substance will congeal almost immediately. Repeat this operation about three times and you will have a beautiful white cap—firm and yet easily removed. During the capping process the mixture must be stirred and held over the lamp from time to time.—C. T. Ruff, in Bulletin Pharmacy.

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COLD CREAMS

—

CAMPHOR COLD CREAM.

Spermaceti	2 ozs.
White wax	2 ozs.
Camphor	1¼ ozs.
Sweet almond oil	13 ozs.
Water, distilled	6½ ozs.
Borax powder	60 grs.
Coumarin	½ gr.
Oil rose	18 dps.
Oil rose geranium	4 dps.
Oil ylang ylang	4 dps.
Oil bitter almond	2 dps.
Oil orris liquid	1 dp.
Tincture musk	10 dps.
Tincture civet	10 dps.

Melt the wax and spermaceti, add the sweet almond oil, add the camphor, first broken into pieces, stir until the latter is dissolved, add the water in which the borax has previously been dissolved, stir until well mixed and nearly cold, add the other ingredients and again mix well.

ALMOND COLD CREAM.

Spermaceti	2 ozs.
White wax	2 ozs.
Sweet almond oil	14 ozs.
Water, distilled	7 ozs.
Borax powder	60 grs.
Coumarin	½ gr.
Oil bergamot	24 dps.
Oil rose	6 dps.
Oil bitter almond	8 dps.
Tincture of ambergris	5 dps.

Prepare like the preceding.

BOROGLYCERIN COLD CREAM.

Boric acid, powder	90 grs.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Water, distilled	2½ ozs.
Lanolin, anhydrous	1 oz.
Paraffin, white	14 ozs.
Oil rose	6 dps.
Oil bergamot	6 dps.

Heat together the first three ingredients until solution is effected (one hour). Melt together the lanolin and petrolatum, incorporate the boroglycerin solution by rapid and constant stirring, then add the oils, and mix again.

GLYCERIN COLD CREAM.

Spermaceti	3 ozs.
White wax	1 oz.
Sweet almond oil	8 ozs.
Borax powder	240 grs.
Glycerin	3 ozs.
Orange flower water	1 oz.
Oil neroli	5 dps.
Oil rose	3 dps.

Melt the wax, spermaceti, and almond oil together; dissolve the borax in the orange flower water and glycerine previously mixed.

SALICYLATED COLD CREAM.

White wax	2 ozs.
Spermaceti	2 ozs
Sweet almond oil	12 ozs.
Distilled water	2 ozs.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Salicylic acid	90 grs.
Coumarin	½ gr.
Oil rose	5 dps.
Oil neroli	5 dps.
Oil bergamot	5 dps.
Oil wintergreen	3 dps.
Oil ylang ylang	1 dp.
Tincture of musk	2 dps.

Prepare in the usual manner for making cold cream, but add the salicylic acid last, previously triturating it to a smooth paste with glycerin.

LANOLIN COLD CREAMS.

Sweet almond oil	8½ ozs.
Lanolin, anhydrous	3¾ ozs.
White wax	1¼ ozs.
Spermaceti	1¼ ozs.
Borax, powder	40 grs.
Rose water	6 ozs.

Melt together the first four ingredients, then incorporate the solution of borax in the rose water.

An equally good preparation is obtained by melting together 3 av. ounces of anhydrous lanolin and 6 av. ounces of benzoinated lard, and adding 9 fluid ounces of rose water.

Instead of anhydrous lanolin, ordinary lanolin may be used, the amount of water being reduced if necessary. Any desired perfume or combination may be added to these mixtures.

White wax	480 grs.
Spermaceti	480 grs.
Sweet almond oil	7 ozs.
Lanolin	3½ ozs.
Borax, powder	40 grs.
Water	5 ozs.
Perfume	to suit

Melt the wax and spermaceti, add the lanolin and oil, and when melted add the water containing the borax in solution; stir until cool and add suitable perfume.

White petrolatum	14 ozs.
Paraffin wax	1 oz.
Lanolin	4 ozs.
Water	6 ozs.
Alcohol	2 drs.
Vanillin	4 grs.
Oil of rose	5 dps.

Der Perfumer publishes the following formulae for the preparation of cold cream, and remarks on the fact that, through custom, rose odor is always associated with such preparations:

I.

White wax	40 gm.
Spermaceti	50 gm.

Bleached expressed oil of mustard	280 gm.
Rose water	160 gm.
Bleached expressed oil of mustard	40 gm.
Borax	2 gm.
Rose oil	12 dps.

The wax and spermaceti are dissolved in the expressed oil of mustard by gently warming on a water bath; the mixture is then rubbed down to a fine salve. The borax is next dissolved in the rose water, which has been previously warmed, and is then incorporated with the mass. Finally the balance of the mustard oil and the rose oil is rubbed up with the above mixture; a remarkably smooth and supple ointment results.

2.

White paraffin oil	600 gm.
White wax	150 gm.
Rose water	240 gm.
Borax	9 gm.
Oil of rose geranium	1 gm.
Rose oil	15 dps.

The wax is melted in the paraffin oil at about 60 degrees C. The borax is dissolved in the rose water, which has been warmed to about the same temperature. The latter is then poured in a thin stream into the former, stirring assiduously, when a white creamy emulsion results. Finally, incorporate the rose oil and the oil of rose geranium with the cream. The resulting cold cream is white in color, very smooth, and possesses a more fragrant odor, and, in fact, excels the ordinary cream in all respects.

A FLAKY COLD CREAM.

To make a light, flaky cold cream pour the melted wax and oil into the hot mortar, and then pour the rose-water-borax solution "at once" into the hot, almost boiling oil. Be sure to have the rose-water boiling hot. Continue the stirring with the pestle until the cream congeals, always describing an eight within a circle. The result will be a light, flaky product similar to some of the fine proprietary cold creams now on the market.

CURIOUS "DISEASES"

A local firm who has done some large advertising in the daily papers of this city caters to the sick and ailing offering a prescription for almost every disease known and unknown. Some of these "Diseases" probably our readers have not heard of, and amongst the list of "diseases" are "Bloodpurifier," "Corn Cure," "Dandruff Cure," "Hair Grower," "Hair Coloring," "Heart Cure," "Soothing Syrup," "Skin Food," "Worm Cure," etc., etc. When our prescription clerks are called upon to dispense for these so-called "Diseases," we would suggest that they exercise a special amount of care in preparing a prescription which may come from a source showing such ignorance as this company does.

MAKE YOUR WINDOW PAY

Now that spring is here every druggist should pay special attention to his windows. Properly worked these should be a good source of revenue to the druggist, apart from the splendid advertising value in creating a demand for the goods he is handling. Few seem to realize that they are losing money by neglecting their windows. We would advise every druggist who reads this to give serious attention to the window side of his business—keep careful tab of the earnings and watch its effect on sales. You will agree with us that it pays!

The Zam-Buk Company are again offering their splendid window display (see advertisement on page 253. They will send you on application full particulars, together with a leaflet showing you how to make your window pay.

THIS MONTH

Reference to our advertising columns this month will show a number of new advertisers who are bringing their various goods to the notice of the retail drug trade for this season.

THE CANADA PAINT CO.

This firm are to the front as usual with their Paris Green, a product which has won for itself first place and is recognized by the trade universally throughout Canada, as a reliable potato bug destroyer. If you have not ordered already, do so now, as the expectation is supplies will be short.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LTD.

This firm besides their usual advertisement of "Liq. Ammon. Fort.," etc., have a special ad. in this month offering Glycerin. It would be well for dealers to communicate with this firm when wanting any of the heavy chemicals in which they deal.

AUTOSTROP RAZOR CO.

The AutoStrop Razor which has become such a general favorite, is now manufactured in Canada, and the sale is already large. Perhaps no article can be better adapted as a "side line" than this, and we would suggest that every drug-

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Summer—Starting Out on the Day's Toil, Ready for the Day's Work, At Work in the Fields, Loading Hay, Lunch in the Field, Strawberry Picking.

Fall—Picking Apples, Gathering Grapes, The Farmer's Daughter, Picking Corn, The Sporting Girl, Preparing for Thanksgiving Day.

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Studies of Cats—Who's to Blame? Don't be Shy, Who Said Milk? Little Vandals, The Foster Mother, Little Imps.

This line also comprises everything that is pleasing in Dogs, Horses, Deer, etc.

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Types of the British Navy—Juno, built 1757; Victory, built 1765; Royal Charles, built 1672; Great Harry, built 1514; Dreadnought, built 1906; Queen, built 1225.

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Highland Cattle—Children of the Mist, Mountain Solitudes, Land of the Mountain.

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No less than *One Hundred and Fifty* distinct packets of Easter Post Cards have been issued by us for the coming season, and testify to the immense popularity enjoyed by these dainty and inexpensive missives.

BIRTHDAY POST CARDS

An exceedingly choice and high-class line of Birthday Missives, consisting of no less than 150 *New Sets*, containing Floral Designs of every shade and hue, delightful Views, Figures, etc., as well as reproductions of celebrated paintings, with gold beveling, embossed stamping, and "Glistening Dews" effects. Appropriate mottoes and verses.

Catalogues and Price Lists for the asking
Send for our 1908 Catalogue and Price List of

GIFT BOOKS, TOY BOOKS, PAPER DOLLS,
PAPER TOYS, MASKS, Etc.

gist lay in a stock, as the demand which will be created by the extensive advertising is sure to be great, and no dealer should lose sales on account of not having them in stock.

RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD.

In a full page announcement elsewhere in this issue this firm bring their goods directly before the notice of the trade. It is quite unnecessary for us to eulogize the goods as their excellence is so generally acknowledged, and let it suffice to direct the attention of our readers to their advertisement, and to be guided in their purchases by it.

BARBER & ELLIS CO

Of the many "side lines" which appeal, not only to the retail druggist, but to his customers more especially, is that of "fancy stationery," and the new Papeterie announcement, No. 4, which is offered by the Barber & Ellis Co. is one. The goods are excellently put up in artistic style, and the profit is large. These goods should be seen before placing orders elsewhere.

COCA-COLA CO.

A half million dollars, we are assured, will be spent this year in advertising Coca-Cola for the benefit of the dealers. What this means to the retail druggist it is scarcely necessary for us to say, for the druggist who dispenses soda water cannot afford to be without a full supply of this favorite drink. Read the advertisement in this issue.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

The full page announcement of this firm deals with some of the special lines for which they are noted. It is only necessary for us to call the attention of our readers to this announcement, as the goods are standard and known everywhere.

NEILSON & CO.

The ice cream season will soon be with us in real earnest, although it is practically always with us, yet the demand for the next few months will be very large, and Neilson & Co. are prepared to meet that demand with their ice cream, which is of acknowledged excellence.

AMALGAMATED PRESS, LTD.

Retail druggists who are handling books and stationery, as well as periodicals, will be interested in the announcement of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., which appears in this issue. We refer to that of the new publication which they are issuing, and which should have a very large sale in Canada, and there is no reason why those of our readers who handle these lines, and they are a goodly number, should not use their efforts to have a large subscription list.

MORE LIGHT.

The cut below shows Frank T. Proctor's up-to-date store front, making practically a show case of a front window, and just as suitable for a first class display. It is recognized that this style of front aids in selling goods when added light is being produced. The Luxfer Prism can

be used on these dome shapes instead of ornamental bevel plate glass to throw additional light into the store. Every druggist should write The Luxfer Prism Co., Limited, Toronto, when thinking of putting in new fronts before considering any other style or material.

DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS

Our representative recently had the pleasure of going over Warwick Bros. & Rutter's fancy goods sample room, a sample room which covers one entire floor, the area of which is 11,200 square feet. This department of their business has grown to such an extent, that they have been forced to take this large flat in the Rea building, apart from their own premises.

They have in this sample room nearly every side line that the druggist can think of, outside of cigars and soda water, at all prices. They represent the best productions of the world's greatest makers in these lines, the newest and most up-to-date, the most novel and attractive.

This year on account of the stringency in the money market, the stock has been made especial-

ly alluring, so that the druggist who handles these goods will have no greater trouble in disposing of them, than he had in disposing of the old lines in more prosperous times. In fact, Warwick Bros. & Rutter have had a larger trade in these lines this year, than ever before. Amongst the articles most appropriate for the druggist in this great assortment are toilet sets, brush and comb sets, manicure sets, etc., of which there is a great assortment. A new and attractive style in these lines is the imitation alligator back, which should prove a great seller. There is also a splendid assortment of "travelling companions" in leather, automobile leather, etc., in all sizes and prices. Shaving sets are there in great variety, as are also mirrors, the latest in all styles of settings, ebony, oxydize, silver, brass and inlaid with mother-of-pearl, also with hand-painted backs. There are purses, hand-bags, etc., amongst which is the now famous "Merry Widow" hand-bag. If you cater to the smoker, here are his supplies in abundance, smoking sets, cigar cases, cigarette cases and match cases. You can also replenish your supply of photo, scrap and post card albums from their assortment, in fact everything can be found here, from the handsomest china to "Teddy Bears."

It is an education and a pleasure to walk through the vast collection from the best factories of the world, and any druggist who can possibly do so should not let the opportunity pass.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE CREAM

In every line of business "improved manufacturing facilities" is the order of the day and the dairy and ice cream business that is not making great strides along this line as well as along the line of sanitation and hygiene is not worthy of the public patronage. The City Dairy, of Toronto, is considered a model plant and has visitors from all over the world. A few words in explanation or reminder of the old-fashioned methods (but still in almost universal use) of making ice cream in bulk and in the brick will serve to point a contrast between old and new methods. When making ice cream on a large scale a proportionately large number of freezers are required, each individual freezer being capable only of a limited amount of work. The cream having been poured into the freezer, and the operation of freezing having been accomplished, that part of the process to which most objection is felt takes place. This consists in the withdrawal of the spaddle and the removal by the fingers of the ice cream adhering to its blades. Similarly, the process of making bricks cannot be accomplished (by the old method) without a certain amount of handling. The operation starts with an oblong tin box, with detachable top and bottom. On the bottom is placed a sheet of thin parchment, after which it is fitted on to the box. The ice cream is ladled into the box with a spoon, and when filled another sheet of parchment is laid over and the top affixed. The box is then placed in a tub on a layer of ice and salt. A similar layer is placed over it, then another box, and so on until the tub is filled. After the operation of freezing, each box is taken out and dipped in a tub of warm water. The top and bottom are then detached and the parchment sheets (by this time soft and sloppy) removed by the hand, after which the ice cream block is taken out (also by hand), and cut up into sections and placed in cartons.

Realizing the repugnance with which many people regarded these methods, and feeling convinced that the ultimate success of the ice cream industry demanded more up-to-date and sanitary methods, Mr. Potter, the General Manager of the City Dairy Co., brought his fertile mind to bear on the problem and, as a result, the Company have now in operation a plant that is far in advance of the equipment in general use all over this continent. Under their new process the handling of the ice cream by the operators is entirely done away with. At no stage of the process does the product come into contact with the human hand. One machine now does the work that formerly required half a dozen, the cream going in at one end and issuing frozen at the other. The process is a continuous one, and the spaddle is not removed until the day's work is done, and then only to be cleansed and scoured for the following day's work. Similarly, in regard to the bricks, there is an entire absence of fingering. The cartons after being filled with ice cream are placed in the freezing room and there the ice cream is solidified into bricks in a temperature kept at zero. Thus the slow, elaborate, and (to some people) distasteful methods described above are entirely superseded. There are particular people who absolutely abstain from the use of ice cream simply from the knowledge that human fingers have been used in its manipulation. To such people and all people who value cleanliness, the product of the City Dairy can be safely recommended.

DIOFORM

Dioform, a name given by Villinger to acetylene dichloride; the substance produces narcosis by inhalation, and is recommended as safe for this purpose.—Pharm. Ztg.

City Dairy Ice Cream

THE City Dairy building is the largest, best equipped and most sanitary dairy building in Canada. It is open to the public all the time. From the visitor's gallery the operation of making the Ice Cream can be viewed from morning until night. Our Ice Cream Bricks are unique—in making, the workmen's hands never come in contact with the cream.

We cater to

Druggists

Confectioners, Bakers and Ice Cream Parlors

Write for terms and prices

A view of Ice Cream Room, showing Continuous Brine Ice Cream Freezers and Ice Tank.

City Dairy Co., Limited

Toronto

Long Distance Phone College 2040

Spadina Crescent

The "Universal"

"INTERLEAF" POSTCARD ALBUM

A LONG-FELT WANT has been experienced by Collectors of Picture Post Cards for a more perfect Album. The Publishers have been successful in inventing and patenting one, and are now placing same on the market. The book is of British manufacture, and made on an absolute new principle. In the existing form there are two slits at each corner for the reception of the postcard on either side, the result being that on one side the corners of the card protrude, and after the Album has had the slightest wear these corners catch in the "bridges" on the other side and tear the narrow strip of paper, which completely spoils the book. This hitherto unavoidable defect has been completely remedied by our new invention.

The New Style Album

is certain to create quite a revolution in the Album Trade. By an ingenious arrangement the corners of the cards are perfectly protected and cannot possibly get caught by the cards on the other side, and with the most ordinary care the new Album is practically everlasting. The principle of this new invention is a double leaf with an interleaf, being pasted together, the whole forming one complete leaf. There is only one slit at each corner for the reception of the cards. The slits are so arranged that six cards may be inserted on one page, in either an upright or oblong position, thus showing a complete series of six cards all on one page without disclosing any superfluous slits. The principle is simplicity itself, yet so perfectly effective, and requires only to be seen to be appreciated. The Albums are particularly well bound, and published in three sizes, to hold 300, 400 and 500 cards. It will be observed that they are not cheap Albums, but if quality be the test of cheapness, then it is not only absolutely the very best, but the cheapest on the market, and every dealer should not lose a moment in stocking them, for a great demand is already assured. They may be obtained through all leading Wholesale Houses or direct from the Publishers, if accompanied by remittance.

Price List

No. 26	Cloth Back, Paper Sides, blocked white, to hold 300	72s. per doz.
" 27	" " " " " " " " 400	90s. " "
" 28	" " " " " " " " 500	108s. " "
" 29	Whole Bound Cloth, Bevelled Boards, blocked gold, to hold 300	84s. " "
" 30	" " " " " " " " 400	102s. " "
" 31	" " " " " " " " 500	120s. " "
" 32	Half bound Keratol, blocked white, to hold 300	96s. " "
" 33	" " " " " " " " 400	114s. " "
" 34	" " " " " " " " 500	132s. " "
" 35	Whole bound padded Keratol, Bevelled Boards, blocked white, to hold 300	108s. " "
" 36	" " " " " " " " 400	126s. " "
" 37	" " " " " " " " 500	144s. " "
" 38	French Morocco, Bevelled Boards, blocked gold, to hold 300	180s. " "
" 39	" " " " " " " " 400	198s. " "
" 40	" " " " " " " " 500	216s. " "

Each Album is Boxed Singly. Discount to the Trade, 33⅓ per cent. Single Sample Copies same rate as per dozen

WHEN ORDERING THE NUMBERS ONLY ARE REQUIRED

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY BY

The Universal Photo Printing & Publishing Co.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT SOLE PROPRIETORS

59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

Formulary

SPRING-TIME SPECIALTIES

FURNITURE POLISHES

1.

Linseed oil	6 oz.
Oil amber	6 oz.
Oil turpentine	6 oz.
White wax	1 oz.

2.

Venice turpentine	6 oz.
Linseed oil	16 fl. oz.

3.

Wax	16 oz.
Linseed oil	4 fl. oz.
Oil turpentine	4 fl. oz.

4.

Wax	4 oz.
Yellow soap	2 oz.
Water	40 fl. oz.
Linseed oil	4 fl. oz.
Oil turpentine	4 fl. oz.

Boil the wax, soap and water together until a homogeneous mixture is obtained, then add the oils.

5.

Linseed oil	16 fl. oz.
Dil. acetic acid	6 fl. oz
Solution antimony chloride	2 fl. oz.
Rosin	2 fl. dr

6.

Balsam fir	1 oz
Turpentine	1 oz.
Ether	4 oz.
White damar varnish	3 oz.

Raw linseed oil, enough to make 1 quart

This polish has been a good seller.

GASOLINE SOLUBLE SOAP

Benzol	500 parts
Gasoline	500 parts
Soap, best white, shaved	5 parts

Water, warm sufficient.

Dissolve the soap in the warm water, using from 50 to 60 parts. Mix the benzol and gasoline, and add the soap solution, a little at a time, shaking up well after each addition. If the mixture is slow in emulsifying, add at one time from 50 to 100 parts of warm water, and shake violently. Set the emulsion aside for a few days, or until it separates, then decant the superfluous water, and pour the residual pasty mass, after stirring it up well, into suitable boxes.

The following is an excellent benzine garment cleaning soap:

Soap, white, shaved	12 parts
Ammonia water	3 parts
Boiling water	18 parts

Dissolve the soap in the water and when it cools down somewhat add to the solution the ammonia water. Pour the solution into a flask of sufficient capacity (or holding about three times as much as the mixture) and add enough water to fill it about three-quarters full. Shake and add, a little at a time, under active agitation, enough benzine to make 100 parts. This constitutes the stock bottle. To make up the mass or paste put a teaspoonful in an 8-ounce bottle and add, a little at a time, with constant agitation, benzine to about fill the bottle. This preparation is a rapid cleaner and does not injure the most delicate colors.

BENZIN STOVE POLISH

1.

Plumbago	1 lb.
Rosin	4 ozs.
Benzin	1 gal.

2

Plumbago	
Asphalt varnish, sufficient of each to yield a stiff paste, and then add:	
Benzin	sufficient to thin

3.

Powd. graphite	2 lbs.
Spirits turpentine	1½ gals.
Gasoline	½ gal.
Water	2 ozs.
Sugar	2 ozs.

Mix. Put up in 4-oz. screw-top cans.

LIQUID SHOE DRESSING

1.

Vinegar	2 pts.
Logwood	8 ozs.
Potassium bichromate	½ oz.

Boil and strain while hot into the following mixture, previously prepared:

Gelatine	4 ozs.
Tragacanth	4 drs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Water	16 ozs

This mixture should be allowed to stand over night, heated in the morning to dissolve the gelatine and tragacanth, and strained with pressure. After the logwood and glue mixtures are combined, put indigo, 2 drams, in a large mortar, triturate, and slowly incorporate the mixture with it. Put up the dressing in wide-mouthed bottles, with a stubby brush or sponge in the cork.

ENAMEL DRESSING

2.

Shellac	2 ozs
Gum turpentine	¾ oz.
Sandarac	¼ oz.

Lamp black	1 oz.
Oil of turpentine	½ oz.
Alcohol	20 ozs.

OIL POLISH FOR SHOES

Bone black	10 parts
Molasses	10 parts
Sulphuric acid	5 parts
Sodium hydroxide	4 parts
Fish oil	20 parts
Water	sufficient

Mix the black with the molasses and to it add the acid. Dissolve the sodium hydroxide in a small amount of water, add the oil and boil, with constant agitation until the liquid has become homogeneous. When this occurs, add the bone-black mixture, a little at a time, under constant stirring, until a smooth paste is obtained, then pour into metal boxes. The consistency of the mass may be varied from that of a paste to that of a syrup by increasing the amount of liquid used in saponification of the oil.

SHOE PASTE.

Japan wax	25 gm.
Ceresin	25 gm.
Oil of turpentine	60 gm.
Oil soluble Lederschwarz or Nigrosin	0.5 gm.

The waxes are melted together, the turpentine added and the color is then stirred in. The Pharmazeutische Zeitung says this formula yields a good shoe polish.

TO CLEANSE SLIMY SPONGES.

Sodium chloride	8 ozs.
Ammonium carbonate	4 ozs.
Water, hot	1 gal.

Directions.—Dissolve the salts in the water and soak the sponge in the solution for an hour or two; rinse it in clean water, squeeze it out and let it dry.

"O. K."

Omemee, Jan. 24, 1908.

Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto:

Gentlemen,—Received cases in good shape, but on account of carpenters in the store could not open them until yesterday and found them O.K., as they have everything here in that line skinned to death. I am trying to do some business for you. Business men here like them very much. I should have written you before but did not have the time.

Enclosed please find cheque in payment.

Thanking you and your traveller, Mr. Marmion, for rushing my cases, I remain,

Yours truly,
J. A. Wylie.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hammill, M.D., Principal Canadian College of Optics, Toronto.

EYE DISEASES WHICH THE OPTICIAN SHOULD RECOGNIZE

By E. LeRoy Ryer.

We now deal with diseases of the iris, ciliary body, vitreous humor and choroid, and with the exception of the diseases of the crystalline lens, we touch herein some of the conditions most interesting to the optician; mydriasis, miosis, muscae volitantes, and even iritis and choroiditis are conditions with which many of us are already familiar. Who has not argued about the use and abuse of mydriatics, the inconvenience and danger of their application? Who has not been called upon unnumbered times to explain muscae volitantes or, as the patient calls them, "floating specks?" In the present article we shall first consider Mydriasis.

MYDRIASIS.

Nature of Mydriasis.—A condition wherein the pupil is extremely and abnormally dilated. In some cases its cure is simple, and in others the condition is incurable. The condition can, of course, be created by the instillation of a mydriatic. Mydriasis may be either active or passive; if active it results from irritation of the sympathetic nerve; if passive it arises from paresis or paralysis of the ocular-motor nerve.

Active mydriasis is also known as spasmodic or irritation mydriasis. One or both eyes may be affected, and cases have been known wherein first one eye became dilated, and then the other eye went through the same action; this is called Unilateral Mydriasis, and is believed to be a symptom of madness. Passive Mydriasis is more common than the active form and is often associated with paralysis of the accommodation. In a normal condition, the pupil will contract as accommodation and convergence are increased and dilate as the efforts to accommodate and converge are relaxed.

Causes.—Perhaps the chief cause of Mydriasis is the instillation of drugs called mydriatics, of which atropin, homatropin, scopolamin and cocaine are the best known. It may be well to note at this point the difference between a mydriatic and cycloplegic, terms so frequently misapplied. A mydriatic is an agent producing dilatation of the pupil; a cycloplegic is an agent that produces paralysis of accommodation. It is true that a drug that will paralyze the accommodation will also cause the pupil to dilate, and a drug used to produce dilation will, as a rule, paralyze the accommodation; it is also true that

Local View Post Cards

The Ideal View Card for 1908

Made from your own Photographs.
Many advantages over other view cards
Deliveries in 2 to 3 weeks or less.
Four Designs to the 1,000.
Excellent Color work.
They retail two for 5 cts.
Don't wait, but send your photos and order at once. Cash with all orders.

The following are our lowest prices on this high grade card:

Send good photos for good work.

200 one view	$2 25
400 one view	4 25
800 one view	8 00
1,000 one view	9 50
Orders for 5,000 cards at one time from five views	$8.50 per 1,000

Send for our $5.00 Card Outfit; over 200% profit. All the latest Assortment of Cards and Stand free.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO **The COLOR PHOTO TYPE CO.** INCORPORATED EAST MAIN STREET SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Leap Year Assortment

LEAP YEAR CARDS ARE SELLING LIKE HOT CAKES.
WE HAVE PREPARED A SAMPLE ASSORTMENT.

37 CARDS

No two alike. Sell quickly at 2 for 5 cents, bringing 93 cents.

We will send them anywhere in Canada, charges prepaid, for 40c. Cost you 40c., sell for 93c.

TERMS—Net cash with order, or if you are already a customer of ours, Net 30 days. Can ship order in 24 hours. Send in your orders early and get your share of the trade.

We have still a good assortment of *Easter Post Cards.* Send in your order now. Can ship in 24 hours.

The Pugh Manufacturing Co.

Largest Jobbers of Post Cards in Canada — 33 Church Street, TORONTO, Canada

"We that live to please
must please to live"

EUROPEAN HOLIDAY GOODS
FOR IMPORT

The marked appreciation with which our Holiday line of Fancy Goods for Import was received last year, has caused us to put forth every possible effort to assemble, for the coming season, the most attractive range of Art Novelties we have ever shown. Our showrooms in Toronto are now open, and displays will be made in the following cities shortly :—

Montreal
Ottawa
Quebec
St. John, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.
Truro, N.S.
Halifax, N.S.
Winnipeg
Regina
Moose Jaw
Calgary
Nelson, B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.

The Drug Trade throughout Canada are cordially invited to inspect the line at the most convenient centre, and appointments may be made by corresponding with any of our Salesmen or with the house direct

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited

Import Dealers in
European Holiday Goods

TORONTO

atropin and homatropin are both mydriatics and cycloplegics.

The term that should be applied depends, therefore, upon the purpose for which the drug is used; that is, if an enlarged pupil were sought to facilitate making an ophthalmoscopic examination of the fundus, atropin might be applied and would in that case be a mydriatic, but if paralysis of the accommodation were sought to enable one to estimate latent ametropia, atropin might be applied, but would then be a cycloplegic.

Permanent Mydriasis has been known to occur after the instillations of a mydriatic have been discontinued. This is one point against the use of mydriatics and cycloplegics. Some drugs produce dilation more quickly than others, and the effects of some last longer than others. Homatropin acts more quickly than atropin, but its effect disappears in less time. Glaucoma, on account of the intraocular tension that accompanies it, and optic nerve atrophy, may cause Mydriasis.

Paralytic Mydriasis may be due to a paralysis of the pupil contracting centre or to an inability to convey the light stimulus to that centre. To appreciate fully that statement, one must recall the fact that when light strikes the retina of a healthy eye certain nerves are stimulated that act upon the contracting muscle of the iris and cause it to contract. Now, if this contracting muscle be paralyzed the nerves' influence counts for nothing, or if these nerves do not carry the stimulus to the muscle the muscle is useless because this cannot act unless supplied with motor power by the nerves.

Certain nervous intestinal and genital diseases cause Mydriasis, as do anger and fear. Ptomaine poisoning, diphtheria, injuries, particularly blows on the eye, orbital and intraocular tumors are also causes.

How to Recognize Mydriasis.—The extremely large size of the pupil gives, usually, the first hint, and in cases where this is noticed the pupillary action should be tested. There are three tests: First, throw bright light into the eye which has been kept in a moderate light for a time, the pupil should contract quickly—a sluggish contraction is abnormal; second, have the patient look at a very near point, your finger held close to his face, so as to bring the convergence into play; this should cause contraction of the healthy pupil; third, have patient read fine print at a near point, calling accommodation into play, which should also cause contraction. If the pupil is abnormally large and does not respond quickly to these tests something may be considered wrong.

What the Optician Should Do.—The only treatment that the optician should apply is in the application of strong convex lenses for reading fine print at a near point, which exercise is often of value in bringing the pupil back to normal size and action. If, however, the case does not respond to this treatment immediately, it should be turned over to a physician who will then treat the disease of which the mydriasis is a reflex symptom, or if no other disease is found he may use eserin or some other myotic.

The galvanic current has also been used with more or less success. In all cases the subjective symptoms should be given careful attention because the patient's statements will often enable you to locate the cause.

MIOSIS.

Nature of Miosis is practically the opposite of Mydriasis, consisting of an unusual contraction of the pupil and an inability to respond to light stimulus or rather a negative inability to respond to a lack of light stimulus. If Miosis suddenly follows Mydriasis it usually foretells general paralysis. The Argyll Robertson pupil is one of the most important points to be noted in the study of Miosis, this being a pupil which will contract to a certain extent when the eyes converge, but which will contract but a trifle or not at all under a strong light stimulus.

Causes.—Long continued use of the eyes on fine objects often causes Miosis, and it is, therefore, frequently found among watchmakers and engravers. Excessive use of tobacco and alcohol, locomotor ataxia, brain and nervous diseases and iritis are also frequent causes. The instillation of myotics such as eserin is perhaps the most frequent cause.

How to Recognize Miosis.—The light test should be employed in those cases where the pupil seems abnormally small. As presbyopia comes on the pupil naturally becomes smaller, so an extremely small pupil in elderly people need not necessarily signify miosis.

What the Optician Should Do.—If the history of the case shows clearly that it comes from over bright light stimulus from excessive use of accommodation and convergence, or from nicotine or alcohol poisoning, the optician would be safe in ordering a removal of causes, but inasmuch as Miosis often signifies cerebral trouble, the patient should always be warned of the possible dangerous significance of the symptoms.

Before leaving the pupil, I should like to call attention to some of its more significant characteristics. In the first place, the pupils of a pair of normal eyes act in unison; that is, if the light be dull each will dilate to the same extent, and when the illumination is increased each will contract to the same size; that seems natural, but it is more interesting to note that if one eye be tightly covered and then light be thrown into the

other both pupils will contract to exactly the same extent, although the light enters one eye only.

A normal pupil is highly sensitive; it actually quivers, seeming always nervously alert and ready to change its size. Let a person look naturally from object to object and watch his pupillary action and you will soon be able to differentiate a good, healthy, active pupil from a sluggish and, therefore, unhealthy one. The pupils of blue and grey eyes are usually somewhat larger than those of brown, and larger pupils are also found in myopic than in hypermetropic eyes.—The Optician.

SPECIAL OFFER

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Messrs. Valentine & Sons, Limited, are making a special offer in reference to pictorial post cards this month. They will send to any address on receipt of one dollar, one hundred assorted cards of their best varieties, the regular price of which would be $1.25 or $1.50. This seems to be an exceptional offer and no doubt many will take advantage of it.

This firm has secured the sole concession for souvenir cards at the Franco-British Exhibition, at London, England, and also the Scottish National Exhibition, at Edinburgh, Scotland, both of which open May 1, 1908. The business of this firm has so increased in this country that they have been compelled to move into larger premises both in Montreal and Toronto.

Their souvenir book of the Rocky Mountains is one of the finest things of its kind ever got up. It contains forty-eight scenes of the Rockies, each one valuable in itself, and the volume is one of the nicest souvenirs that we have seen, and is bound to be very popular, especially during the tourist season. Each one of the prints is a gem and reflects credit on the photographers, Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal, as well as on the publishers.

Photography

STAINS WITH THE FERRICYANIDE AND HYPO REDUCER

The ferricyanide and hypo reducer in the hands of some photographers seems almost always to stain the negatives, whilst others never have any trouble from this source at all. The stains only make their appearance when the negatives are reduced after development and fixing, and before drying, when it is customary to apply the reducer without troubling to wash the negative free from hypo. As there is hypo in the reducing solution itself, there does not, at first sight, appear to be any reason why this should be washed out. As, however, the plate when placed in the hypo to fix, was full of developer, it is certain to contain some developer within its film when it leaves the fixing bath, and to the presence of this developer has been traced the staining. If this is the explanation, and it seems to be a reasonable one, it points to the necessity for washing the negative for a few minutes, at any rate between fixing and reduction. Those who have trouble from these stains would do well to note the explanation.

FORMOSULPHITE DEVELOPERS

O.D.O.—Formosulphite, a recently proposed addition to developers, is stated to be a mixture of 100 parts sodium sulphite and 3 parts paraformaldehyde (trioxymethylene). We append formulas showing the manner in which it is used:

1.

Pyrogallic acid	4 grn.
Formosulphite	36 grn.
Water	1 fl. oz.

2.

Hydroquinone	4 grn.
Formosulphite	36 grn.
Water	1 fl. oz.

Our Local View Post Cards

Ask Us to Send You Samples and Prices

THEY REALY ARE GOOD. We can make them for you FROM YOUR PHOTO. Any good photo will do, NO MATTER HOW SMALL. OUR DUO-TINT card is the best black and white card made; 500 at $5.00, 1M at $7.50, etc. OUR HAND COLORED cards are excellent; 500 at $6.25, 1M at $10.00, etc. OUR NEW PROCESS cards will please you. OUR PHOTOCHOME PROCESS is our specialty—none better. Equal to imported view cards in quality.

WE HAVE a large assortment of HIGH-GRADE EASTER CARDS
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'BARLEX' with Cod Liver Oil. . . . . Supplied in two sizes. Price $4.25 and $8.00 per dozen.

Both these preparations are well before the physicians throughout the Dominion.

N.B.—'BARLEX' and 'CLORIOS' are trade marks and indicate that preparations issued under these marks are prepared by us only.

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All tooth brushes bearing the above trade mark are guaranteed to be the production of M. Chas. Loonen, and are not (as is often the case) the production of small makers of inferior goods, bearing fictitious brands. The factory of M. Chas. Loonen, employing over 2,000 people, is the largest in the world for toilet brushes. It has been now for over 50 years noted for the high finish and durability of its goods and this trade mark is now accepted throughout the world as guarantee of superior quality and value.

Above brushes can be obtained from any of the wholesale houses

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Druggists recommend it because it seldom fails to bring a grateful customer back to the store. Every box of Zam-Buk yields a good profit.

Ask Your Wholesale House about our splendid **Window Display** proposition. It means money to every Druggist. Or write

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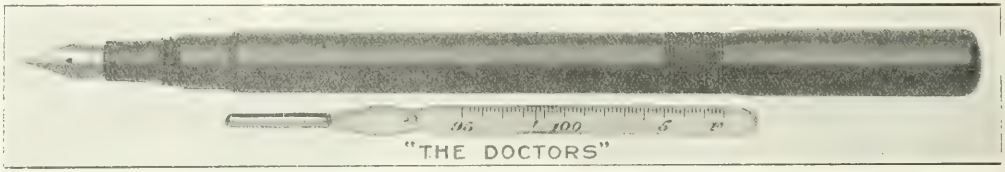

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"THE DOCTORS."—A perfect Fountain Pen, combined with an accurate Clinical Thermometer, contained in special receptacle in barrel. Medical Men and Students will quickly recognise this very convenient feature. Nibs are made in three grades:—Fine, Medium and Broad.

Prices of Pens are as follows: No. 50, 90c each; No. 60, $1.10 each; No. 70, $1.25 each; No. 80, $1.35 each; No. 90, $1.50 each; No. 100, "The Big Fellow," $1.75 each; "The Doctors," $1.75 each. Special Prices for Quantities. Each Pen is put up in a neat and attractive box.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SUPPLYING THE TRADE IN CANADA WITH THESE PENS

The Copp, Clark Company, Limited 64 & 66 FRONT STREET WEST TORONTO

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

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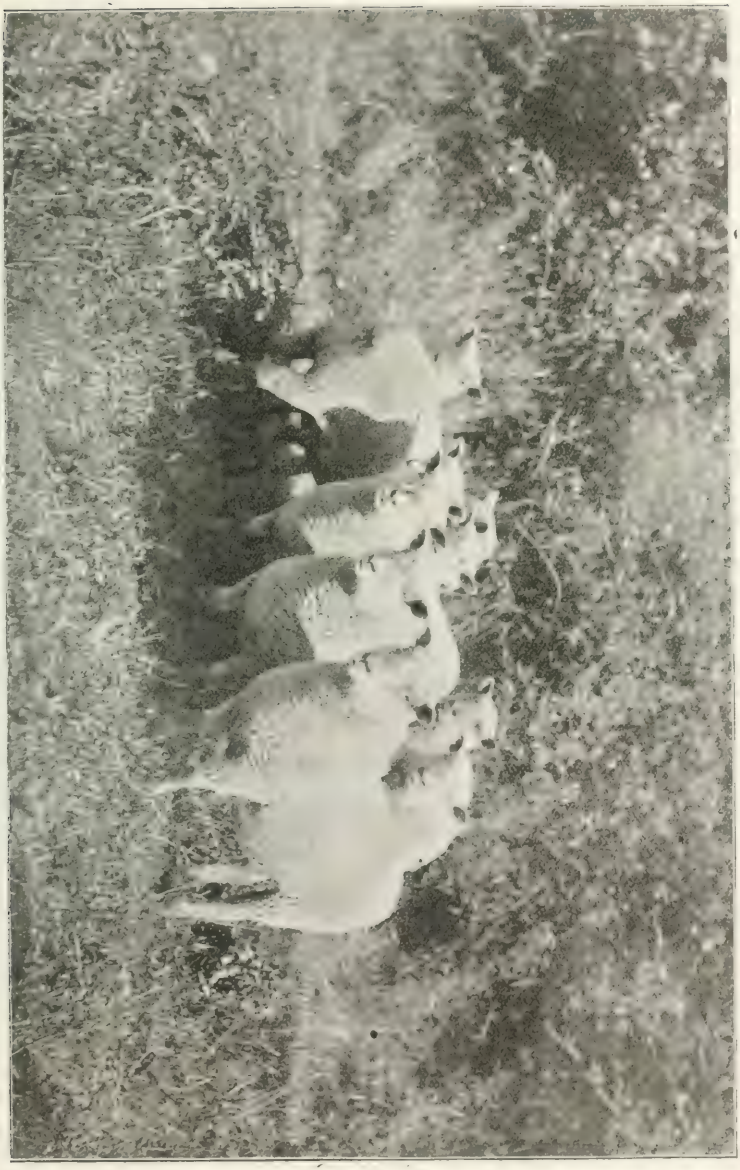

A CANADIAN FARM SCENE—SPRINGTIME 1903

For Photographic Section of the Canadian Druggist

3.

Metol	4 grn.
Formosulphite	36 grn.
Water	1 fl. oz.

4.

Eikonogen	6 grn.
Formosulphite	36 grn.
Water	1 fl. oz.

5.

Pyrocatechin	4 grn.
Formosulphite	50 grn.
Water	1 fl. oz.

AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE IN PHOTOGRAPHY

Ammonium persulphate is a white salt usually met with as a very coarse crystalline powder, or as small white crystals. In a well corked bottle it keeps very well in the dry state. In solution it gradually deteriorates, turning into ammonium sulphate, which is quite harmless in any of the solutions in which the persulphate is used, but is without the reducing properties that make the persulphate itself so useful. Persulphate is not likely to be met with in more than one quality, and that the photographic.

Ammonium persulphate in solution forms a reducer for negatives, and in this capacity has a very characteristic action. While most reducers act equally all over the negative exposed to their action, ammonium persulphate, under proper conditions, reduces in proportion to the amount of density. In other words, it reduces more where there is much density than it does where there is little. It, therefore, does just the opposite to what we do when we develop a negative for a longer time, and it is, therefore, an excellent remedy for over-development.

On the other hand, it is of no use for clearing purposes, such as ferricyanide and hypo may be put to. The latter poured over a lantern slide will brighten up its high lights without appreciably reducing the density of the denser parts. Persulphate would halve the density of the dense parts while it was reducing the deposits on the highest lights to one-half what it was originally. Persulphate, when used with sulphocyanide has the same effect, it is true, as the ferricyanide and hypo reducer, but this latter is more convenient.

The action of persulphate has been studied by Mr. H. W. Bennett, who is responsible for the formula given below. This is a stock solution, which, he states, will keep very well. All stock solutions of persulphate, however well they keep in an unused condition, soon spoil if the solution after use is put back into the stock bottle. The stock solution mentioned below has a strength of ten per cent. For use, one part of it is added to nine parts of water. The negative to be reduced is first soaked in water until the film is softened, and is then placed in the reducer and the dish is rocked. A milky deposit will be seen to come away from the negative, showing that the reduction is taking place. Unless the reduction is pushed very far, there is no alteration in the color of the negative, but, ultimately, if carried on long enough, the action turns the image to a brown color. When the plate is seen to be reduced far enough, the reducer is poured away, the negative washed for half a minute or so in two or three changes of water, and is then placed in a clean ordinary fixing bath for negatives. After five minutes in this it is washed in the usual way and dried.

Persulphate can easily be recognized by the curious sound it makes as it dissolves, a kind of tinkling, which appears to be caused by the flying apart of the little crystals of which it is composed.

FORMULAE.

Bennett's Formula for a Reducer.

Ammonium persulphate	480 grains
Sodium sulphite (crystals)	96 grains
Sulphuric acid	48 minims
Water, to make	10 ounces

The method of using this stock solution is described above.

ORDINARY PERSULPHATE REDUCER.

Ammonium persulphate	30 grains
Water	3 ounces

This is made up as required. The negative is placed in it, and the dish rocked until reduction has gone far enough. It is then placed in a five per cent. solution of sodium sulphite for two minutes, rinsed, and put into hypo as described above.

PUDDY'S REDUCER.

Ammonium persulphate	25 grains
Water	1 ounce
Ammonium sulphocyanide (10 cent. solution)	2 drams

This, possessing just the opposite characteristics to those of the ordinary persulphate, is suggested as a useful reducer for clearing line subjects, etc.—Photography.

DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS

FOR POSITIVES OR FERROTYPES.

Ferrous sulphate	150 grains
Glacial acetic acid	½ fl. ounce
Nitric acid	5 minims
Alcohol	½ fl. ounce
Water	10 fl. ounces

Work hard, deal honestly, be enterprising, exercise careful judgment, advertise freely but judiciously, never despair, keep pushing on.

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FITTED WITH THE
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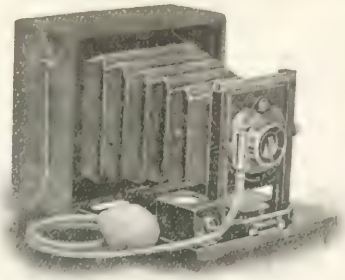

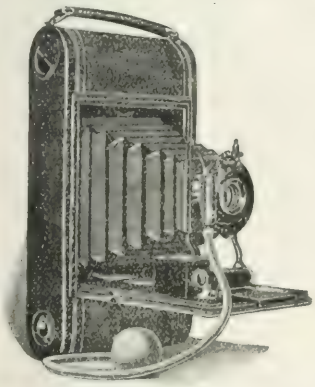

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AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, March 27th, 1908.

Business during the past month has been fairly good. There have been no startling changes in prices, the minor changes will be found below:

A.—Advanced. D.—Declined.

	Cocaine Nitrate, ⅛ oz.	Ea.	.60
D.	Dionin, 15 gr. tubes	Ea.	.45
D.	Manganese Chloride	Oz.	.10
A.	Oil Tansy	Oz.	.50
A.	Oil Spearmint	Oz.	.50
A.	Picric Acid	Lb.	.80
D.	Potass. Citrate	Lb.	.70
D.	Potassium, pure, ⅛ oz.	Ea.	.30
D.	Potassium Bichromate, C. P.	Lb.	.15
D.	Potassium Bichromate	Lb.	.12
D.	Potassium Chlorate, C. P. Crystal	Lb.	.45
D.	Resorcin Resublimed	Oz.	.40
	Resorcin	Oz.	.20
A.	Styptol Tablets, tubes of 20	Ea.	.50
A.	Soziodol Soda	Oz.	$1.25
A.	Silver Iodide	Oz.	$1.50
A.	Silver Bromide	Oz.	$2.00
D.	Wax Bayberry	Lb.	.40
D.	Acid Citric	Lb.	.55
D.	Acid Citric, Powd.	Lb.	.60
A.	Acetone, C.P.	Lb.	.80
A.	Acetone, Commercial	Lb.	.60
A.	Aluminum Aceto Tartrate	Oz.	.20
A.	Ammonium Valerianate	Oz.	.30
D.	Bismuth Carb.	Lb.	$3.00
D.	Bismuth Citrate	Oz.	.20
D.	Bismuth Salicylate	Oz.	.25
D.	Bismuth Subiodide	Oz.	.40
A.	Chalk, French, lump	Lb.	.30
D.	Camphor, in bells	Lb.	$1.10
D.	Camphor, in ¼ lb. blocks	Lb.	$1.12
D.	Camphor, in oz. blocks	Lb.	$1.15
D.	Camphor, in ½ oz. blocks	Lb.	$1.20
D.	Camphor, Powdered	Lb.	$1.35
D.	Camphor Monobromide	Oz.	.25
D.	Coumarin	Oz.	.40
D.	Creasote, B.W.	Lb.	$1.10
D.	Creosote, B. W.	Lb.	$1.10
D.	Chrysarobin	Oz.	.35

NEW GOODS

Ammon. Sulphite	Oz.	.10
Agathin	Oz.	$3.00
Di-Acetyl Morphine Heroin (Substitute)	Oz.	$4.50
Hyoscyamine, pure, 1 gr. tubes.	Ea.	.45
Manganese Glycerophos.	Oz.	.80

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

MICROSCOPES FOR SALE

An unusually good opportunity for securing a first-class microscope is offered by the Ontario College of Pharmacy. 25 first-class instruments are for sale at a price of $15.00 each complete. These microscopes are all in first-class condition and cost originally $25.00 For particulars, address

W. B. GRAHAM, Reg.-Treas. O.C.P., TORONTO

TRAVELLERS WANTED

WANTED—Three good Drug Travellers, with connection to detail Physicians, and acquaint them with the high reputation of the C.D.S. Pharmaceuticals and Specialties, Syrups, Elixirs, Fluid Extracts, Ointments, Bougies, Pessaries, Suppositories, etc. Apply

THE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE, Limited, London, Canada.

HELP WANTED

A Graduate Druggist, one with a knowledge of the French language preferred. Apply, giving previous experience and salary expected, to E. W. AHEARN, OTTAWA, ONT.

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Drug Business for Sale in the best town in Saskatchewan. Stock and fixtures, $2,400. Full particulars from Office, Canadian Druggist. BOX 8, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, TORONTO

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The Drug Stock and Fixtures of two Drug Stores in Fernie, B.C., amounting to about $10,000. Will sell one or both. Sales over $20,000 a year. One other drug store in the place. Ill health sole reason for selling. Excellent opportunity for an established business.

A. W. BLEASDELL, Fernie, B.C.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans.

℞—FORMULAS of all the standard patent medicines and toilet preparations now in use; send 2-cent stamp for free list of formulas. Address DR. MERWIN, Windsor, Ont., Canada

When Buyers Forget to Forget

when competition ceases to compete; when every actual and prospective customer has been convinced that your product is the best of its kind and nothing better can be produced, then, and only then, will it be safe to

Get Along Without Advertising

Just so long as old buyers die and new ones take their places; just so long as there is competition to coax your customers from you; just so long as there is a possibility that somebody else will produce a better product, just so long will it be important, absolutely necessary, to carry on the work of educating and reminding your own and your competitors' customers as to your goods.

And just so long as the buyers and prospective buyers in a given trade or profession subscribe to the publications representing that trade or profession, just so long will there be no better way to reach and impress them with your business story, than through the technical and trade publications which they look to and depend upon for the information which enables them to compete successfully along their own lines.

Is it not quite as necessary to do this work of educating and reminding in dull times as when business is brisk? It takes time, at any time, to excite interest and create desire; new men are coming into your business field every day; there is always plenty of worth while material to work on. Where, then, is there any saving in the temporary discontinuance of a work which must be done—which must be done more and harder and at greater cost if once interrupted?—*Selling Magazine.*

The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XX. TORONTO, MAY, 1908. No. 5

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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THE REGULATION OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES

As indicated in our columns some time ago, the Dominion Government have taken up the matter of regulating the manufacture and sale of proprietary and patent medicines, and a Bill has been introduced and obtained a reading in the House of Commons in Canada under the title of the "Patent Medicine Act," dealing with the subject named. The Act is one that we believe will in almost every particular satisfy the requirements of the drug trade, and at the same time be acceptable to the patent medicine manufacturers. The Bill has evidently been carefully prepared and deals with the subject in a way which leaves no question as to the regulation of the manufacture and sale of these goods. The most important provisions of the Bill may be summarized as follows:

The term "proprietary or patent medicine" is definitely described as "an artificial remedy or prescription manufactured for the internal use of man, the name, composition or definition of which is not to be found in the British Pharmacopoeia, The Codex Medicamentarius of France, The Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or any foreign Pharmacopoeia approved by the Minister, or any Pharmacopoeia adopted by any properly constituted Pharmaceutical Association approved by the Minister." It also designates the proprietary or patent medicines as an article "upon which is not printed in a conspicuous manner, and forming an inseparable part of the label or wrapper the true formula or list of ingredients."

Two points to be observed in this clause being that it is only a remedy for "internal" use, which is designated as subject to this legislation and that when the formula appears in full on the label or wrapper it is not classed as a "patent" medicine.

Clause No. 3 provides for the registration by every manufacturer or importer of patent medicines of the article to be offered for sale. This registration to be renewed annually.

Clause No. 7 prohibits the importation or sale of any preparation containing "Cocaine or any of its salts or preparations, also any preparation which contains alcohol in excess of the amount required as a solvent or preservative, or which the medication of the article does not prevent its use as an alcoholic beverage, and also of any drug which is included in Schedule A, where the name does not conspicuously appear printed on the label or wrapper.

Clause No. 9 provides that there will be no distribution of any samples of proprietary or patent medicines from house to house, as heretofore.

In another part of this issue we give the Bill in its entirety and it is one which should be carefully read by not only every retail druggist, but by every manufacturer of proprietary or patent medicines throughout Canada.

TO RESTRICT THE SALE OF COCAINE

Elsewhere in this issue we give the full text of the amendment to the Pharmacy Act of Ontario, introduced in the Legislature by Dr. Smellie, M. P.P., and which received its third and final reading April tenth.

The amendment has for its object the prohibition of the sale of cocaine or its salts or any admixture of same, except upon the written prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, and it also provides that the prescription shall not be filled more than once. Provision is also made dealing with the sale by wholesalers, who are to keep a record of all such sales in a book provided for the purpose.

THE PHARMACIST IN THE MILITIA

In the correspondence columns in a recent issue of The Canadian Druggist there appeared a communication from a member of the Canadaian Army Medical Corps, dealing with the rank and pay of the "Sergeant Compounder," which is the title of pharmacist or dispenser in connection with the Medical Corps of the Canadian militia. As our correspondent pointed out, an injustice is done not only to the individual members of this corps who are engaged in the actual work as "compounders," but also to the profession of pharmacy as a whole. Naturally, one would look upon a man with the professional standing of a pharmacist and the knowledge requisite for the work to be done, as something better than the "Sergeant Cook," or other non-commissioned officer who appears in this same category, but as it now stands his professional knowledge appears to be without any compensation, for his standing as a pharmacist is merely resting on his rank alone as a sergeant. This is a matter which we believe if brought properly before the Minister of Militia, through the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, would be rectified, and the honor of the profession if nothing more, should receive the attention of our legislators.

In the United States Congress a Bill has been presented which designs to give the medical staff some real executive power, and as a consequence the pharmacist would receive proper recognition, should such a Bill become law. The pharmacal arm of the service would be under the supervision of a chief pharmacist ranking as colonel, and it would include a number of others who would rank as captains and subalterns, the Bill being modelled after the regulation governing the medical department of the Japanese army.

In the circular regulating the enlistment of men to the United States navy we find that hospital apprentices who when enlisting are to be examined in arithmetic, orthography, writing, geography, and history of the United States are granted a salary of $20.00 per month, hospital apprentices the first class $30.00 per month, hospital stewards, who have the rank of pharmacist, are entitled to $60.00 per month.

There is no doubt that our militia pharmacists are not only under paid, but are also entitled to a higher standing than that which they at present enjoy, and we trust that this matter will be remedied through the efforts of the C.P.A.

Noridan-Suppositories have recently been put upon the market as a specific for piles, hemorrhoids and other affections of the rectum; they contain, according to the exploiters, calcium chloride, calcium iodide and paranephrin.

SEASONABLE LINES THAT INTEREST THE RETAIL DRUGGIST

There are "seasons" for the merchant as well as the agriculturist and careful attention to these "seasons" and prudent provision for taking advantage of the occasions for increasing the volume of business will benefit the wise retailer, just as the farmer benefits who does not neglect attending to the various stages of his crops from seeding onwards.

The numerous "side-lines" now handled by druggists, and the most of them with decidedly pecuniary advantage, have for the most part special times during the year when sales of some of them can be pushed with great advantage, and we now mention some which with the opening of spring seem peculiarly apropos:

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Every year witnesses a considerable addition to the number of retail druggists who handle not only cameras, but also photographic goods of every description, both for the amateur and professional photographer, and this line which is peculiarly suitable for the drug store, affords a margin of profit which quite justifies the putting of goods in stock where anything like a reasonable demand can be created, but it also brings into the store many who perhaps seldom or ever want anything in the way of medicine, yet in making purchases of their photographic necessaries are more than likely to see something amongst the judiciously displayed goods of the retailer which appeals to him and prompts him to purchase.

So that apart altogether from the sale of these goods which attract many, the carrying of them in stock leads frequently to further business which might not in many instances be made to this same class of customers.

Our advertising columns contain the advertisements of several dealers in photographic goods, and we suggest that in placing orders these firms which are amongst the leading ones in the trade be communicated with.

PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

Another of the lines, and one which we have had occasion to refer to at various times, is the very popular "fad," the pictorial post card, a line which appears to have become almost a sinecure of the drug trade, judging from the reports received from the various manufacturers and dealers who claim the retail druggists to be their best customers and buying the largest quantities.

The tourist and holiday seasons are bound to give a still further impetus to the sale of these cards, and although even now when it is between

None Cheaper = None Better

THAN

HOWARDS'

Quinine Salts
Mercurials
Bismuth Salts
Rochelle Salts
Iodides
Iodoform

See That You Get No Other Brand

E. Merck
Darmstadt

St. Louis Exhibition 1904—Grand Prix and Gold Medal.

Headquarters for Medicinal, Analytical and Technical Chemicals.

COCAINE MERCK

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR ANAESTHESIA

Morphia, Codeia, Atropine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Veratrine, Quinine, Salicylic Acid, Santonine, Salol, Chloralhydrate, Creosote, Chloroform, Ether, Alcohol Tinctures, Paraldehyd, Bismuth Salts, Lithia Salts, Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Chrysarobin, Cumarin, Hydroquinone, Glycerophosphates, Cacodylates, Veronal, etc.

To be obtained through the Regular Trade Channels.

Canadian Agents:—MESSRS. HUPFELD, LUDECKING & Co., Montreal

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

"B & S" BRAND

MANUFACTURERS OF

COCAINE

"B & S" BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Limited, Montreal

95% Failures

Ninety-five out of every hundred men in business fail.

Ill-advised buying is the main cause. A poor bargain breeds discontent with the goods, discontent breeds indifference, and indifference is the father of forced sales.

"Staunton" Wall Papers are sold purely on their merits—every dollar of cost is balanced by an honest hundred cents' worth of value.

They are sold direct to you at a price covering actual cost plus manufacturer's modest profit, and this price includes no recoupment for extravagances in securing business. Your profits are limited only by your ability as a merchant. To clear 100% is no trick at all.

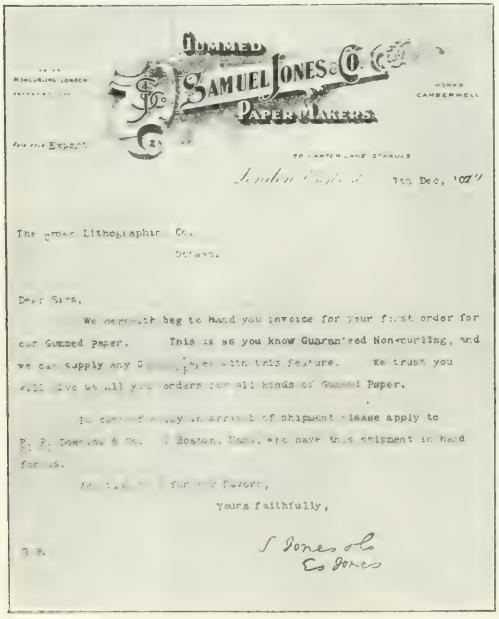
Correspondence from druggists who are not now carrying Wall Paper is invited.

If you are carrying a stock, and have not a copy of our Wall Paper Chart showing quantities necessary for various sized rooms, a postal card request will bring you one.

STAUNTONS, Limited
935 Yonge Street - - Toronto

NON-CURLING GUM PAPER

The following letter will prove our claim that we can furnish you with the best Non-curling Gum Paper manufactured.—Crown Litho. Co., Limited, 180-190 Wellington Street, Ottawa.



WILSON'S
FLY PADS
ADVERTISING

The main feature of this season's advertising will consist of the posting of four-color lithographed bills, 10 feet high by 3½ feet wide. These will be displayed in all towns and cities where bill posting can be done to advantage, and kept in good condition throughout the summer.

Between 400 and 500 newspapers will also be used in this season's campaign, and if the season is at all favorable, this large expenditure should produce a much greater demand than usual.

Archdale Wilson = Hamilton

LUXFER!
THAT MAGIC WORD.

How it signifies the Dawn of Day

How its very mention conveys the idea of Light

How many places have been brightened by its rays

How many businesses have been improved by its effect

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL NEXT SEASON

SEE US NOW

LUXFER PRISM CO.
LIMITED
100 KING STREET WEST **TORONTO**

seasons the sale keeps up well, yet there is no doubt of a large increase during the summer months.

Local view cards are growing rapidly in public favor and there are very few if any localities throughout Canada which have not something worth while reproducing on the post card as a souvenir or a patch of beauty in landscape which appeals to the card collector.

These with the varied assortments of cards now offered by manufacturers make a most desirable addition to stock, and have the advantage of occupying but little room, while proving a source of attraction for nearly every customer, and of additional revenue on a small outlay.

PREPARED PAINTS.

The only additional line which we desire to call attention to at this time is one which possibly should not be termed a "side-line," as it has for many years been part of the staple stock of a number of druggists.

As changes have taken place in the form of putting up many classes of goods during the past decade, so also in paints has there been a decided change from the old-time white lead in irons and kegs, and the accompanying cans of oil and turpentine, to the much more convenient and cleanlier line of mixed colors in tins of all sizes, and which are as easily handled as a bottle of patent medicine, or a package of domestic dye.

This change in package and the excellent line of colors made by leading dealers has served to increase the number of druggists which handle these goods, especially in the smaller towns and villages.

They have in many instances proved to be a valuable addition to stock, yielding a good margin of profit, necessitating no additional help and fitting in very nicely with the requirements of customers who very frequently do their own painting and retouching at this season.

DOMINION ANALYST'S REPORT

Bulletin No. 146 containing the report of Mr. A. McGill, Chief Analyst of the Inland Revenue Department has been issued. It deals with Bismuth Subnitrate, Potassium Bromide, and Phenacetin, and consists of a report upon 196 samples of drugs collected in December last, and consisting of the following :

Table I.—Bismuth subnitrate...	55 samples.
Table II.—Potassium Bromide..	57 samples.
Table III.—Phenacetin	84 samples.
Total	196

These were obtained in each of the (14) inspectoral districts of the Dominion, and doubtless represent, very fairly, the character of the drugs named, as sold throughout Canada.

It is very gratifying to know that, in no case has anything which could be properly called adulteration been found.

Bismuth Subnitrate. The percentage of Bismuth has been determined by conversion to the oxide. Tests for Lead, Arsenic and Carbonic Acid have been carefully made. With exception of two samples the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia were fully met.

The two samples excepted are Oxy-carbonate of Bismuth, and are manifestly furnished as errors in dispensing. These two preparations of Bismuth (Subnitrate and Oxy-carbonate) are so similar in their medicinal value that the error is not a serious one. But such errors should not occur.

Potassium Bromide. The British Pharmacopoeia describes this drug as required to be within one per cent. of chemical purity ; and to contain no trace of the heavy metals, or of Cyanides. In all these respects the whole of the 53 samples examined were found to be satisfactory.

Phenacetin. Six samples from each inspectoral district were examined as regards specific identity and absence of Antifebrin (Acetanilide) and phenetidin. All were found to be of requisite purity."

ALCOHOL FROM NATURAL GAS

A patent has been issued to Dr. Henry Spencer Blackmore, an industrial chemist of Washington, D.C. for converting natural gas into alcohol. Manufacturing interests of the United States are making inquiry to the Bureau of Manufactures in regard to this new method of producing alcohol, and the following abstract of a letter from Dr. Blackmore taken from the Retail Druggist is herewith presented : He says—

"I have devised a process of converting natural gas, which contains on an average 96 per cent. methane, into alcohol by the action of limited portions of oxygen or air in the presence of a heat-absorbing fluid, such as steam, which prevents complete combustion and maintains the temperature below the decomposing point of alcohol, the oxidation being induced and maintained by passing the gaseous ingredients through an electrically heated gauze.

By subjecting natural gas to a limited or restrained oxidation or combustion in this manner, it is converted directly into alcohols and dehydrogenated alcohols known as aldehydes, the aldehyde of methane alcohol (wood alcohol) being known as formaldehyde. The product, therefore, is a mixture methyl alcohol, containing a small

portion of formaldehyde, which can be readily separated. If the combustion is properly regulated and controlled, 5,000 feet of natural gas will produce approximately 50 gallons of alcohol, and as natural gas can be readily obtained in unlimited quantities at from 5 to 10 cents per thousand feet, it follows that the cost of 50 gallons of alcohol produced in this manner would only be 25 to 50 cents for raw material."

A plant demonstrating the commercial value of this process will shortly be erected in western Pennsylvania, probably at Bradford.

PROPRIETARIES IN NEW ZEALAND

In connection with the so-called anti-quackery movement in New Zealand the committee appointed to investigate the sale of proprietary medicines in the Dominion of Australia have issued a report by which they appear to have been strongly impressed with the necessity of passing legislation for—

1. Preventing the advertising or supply of medicines which, in the opinion of a Judge of the Supreme Court, are harmful.

2. Rendering it unlawful to sell medicines except on disclosure of formula on the package or label, with the following exemtions: (a) Prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners. (b) Any person who proves to the satisfaction of a Judge of the Supreme Court that his preparation is an original or secret one, (i.) not harmful, (ii.) not fraudulent, (iii.) that it has the effect claimed, (iv.) that it is safe for self-treatment.

3. Rendering it unlawful to use a false title, such as Dr. ——'s cure.

4. Allowing only qualified medical or veterinary practitioners to sell preventive preparations or appliances.—B.C. Druggist.

DON'T WAIT FOR BUSINESS

The three ways of getting business are waiting for it to come to you, meeting it half-way, and going after it.

The man who waits for business to come to him has his first busy day when the sheriff sells him out.

The man who meets business half-way won't meet more than he can handle with one clerk.

The man who goes after business is the fellow who keeps it away from the other two.—Practical Druggist.

Observation and sympathy distill the knowledge gained from reading.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

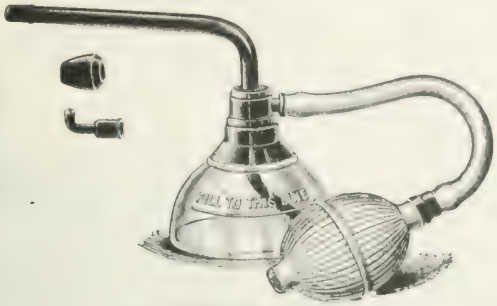
(By Our London Correspondent.)

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, recently introduced into Parliament by the Government, has been under the consideration of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The Committee comprises the following members: Lord Saltoun, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Lawrence, Lord Monk Bretton, Lord Haversham, Mr. Atherley Jones, Sir Batty Tuke, Mr. Godfrey Baring, Mr. T. H. W. Idris, and Mr. Vincent Kennedy. The Bill is "to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances and to amend the Pharmacy Act." The second clause is to enable local authorities to grant such licenses to sell sheep-dips, weed-killers, and other poisonous substances for use in connection with agriculture and horticulture in places where the reasonable requirements of the public are not now met. Evidence was given by Mr. T. H. Middleton on behalf of the Board of Agriculture; Mr. Shylock, Secretary of the Irish Cattle Traders and Stock-owners Society; Mr. Pearson, representative of Messrs. Hugh Moore & Alexander, wholesale druggists, Dublin; Mr. R. M. Smith, Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Holdings Society; Mr. W. F. Wells, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and by Mr. Jesse Boot, managing director of Boots' Cash Chemists, Ltd. Most of the evidence dealt with the question as to the desirability of relaxing the restrictions on the sale of poisons used in agriculture and horticulture and of extending the Bill to Ireland. The Committee has now adjourned the inquiry until May 12, when Mr. J. Rymer Young, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Assistant Secretary of the Society in Scotland, will give evidence.

AN EASTON'S SYRUP PROSECUTION.

An unregistered drug store proprietor named Herbert James Sharp, appeared at Brighton Police Court, on March 31, to answer a summons issued at the instance of Brighton Corporation for describing an article sold as "Easton's Syrup," whereas it did not contain a proportion of strychnine—a necessary ingredient. The facts were that an agent of the Corporation visited defendant's shop and inquired for fourpenny-worth of Easton's Syrup. On the preparation being handed over the counter defendant said something to the effect that "this is not the British Pharmacopoeia preparation and contains no strychnine." But the bottle bore the label "Easton's Syrup" and the word "Poison," and



No. 8, THREE TIP, $10.00 per dozen

ATOMIZERS

We have a new stock just to hand

Prices from $4.25 to $16.50 per dozen

We give better value in Atomizers than any other house in Canada. Compare our prices with those of so-called Rubber Specialty Houses. Our salesmen will show you samples.

RUBBER GLOVES

Our line at $6.00 per dozen cannot be beat

SEASONABLE GOODS Kents' Sheep Dip, Dominion Sheep Dip, 25c., McDougall's Sheep Dip, Mothersill's Seasick Remedy, Barlex (Plain and Combination), Listerine Tooth Powder, Dr. King's Tooth Pastes, Lazarre's Hair Restorer, "Snow" Liniment

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

Meggeson & Company, Limited

London, England

ACIDULATED DROPS and TABLETS

Prepared with Pure Cane Sugar and the Finest Fresh Fruit Flavors and Essences in the following variety:

Apricot Drops	*Special Cough Tablets*	*Cherry Drops*
Barley Sugar Drops	*Aniseed Cough Drops*	*Greengage Drops*
Damson Drops	*Chocolate Tablets*	*Horehound Drops*
Lemon Drops	*Mixed Fruit Drops*	*Lime Fruit Tablets*
Jargonel Pear Drops	*Pineapple Drops*	*Quince Drops*
Plum Drops	*Strawberry Drops*	*Rose Drops*
Raspberry Drops	*Agreeable Thirst Quenchers*	*Vanilla Drops*

Keep quite fresh in any climate and are guaranteed not to stick together.

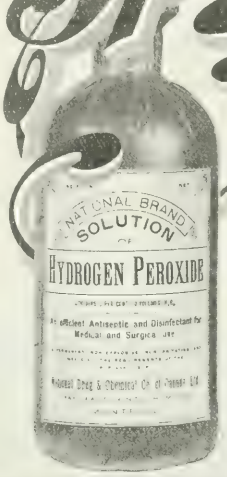
SOLD TO THE DRUG TRADE EXCLUSIVELY. TRY A SAMPLE CASE OF TWELVE 5-LB. JARS.

Canadian Agents

T. H. McTAVISH & COMPANY

74 YONGE STREET ARCADE TORONTO, ONTARIO

Specify "National"



PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

3% 10 VOLUMES H_2O_2

ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE

NON-IRRITATING

KEEPS ITS FULL STRENGTH

MANUFACTURED BY

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Reliable British Medicaments

ACCURATE DOSES OF DRUGS IN A DELICIOUS FORM

COCOIDS

Active drugs prepared with a pure chocolate basis which renders them delicious.

SELECTED EXAMPLES:
Malt Diastase, Laxoin
Rhubarb and Soda, Etc., Etc.

THE SUCCESS OF GELLETTES IS PROOF OF THEIR VALUE

GELLETTES

Soft Capsules which keep the contained drug in an active fresh condition.

SELECTED EXAMPLES:
Acetosal, Metramine
Blaud Pil gr. 5 and 10, Etc., Etc.

Manufactured Only by **OPPENHEIMER SON & COMPANY, Limited**
LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Agents, **T. H. McTavish & Company,** Toronto, Ontario

in addition defendant had obtained the signature of the purchaser in his poisons book. Medical and pharmaceutical witnesses were called to prove that "Easton's Syrup" must be compounded according to B.P. requirements. Defendant, however, raised the point that "Easton's Syrup" was not a B.P. preparation, because it appeared in the official book under its Latin name. The magistrates decided that there had been a breach of the Act, and a fine of 20s. with costs was imposed.

SECRET REMEDIES AND INFANTILE MORTALITY.

A National Conference on Infant Mortality was held in London on March 25, when a paper entitled "The Regulation and Control of the Manufacture and Sale of Foods and Drugs for Infants" was read by Mr. Eric Pritchard, M.A., M.D. Dr. Pritchard went very fully into the case against the use of many so-called patent foods and proprietary preparations for infants and urged the application of the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act to these articles. This Act lays down stringent regulations for the control of the sale and manufacture of foodstuffs and fertilizers for cattle. As the outcome of the paper the Conference passed the following resolution: "That all preparations offered or sold as foods or drugs for infants should be certified by a Government analyst as non-injurious, and that each packet should contain its analysis, and that provisions similar to those of the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act should be applied to foods and drugs purporting to be for the use of infants."

INFRINGEMENTS OF THE PHARMACY ACT.

At Aberdeen, William Kinghorn, assistant in the shop of the late John Davidson Hardie, chemist and druggist, has been charged with two offences under the Pharmacy Act, 1868—for selling opium in two prescriptions dispensed by him, he not being a duly qualified chemist. Defendant was fined 10s. for each offence, with £2 8s. 6 d. expenses. On March 26, at Jarrow Police Court, Henry Laws, of Jarrow, was summoned under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, with having sold a poison within the meaning of the Act—namely laudanum which was when sold contained in a bottle not distinctly labelled with the name and address of the seller. In this case it appeared that the vendor was the proprietor of several shops and the name of each shop was printed on the label, but the label did not indicate at which particular shop the laudanum was sold. The bench imposed a fine of 10s., and ordered defendant to pay the costs.

ACETANILIDE

On more than one occasion the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, which body is empowered to recommend what substances shall be scheduled as poisons, has been endeavoring to secure the inclusion of acetanilide in Part 1 of the Schedule. The Privy Council, with very few exceptions, has usually adopted the recommendations of the Society, but curiously enough, it has always refused to recognize acetanilide as a poison, the reason probably being that the Privy Council has been influenced by the large number of drug companies which put up this drug in the form of cheap headache powders, which are extensively advertised and are at present sold by small dealers. The Council of the Society has again attempted to persuade the Government to recognize acetanilide as a poison, the effort being made in the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, which Mr. Winfrey has introduced into Parliament. This renewed attempt has again aroused the opposition of unqualified traders up and down the country who are writing to the trade journals protesting against such restrictions on the traffic of what many of them consider to be a harmless drug. Official records prove that a number of deaths have occurred from taking headache powders containing acetanilide, and it will be surprising if the Government considers the convenience of unqualified drug dealers in preference to the public safety.

THE FUTURE OF PHARMACY.

During the last few months several pharmacists have read papers before their local organizations on the past, present and future of the pharmaceutical calling. A rather despondent tone has been adopted by many speakers and one hears on all hands the question, "Is it worth while passing stiff examinations in order to qualify as a chemist when the prospects are so gloomy?" Undoubtedly the factor chiefly responsible for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is the popularity of limited company stores. But another cogent reason is the apathy of the craft itself, especially in past years. It is notorious that until the advent of company shops chemists as a body were very badly organized and the arrival of up-to-date competitors had a very healthy effect in this direction. Many, however, remained outside the fold and to-day discontent and grumbling are all too frequent. The Pharmaceutical Society is now stronger than ever and the numerous local associations form a most useful auxiliary to the Society. Still, it must be confessed that the tendency as regards the future is that the strictly professional pharmacist will disappear and that his place will be taken by a commercial chemist who will be ready to meet his company rivals on their own ground.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CHEMIST.

Much regret has been expressed at the death of Dr. James Bell, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S., who was

principal of the Government Laboratory from 1875 to 1894, and in connection with this official position he was also Chemical Referee under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, while from 1869 to 1894 he was consulting chemist to the Indian Government. Dr. Bell was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1884, and the Royal University of Ireland conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.Sc. in 1886. He was President of the Institute of Chemistry from 1888 to 1891, and was created a Companion of the Bath in 1889. Dr. Bell had attained the age of 83 years.

DRUGGISTS BOWLING

The druggists of West Toronto vanquished the Bankers at an interesting match, held April 23rd. The score is as follows:

Druggists.	1.	2.	3.	T'l.
Howell	114	111	126	351
Dr. Mooney	149	99	84	297
Doane	139	115	115	369
Dr. Norman	112	142	115	369
Stephens	101	137	79	317
				1,703

The above cut exemplifies a fine store fitted up with Luxfer Prisms in the front, and shows the magnificent way in which goods can be brought out in good clear white light. As will be noticed the back of the store is just as well lighted as the front, and is eighty feet away from the front window. This is the proper way to show goods, and oftentimes does half the salesman's work. In this way your whole store becomes a show case, and the attractive portion is not entirely confined to the window. Your show window should bring the customer in, but if your goods do not look right when you get him in you still have a hard job to sell. The good clear white light diffused from Luxfer Prisms overcomes this trouble.

Only the self-centred analyst who starves on his own emotions can be morbid.

Bankers.	1.	2.	3.	T'l.
McRae	75	68	77	220
Thomson	95	126	87	308
Merrick	128	113	98	339
Smart	79	89	96	264
Finlinson	114	105	71	290
				1,421

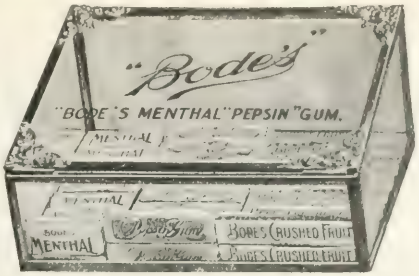
STYLOGRAPHIC INK PENCILS

The Copp, Clark Company have in stock two new Stylo pens, the C.C.C. Pocket Stylo, red vulcanite, and the C.C.C. Black Baby, black vulcanite. These pens are made of the best moulded vulcanite, with finest quality platinum point, and a very handy size for pocket.

One firm in Winnipeg reports selling one gross of these pens per week. Price to the trade is $7.20 per dozen.

BODE'S
Crushed Fruit
GUM
Recommended by Physicians

BODE'S
Buster Brown
GUM
Children's Delight



BODE'S
Menthal "Pepsin"
GUM
Comforts Throat and Stomach

BODE'S
Pepsin
GUM
Always used after Smoking

Granular Effervescent Salts

THE demand for these goods with us is very large and is constantly increasing, and this is due to the fact that, in the first place, this department is managed by expert chemists who have made GRANULAR SALTS a special study. Secondly, the very highest grades of raw materials procurable are used, and these are imported direct from the European Manufacturers. Thirdly, every care is given to produce Granules of an even size, the small particles being eliminated entirely. If not already using our Effervescents, TRY A SAMPLE LOT. : : : : :

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

ESTABLISHED 1840

The NORDHEIMER Co.
LIMITED

CAN SUPPLY

Everything in Music and Musical Instruments

AGENTS FOR

HAWKES & SON BAND INSTRUMENTS

CLARIONETS, FLUTES, PICCOLOS, SAXAPHONES, OBOES, Etc., and all Bandsmen's Supplies

Victor and Berliner Gramophones

HOHNER HARMONICAS
MANDOLINS
GUITARS
BANJOS
STRINGS AND FITTINGS
FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS

Send for Catalogues

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO., LIMITED
15 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

WE CARRY IN STOCK

MALLINCKRODT'S

Bismuth Subnitrate in 1 lb. and 5 lb. Boxes.
Ether U. S. P. Concentrated in 5 lb. Tins.
Ether Anaesthetical in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins.
Potass. Iodide in 1 lb. and 5 lb. Boxes.
Soda Carb. Crystals in 1 lb. Tins.
Soda Phosphate Granular in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Soda Salicylate in 1 lb. Boxes.
Soda Sulphite Crystals in 1 lb. Tins.

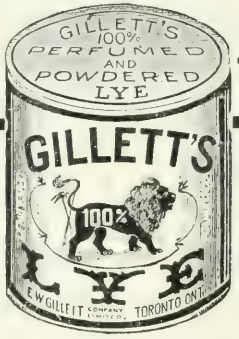
And will be Glad to Fill your Orders

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, TORONTO

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Signs, Window Strips, Formulae, Etc., Cheerfully Forwarded Free and Prepaid, to the Trade upon Request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Company
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.
GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA



Just Read The Directions.

Retail Druggists

get familiar with the many uses of **Gillett's Lye,** and recommend it to your customers for making soap, cleaning of all kinds, and as a disinfectant —it's a sure trade bringer.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

Awarded highest honors at all Expositions.

Trade Notes

J. A. McLarty has opened a drug store at Thessalon, Ont.

Geo. Dewart has sold his drug business at Minto, Manitoba.

A. A. Sloane has opened a drug store at Edmonton, Alberta.

Dr. Holmes has opened a new drug store at Aberdeen, Saskatchewan.

D. K. Campbell has opened a drug store at Bruce Mines, Ontario.

J. Trench has opened a new drug store at Kelowna, British Columbia.

S. W. Cleve, druggist, Vancouver, British Columbia, died last month.

C. J. Brown has purchased the drug business of Erskine, Orangeville, Ontario.

J. F. Howell is discontinuing the drug business at Pincher Creek, Alberta.

W. W. Gardiner has opened a new drug store in Victoria, British Columbia.

O. L. Reinecke has purchased the drug business of D. Ross, Claresholm, Alberta.

William Rutherford is opening a drug store at Grand Forks, British Columbia.

D. L. McCrae has opened a drug and stationery store at Pincher Creek, Alberta.

W. A. Rife, of Sheho, is opening a drug store in the new town of Wynyard, Alberta.

A. Powell has purchased the drug business of F. J. Harkness, Lancaster, Ontario.

The D. D. National Medicine Co. has registered as doing business at St. Bazile, Quebec.

Arthur Powell has purchased the drug business of F. J. Harkness, Lancaster, Ontario.

The Alberta Drug and Book Co., Ltd., Cardston, Alberta, has applied for a charter.

J. H. Beaton has purchased the drug business of G. G. Brent, Langham, Saskatchewan.

E. Nesbitt & Co., retail druggists, Winnipeg, Manitoba, have registered a partnership.

The Alberta Drug and Book Co., Cardston and Lethbridge, Alberta, has been incorporated.

The Ranson Pharmacy Co., Lachine, Quebec, having failed, the assets were sold April 8th.

The stock of J. Wood, druggist and general merchant, Kelwood, Manitoba, was sold April 11th.

B. E. Waller has purchased the drug and stationery business of H. S. McClung, Crystal City, Manitoba.

F. G. Spence and Dr. J. E. Martin, of Fort William, have formed a partnership under the name of Spence & Co.

B. Gledhill has purchased the drug business of George Dewart, Minto, Manitoba, and also that of The Dunrea Pharmacy.

The Hennessy Drug Stores, Hamilton, Ontario, have been incorporated.

The Elk Drug and Book Co., Ltd., succeed to the drug and stationery business of N. E. Suddaby, Fernie, Saskatchewan.

The drug store of Beattie & Atchison, Cranbrook, British Columbia, was damaged by fire April 3rd; loss about $3,000.

Lawson & McNaught, druggists, Hamiota, Manitoba, have dissolved partnership, B. R. McNaught continuing the business.

E. B. Shuttleworth, Ph.D., has purchased from W. H. Lee, the branch drug business in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ontario.

The capital stock of The Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been increased from $250,000 to $500,000.

Terry & Marett, druggists, Victoria, British Columbia, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Terry taking over the businesses at Victoria and Alberni, and Mr. Marett taking the two Vancouver stores.

The Brayley Drug Co. has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $75,000, and headquarters at St. John, N.B. The company comprises Mr. J. Howard Richards, of Boiestown; Mr. H. S. Gunter, of Fredericton; Mr. J. W. Budd, of Halifax; Mr. Chas. E. Farrand, of St. John; Mr. Otto Hildebrand, of Doaktown; and Mr. W. J. Kent, of Bathurst.

NEWS ITEMS

Daniel R. Noyes, of the wholesale drug firm of Noyes Bros. & Cutter, St. Paul, Minn., died suddenly, after a protracted illness on April 14th. He was one of the leading wholesale druggists in the United States and conspicuous for interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare.

Miss Cora Dow, the progressive lady druggist, of the United States, has just added another pharmacy to her list, making nine pharmacies now owned by her in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Under the new License Act of Manitoba, those druggists in local option districts who did not procure licenses previous to April 15th, will be subject to prosecution if they sell any liquor, even on the prescription of a physician.

Public examinations of the Empire College of Ophthalmology courses open to Canadian opticians will be held on May 18th, 19th and 20th, 1908. Full particulars in another place.

CONVICTIONS

J. E. Harrington, of Windsor, Ont., was convicted by Magistrate Bartlet of violating the Ontario Medical Act by selling medicines when not a registered physician, and was taken to Sandwich jail for thirty days, in default of a fine of $25 and costs. Harrington defended his own case against the charge brought by Special Detective Rose, of the Ontario Medical Association, who investigated the defendant's "herb and root remedies" at the instigation of Mrs. S. W. Thorne, who alleged that Harrington had refused to refund her money, as promised, when one of his asthma remedies failed to cure.

As a result of the first conviction under the pure food and drugs law, Robert N. Harper, President of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D.C., formerly President of the American National Bank, a drug manufacturer, and one of the best known business men of Washington, was on April 15 sentenced by Judge Kimball in the Police Court to pay a fine of $500 on one count and $200 on another count of the indictment recently returned against him for manufacturing and selling an alleged mis-labelled pharmaceutical compound. President Roosevelt had insisted that the prosecuting officer demand a jail sentence.

FORMULAS WANTED

A subscriber, "Montreal," asks for a formula for making "a similar article to Elixir Histogenol and also one for making a phosphorous preparation to put up in bottles for destroying cockroaches and bed-bugs." Can some of our readers supply either or both of these?

ATTRACTIVE WINDOW DISPLAY

Something unique and very attractive in the way of a window display was to be seen in the window of P. Bawden's drug store, Ridgetown, Ont., recently. It was an Airdale window and was made up of one of the finest families of these dogs in America. There were ten puppies, five weeks old, all from one litter, and the mother of them is "Exmoore Jess," owned by Mr. Bawden. The sire is Commodore of Clystone, owned by E. W. Thorpe, of Toronto, winner of many prizes at the foremost dog shows of America. This dog has never been defeated, and Mr. Bawden had the shield and ribbons won by him on exhibition in the window, which added considerably to the display.

This is only another one of Mr. Bawden's unique plans of advertising.

LONGEST BOOK STORE

Paris has the largest—that is, the longest—book store in the world. It extends along the bank of the River Seine for a distance of nearly two miles and consists of a series of book stalls, presided over by different proprietors. These stalls are small affairs, mere counters with partitions for different kinds of books. Everything printed is found here, mostly books and pamphlets of medium price. On bright, sunny days this is an attractive place to visit. All classes of people patronize the book stalls, for the walk along the river is a pleasant stroll in fair weather.

LITERARY NOTES

In view of the forthcoming Quebec celebrations, a most interesting work is in preparation by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., entitled, "The First English Conquest of Canada," with some account of the earliest settlements in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, by Henry Kirke, M.A., B.C.L., F.R.G.S.

This gentleman is a descendant of the Captain Kirke, whose name is so intimately associated with the early conquest of Canada, and in the work he throws a flood of light upon that period of Canadian history.

Mr. Kirke is no stranger to literature; he is already the author of several works of importance, viz., "Twenty-Five Years in British Guiana," "From the Gun Room to the Throne," etc., etc.

SUBSTITUTION

"I am sorry to disappoint you," said the old-time druggist to the suitor for his daughter's hand, "I can't let you have Amy because I've promised her to the son of my partner. But I have five other daughters, and can give you something "just as good."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Bode's Gum Company has been reorganized and placed on a solid financial basis by Mr. Henry W. Prendergast, and a charter has been secured. The factory which was used by the former company has been remodelled and modern and up-to-date machinery has been installed, so that the best of work may be accomplished. The services of an experienced person, who has spent several years in one of the leading gum manufactories in the United States, has been secured, and the gum which will be placed on the market will be second to none. Satisfaction is guaranteed and patronage requested.

SOUTHALLS'

SURGICAL

Absorbent Wools, Lints, Bandages, Gauzes, and Butter Cloths, Aseptic and Antiseptic Dressings, Boric Lint.

DRESSINGS

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY
LIMITED

WEAVERS AND BLEACHERS
Mills—BROMSGROVE and BIRMINGHAM, England

Agent for Canada—J. M. SCHEAK
CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

COWAN'S

LIQ. AMMON. FORT.

PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums

BORIC ACID, Merck and English.

CARB. AMMON. 5 lb and 10 lb cans, kegs and casks

CHLOR. AMMON., kegs and casks.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED
3 DALHOUSIE STREET
MONTREAL

Photographic Supplies

WE are now sole agents for the BUTCHER CAMERAS, English make, which are known the world over as being the standard of excellence. Our new Price List of these Cameras will be ready in a few days. We also carry a full line of Photographic Supplies. Price List of these supplies are to be had for the asking. Our city representative, Mr. KELLY, will be pleased to call on you with samples comprising some of the following :—

Photo Albums	Film Developers	Dark Room Lamps
Border Negatives	Printing Frames	Post Card Printing Frames
Developing Trays	Gum Bichromate Outfits	Scales
Exposure Meters	Print Trimmers	Spotting Colors

The Toronto Branch of

The National Drug and Chemical Co'y

Of Canada, Limited

Long Live the Potato!

Death to the Bugs !!!

Buy the

PARIS GREEN

made by

The

Canada Paint Co.

Limited

Guaranteed strictly pure and absolutely the BEST !

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited

BENGER'S

Food

The food that "Assists Nature."

Benger's Food can be prepared to suit any degree of digestion. Old and young, weak and strong, enjoy and benefit by it, and leading physicians prescribe it :—

A Doctor's Testimony.

"I am a thorough believer in the food, and have had many years' experience of its excellence."

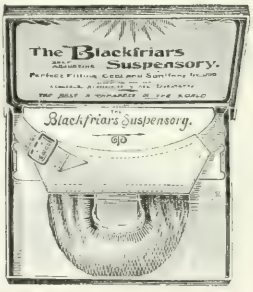
Brought up on Benger's.

"I am sending you a photo of my three children brought up on your food, and I am greatly thankful for the benefit I have received from it."

Benger's Food prepared with milk is a complete food.

Benger's Food is sold in tins and can be obtained through most Wholesale Druggists and Leading Drug Stores.

VINCENT WOOD'S



NEW SUSPENDER

The "Blackfriars"

Beautifully boxed.

Cotton, 7/6; Silk, 13 6 per dozen.

The best value in the trade.

Customers' own names on labels if required.

Send for list of Trusses, Belts, Webs, etc.

4, Albion Place, LONDON, S.E.

MERCK'S REPORT

A PRACTICAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,

Containing Most Recent Information on New Remedies, Dosage, etc.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.00 PER YEAR.

Sample Copy Upon Request

Advertising Rates on Application

Address **MERCK'S REPORT,** Merck Building, University Place, NEW YORK.

OBITUARY

MR. HENRY W. BARKER.

Mr. H. W. Barker, resident manager of the National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., at St. John, N.B., died suddenly from heart failure on April 15th, following an attack of mumps.

Mr. Barker was fifty-four years of age, and a son of the late T. B. Barker, wholesale druggist, of St. John, at the time of the merger with the National Drug Co. was completed. Mr. Barker was three times married and widowed, and leaves a son, Captain L. W. Barker, and a daughter, Mrs. Fred. Foster. Deceased was the last of the old members of a family which has been associated with the wholesale drug business in St. John for two generations.

"ENTIRE SATISFACTION"

Fort William, Jan. 24, 1908.

Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto:

Gentlemen,—Fixtures arrived O.K. and opened up to my entire satisfaction. There are a few fixtures which I will ask you for quotations on a little later.

Yours truly,
C. O. Dinsmore.

CANADIAN VIEWS

Canadian views are evidently becoming very popular in all quarters of the globe, for great numbers of post cards with views of our beautiful country on them are on sale in most of the countries of the world.

Valentine & Son, the large post card publishers, have received orders from east and west, from the Island of Crete in the Mediterranean, from Australia, from Mexico, and South America, and some very large orders from the "Old Land," and in every case is the call for Canadian views.

This firm is having a very large selection of Canadian scenes at the Franco-British Exposition in London, England, and also at the Scottish National Exposition, Edinburgh. Canadians at these Expositions will see views from their own home on sale.

The B. H. Bacon Company, of LeRoy, N.Y., owners of "Celery King" for the United States, have purchased from the Woodward Chemical Company, the rights for Canada and foreign countries. They have appointed Messrs. Lyman Brothers & Company, Limited, Toronto, as their Canadian forwarding agents. An extensive line of advertising will, we understand, be done on this preparation by the Bacon Company.

Colleges of Pharmacy

LAVAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following are the results of examination in pharmacy, held at Laval University, Montreal, Q. The names of the successful candidates are here given in order of merit:

Medico-Pharmacological Sciences. — Senior Course: Alb. Quesnel (purse), Avila Lalonde, J. Oscar Houle, Joseph Asselin, Raymond Tétreau, H. Phaneuf, H. Theberge, Ch. Blouin. Junior Course: Leandre Lippens, Alfred D. Landry, C. Henry Blouin.

Physico-Chemical Sciences.—Junior Course: H. Laplante-Courville (purse), Arth. B. Doray. Senior Course: Alb. Quesnel (purse), A. Fervac Larose, S. Boulkind, T. Déchêne, L. S. Desautels.

Botany.—L. S. Desautels (purse), Alb. Quesnel, J. E. A. Michon, Avila Lalonde, Joseph Asselin.

Analytical Chemistry.—L. S. Desautels (purse), Alb. Quesnel, S. Boulkind, A. Fer. Larose, J. E. A. Michon, A. Lalonde, Jos. Asselin, H. Nadeau.

Practical Pharmacy. — A. Fervac Larose (purse), T. H. Déchêne, Raym. Tetreau.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The following are the results of the Montreal College of Pharmacy combined December and March sessional examinations, the successful students being named in order of merit, namely:

Botany—William Allaster, Jos. H. Daigle.

Materia Medica—M. Freeman, M. Freedman, William Allaster.

Chemistry (Senior Class)—R. C. Lussier, Bernadette Giasson, Jac. de Cariolis.

Chemistry (Junior Class)—William Allaster, M. Ginsburg, J. H. Daigle, Abe Jasky.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The examinations of the O.C.P. will commence on Thursday, April 30th. The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the College will be held on Monday, June 1st, and following days.

The following were amongst the callers at the college building during the past month: A. W. Lawrence, Collingwood; D. C. McMillan, Sarnia; B. G. Hunt, Waterford; C. J. Brown, Orangeville; J. A. McCormick, Sandwich, and Mr. Parsons, Palmerston.

The death is announced at the King Edward Sanitorium, at Weston, Ont., of Fred. William Smith, Phm.B., of class 1893, O.C.P.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF QUEBEC

QUARTERLY EXAMINATIONS

The Preliminary Board of Examiners, held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday, April 2nd, 1908, when thirty-three candidates enrolled their names for examination as students of pharmacy, and the following are the results, the candidates being named in order of merit, namely:

Adrien Bergeron, Alderic Cyr, Felix Meilleur, Louis Blouin, Henri Coullard, Rene Choquette, R. T. Hamelin, Howard Mulligan, Alphonse Lachance, Donat Maynard, W. Chamberland, J. Cooperman.

The following candidates passed on all subjects but arithmetic for which subject they will be required to present themselves at the July examinations, namely: Aquila Martin, Honorius Lavoie, Phileas Paquin, Vital Renaud, J. N. Rainville, M. Y. Gauthier, Rodolphe Sabourin, Wilbrod Garneau, Raoul Ethier. The remaining candidates were referred back for further study.

The Examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal. The next examinations will be held on July 2nd, 1908.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The commencement exercises of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will be held on Sunday, May 17th, and continuing for the four following days, the Sunday programme consisting of a baccalaureate service at 4 p.m. in the Church of St. Luke and the Ephipany, with a sermon by the Rev. David M. Steele.

On Monday, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held, and in the evening the forty-fourth annual reception of the graduating class, to be followed by dancing.

Tuesday, the Alumni reunion and banquet.

Wednesday, the annual field day at the athletic grounds and a botanical excursion to Grum Creek, followed in the evening by the professors' banquet to the graduating class, and on Thursday the conferring of degrees and awarding diplomas and prizes.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The annual commencement exercises of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy were held on Wednesday evening, April 22nd, in the Memorial Hall, and our thanks are due to the College officers for the kind invitation for that evening.

AN ACT RESPECTING PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Patent Medicine Act."

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Inland Revenue or any person duly authorized to act in his stead, or any other head of a Department charged with the administration of this Act; (b) "Proprietary or Patent Medicine" means every artificial remedy or prescription manufactured for the internal use of man, the name, composition, or definition of which is not to be found in the British, Pharmacopoeia, the Codex Medicamentarius of France, the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or any foreign pharmacopoeia approved by the Minister, or any pharmacopoeia adopted by any properly constituted Pharmaceutical Association approved by the Minister, or upon which is not printed in a conspicuous manner, and forming an inseparable part of the label or wrapper, the true formula or list of ingredients; (c) "officer means any officer of Inland Revenue or any person authorized under this Act or "The Adulteration Act" to procure samples of articles of food, drugs, agricultural fertilizers or medicines and to submit them for analysis.

3. Every manufacturer or importer of proprietary or patent medicines, and every agent of such manufacturer or importer, shall before offering any medicine for sale, procure annually from the Minister of Inland Revenue a numbered certificate of registration as a manufacturer or importer of proprietary or patent medicines.

2. Such manufacturer or importer shall, at the time of applying for the said certificate of registration, furnish the Minister with a list of the medicines which it is proposed to manufacture or import under the certificate: Provided that the said list may be added to from time to time.

3. A fee of one dollar shall be paid for each certificate of registration.

4. All proprietary or patent medicine shall be put up in packages or bottles, and every one of these, intended for sale or distribution in Canada, shall have placed upon it, in conspicuous characters forming an inseparable part of the general label, the name and number under which the medicine is registered, with the words, "The Patent Medicine Act," and also the manufacturer's name and address.

5. The Governor-in-Council may appoint officers or analysts for the purpose of carrying out

There is Money for *you* in Coca-Cola

You make a good profit on it.

We will spend during this season over half a million dollars in advertising Coca-Cola.

People ask for COCA-COLA in the first place because it is well advertised to them.
After that they buy it because they like it.

If they get the GENUINE they will come back for more.
If they don't get the genuine they'll never come back,

because an imitation or a diluted or adulterated article never can or will have the real Coca-Cola flavor.
Thus losing you and us a customer.

It pays to serve the genuine Coca-Cola.

Are you supplied with the genuine Coca-Cola? If not order to-day.

29

The Gillette Safety Razor Set consists of a triple silver-plated holder and twelve double-edged, thin, flexible, wafer-like blades (24 keen edges), packed in a velvet-lined leather case, price $5.00. Also made in Combination Sets in a variety of styles with toilet accessories retailing from $6.50 to $50.00 each.

Would You Have This Year Bring You Increased Patronage, Profit and Prosperity?

Do you realize that nearly every hour in the day some man is converted to the easier, quicker and more economical way of shaving himself with the

Gillette Safety Razor?

Our persistent and vigorous advertising in the leading publications of this country discloses—and will continue to disclose—beyond all question of doubt, the superiority of the "Gillette." It advocates the advantage of self-shaving and guides the man to your store with a five dollar bill to exchange for the best shaving device in this world.

You can readily see the wisdom of having the "Gillette" ready when he calls. The Standard Gillette Set retails at $5.00 everywhere. Combination Sets from $6.50 to $50.00. Keep a good supply in stock. Write to-day for valuable selling information and prices.

Gillette Safety Razor Company
63 St. Alexander Street, Montreal, Can.

ESTABLISHED 1833

Allen's
Pure Essential Oils

GO FURTHEST AND ARE THEREFORE
BEST VALUE

SANDAL WOOD
CLOVE
CARDAMOM
CUBEB
CORIANDER
DILL
ORRIS ROOT
ENGLISH
LAVENDER AND PEPPERMINT

Order from your Wholesale House and Insist on Original Containers

SWEET ALMOND OIL
ALLEN'S
1, 5, 10 and 40 lb. Tins
Expressed from genuine ALMONDS only, answers all the requirements of the P. B. 1898, U. S. P. 8th Revision, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY
Stafford Allen and Sons, Limited
Distillers of Essential Oils, etc.
Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Preparations
London, E.C.
and Long Melford, England

the provisions of this Act, and they shall hold office during pleasure and shall perform such duties as are assigned to them under regulations of the Governor-in-Council.

2. The Governor-in-Council may cause such remuneration to be paid to such officers and analysts as he deems proper, and such remuneration, whether by fees or salary, or partly in one way and partly in the other, shall be paid to them out of any sum voted by Parliament for the purpose.

6. Where the chief place of business or head office of any person, firm or corporation within the meaning of this Act is elsewhere than in Canada, such person, firm or corporation shall file with the Minister the name of a person or corporation in, or having its head office in, Canada, as the agent or representative of such person, firm or corporation for all the purposes of this Act; and any notice to, or communication or dealing with, such agent or representative by the Minister shall be effectual to all intents and purposes under this Act.

2. In default of such filing the Minister may take any proceedings or action under this Act "ex parte" and without any notice to, or communication with, such person, firm or corporation.

7. No proprietary or patent medicine shall be manufactured, imported, exposed, sold or offered for sale—(a) if it contains cocaine or any of its salts or preparations; (b) if it does not contain sufficient medication to prevent its use as an alcoholic beverage, or contains alcohol in excess of the amount required as a solvent or preservative; or (c) if it contains any drug which is included in Schedule A to this Act but the name of which is not conspicuously printed on, and an inseparable part of, the label or wrapper of the bottle, box or other container.

2. The burden of proof that the provisions of this section have been observed shall rest upon the person or company manufacturing, importing, selling or offering for sale such patent or proprietary medicine.

8. The Minister may order any officer to obtain samples of any proprietary or patent medicine, and the manner of obtaining such samples shall be as provided by Departmental regulations.

9. No person, firm or corporation shall distribute or cause or permit to be distributed from door to door, or upon a public place or highway, any sample of a proprietary or patent medicine.

10. No manufacturer, importer or vendor shall, in any advertisement or in any other manner, assert or indicate that the certificate of registration issued by the Minister passes upon the merits of any proprietary or patent medicine, and no reference to such certificate other than by this Act especially provided, shall be made in any advertisement, upon any label on the package or bottle in which such medicine is contained, or in any other manner.

2. Every person who violates the provisions of this section shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty of fifty dollars and costs, and for any subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars and costs, and the certificate of registration shall be cancelled.

11. Every person, firm or corporation who unlawfully uses, or forges or alters, or uses, knowing it to be forged or altered, any manufacturer's label or certificate required under this Act, is guilty of an offence, and liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months.

12. Every person, firm or corporation failing to observe any provision of this Act for which a specific penalty has not been provided, shall for a first offence incur in each case a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs, and for every subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and his certificate of registration may be cancelled.

13. The directors of any company incorporated in Canada shall be jointly and severally liable for any offence against this Act.

14. If the person accused proves to the court before which any prosecution is brought for selling, offering or exposing for sale, that he purchased the proprietary or patent medicine with a warranty according to the form in schedule B to this Act, and produces the said warranty at the trial had on such prosecution, and also proves that he sold the said medicine in the same state as when he purchased it, and that he could not, with reasonable diligence, have obtained knowledge of such medicine being of a character contrary to the provisions of this Act, he shall be discharged; but shall be liable to pay the costs incurred by the prosecutor unless he has given due notice to the prosecutor that he will rely upon the said defence, and has called the person from whom he purchased the said medicine into the case as provided for in this Act, in which case the Minister may declare the medicine forfeited to the Crown.

2. If the person presenting the said defence, upon his sworn declaration that he purchased the article in good faith and as provided in sub-section 1 of this section, obtains a summons to call

such third party into the case, the court shall at the same time hear all the parties and decide upon the entire merits of the case, not only as regards the person originally accused, but also as regards the third party so brought into the case.

15. Every penalty or forfeiture incurred for any offence against this Act, or any regulation thereunder, may be recovered in the name of His Majesty in a summary manner, with costs, under the provisions of part XV. of "The Criminal Code."

16. Any term of imprisonment for an offence against the provisions of this Act, whether in conjunction with a pecuniary penalty or not, may be adjudged and ordered,—(a) by the Exchequer Court of Canada, or any court of record having jurisdiction in the premises; or (b) if such term of imprisonment does not exceed twelve months, exclusive of any term of imprisonment adjudged or ordered for non-payment of any pecuniary penalty, whether the offence in respect of which the liability to imprisonment has been incurred is declared by this Act to be an indictable offence or not, in a summary manner under the provisions of part XV. of "The Criminal Code," by a judge of a county court, or by a police or stipendiary magistrate, or any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the cause of prosecution arises, or wherein the defendant is served with process.

17. The Governor-in-Council may make such regulations for giving effect to any of the provisions of this Act and declaring the true intent thereof, in any case of doubt, as to him seems meet, and may also add to or remove from schedule A to this Act any poisons or potent drugs, as from time to time he deems expedient.

18. All regulations made under this Act, whether made by the Governor-in-Council or the Department of Inland Revenue, shall have the force of law, and any violation of any such regulation shall subject the person in the said regulation mentioned to such penalty or forfeiture as is, by the said regulation, imposed for such violation.

19. This Act shall come into force upon such day as the Governor-General by proclamation directs.

SCHEDULE A.

Acetanilide.
Aconite and its preparations.
Arsenic, and preparations containing it.
Atropine.
Belladonna and its preparations.
Cantharides.
Carbolic acid.
Chloral hydrate.
Chloroform.
Cocaine and its preparations.
Conia and compounds thereof.
Corrosive sublimate.
Cotton root.
Croton oil.
Digitaline.
Ergot.
Essential oil of mustard.
Ether.
Hellebore.
Heroin.
Hyoscyamin and its preparations.
Indian hemp.
Morphine and its preparations.
Nux vomica.
Opium, its preparations and derivatives.
Pennyroyal.
Phenacetine.
Prussic acid.
Savin, and preparations thereof.
Strychnine and its preparations.
Sulphonal.
Tansy.
Tartrate of antimony.
Veratria.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF WARRANTY.

I hereby warrant that the patent or proprietary medicines manufactured by myself or by persons known to me, and sold by me to..... on the dates shown below, are made in accordance with the provisions of "The Patent Medicine Act."

Date. Article.

Dated at this day of 19 .

(Signature of manufacturer or vendor.)

QUICK METHOD OF MAKING TINCTURE OF IODINE

Tincture of iodine is very conveniently made as follows: Place a tuft of cotton in the neck of the funnel, fairly tight; put the iodine in the funnel, and the potassium iodie on top, and pour in the alcohol. The alcoholic solution of potassium iodide dissolves the iodine very readily, and the first half of the menstruum will take up all of the iodine, leaving the funnel clean after the operation.—A. H. Bosworth, in Bulletin Pharmacy.

The Razor Steel Does Not Grow

that will keep sharp without a stropping

The

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

is the only Safety Razor

That you can strop without taking apart.

That keeps the blade on the strop at the correct angle, the great difficulty in all razor stropping.

That a child can strop and cannot do it wrongly.

That you can clean in a jiffy without taking apart.

That will shave a heavy beard without pulling.

That will give as pleasant a shave the hundredth time as the first.

We want you, as a conscientious druggist, to study our razor carefully—to try it personally—and recommend it only as you know it.

In guaranteeing the AutoStrop to the public you have us at your back.

Messrs. Henderson Bros., Limited, the Vancouver Branch of the National Drug and Chemical Co., Limited, tried the AutoStrop, giving it a thorough personal test, and then advertised it in these words:

> "We have examined and used the AutoStrop Safety Razor, and find it a pleasure to strop it, and a greater pleasure to shave with it. The weak points in other safety razors are certainly eliminated in the AUTOSTROP."

The AutoStrop offers a sharp edge against every other safety razor's dull edge.

Standard Set, complete with Strop and 12 Blades, retails at $5.00

The price is patented and the trade protected. - Liberal discount to the trade.

KEPT IN STOCK BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

The AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited

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PSYCHINE

THE GREATEST OF TONICS

TO AMEND THE PHARMACY ACT OF ONTARIO

The following amendment to the Pharmacy Act obtained its final reading in the Ontario Provincial Legislature, April 10th, 1908, and is now incorporated in the Act:

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. Section 26 of "The Pharmacy Act" is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

(2). No person shall sell by retail, furnish or dispose of alkaloid cocaine or its salts or alpha or beta eucane or their salts or any admixture of cocaine or eucane except upon the written prescription of a legally qualified medical practitioner, which shall be retained by the person who sells, furnishes or disposes of the same.

(3) The prescription shall not be filled more than once and no copy thereof shall be taken by or given to any person by the person who has the custody or control thereof.

(4) Alkaloid cocaine or its salts and alpha and beta eucane or their salts shall not be sold or disposed of by wholesale except upon the written order of a pharmaceutical chemist, a legally qualified medical practitioner, a licensed veterinary surgeon or a licentiate of dental surgery and unless the person so selling or disposing by wholesale affixes or causes to be affixed to the bottle, box, vessel or package containing the articles sold and also upon the outer wrapper of the package as put up by the manufacturer a label distinctly displaying the name and quantity of cocaine or its salts or alpha or beta eucane or its salts, sold or disposed of and the word "poison" with the name, address and place of business of such person, all printed in red ink.

(5) The person who so sells or disposes by wholesale shall before delivering any of such articles make or cause to be made in a book kept for that purpose an entry of the sale or disposal thereof stating the date of sale or disposal, the quantity, name and terms in which the sale or disposition was made, the name in full and the address of the person to whom the sale or disposal was made and the name of the person by whom the entry was made, and the book shall always be open to inspection by the proper authorities and shall be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry made therein.

It is estimated that the nerves, with their branches and minute ramifications connecting with the brain, exceed ten million.

THE SODA FOUNTAIN

SOME FOUNTAIN SUGGESTIONS

An electric fan means no flies.

Most women like a little more syrup and a lot more froth and foam than do men, but don't overflow the glass.

It is far better to use a sponge on the counter than a towel.

Regular customers are the customers that pay.

First of all remember that people must be tempted to buy soda. Nearly all of them can, at a pinch, worry along without it.

Ice covered with a thick newspaper will last much longer.

Stand your thin tumblers with the rims in crushed ice if you wish the best of everything. They will then retain their coldness a long time.

In a drug store the fountain is often most useful to draw people there that other things, beside soda may be sold. So be sure your chairs are comfortable, that customers will not hurry away to get out of the chairs and forget to look at other things in your store.

The best customers lose their thirst when they see a slovenly fountain. Keep it clean above all things.

Good soda will draw trade to a side street.

Don't handle the rims of tumblers with your fingers.

Here are the syrups that are money-makers for a small fountain: Sarsaparilla, lemon, ginger, cherry, vanilla, orange, pineapple, strawberry, raspberry, chocolate.

Regular customers will appreciate it if you remember what they particularly like and just how they like it.

Never serve the last drop in the syrup jar.

Remember that a water customer to-day will probably mean a soda customer to-morrow, so don't refuse to give anybody a drink of water.

Don't put shaved ice in ice cream soda.

Japanese napkins cost very little. Never be stingy with them.—Meyer's Report.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR SODA FOUNTAIN

The Pacific Drug Review in a recent issue gives the following hints to owners of soda fountains.

After you have installed in your store an attractive, sanitary and durable soda fountain, the interests of yourself and your customers demand that you know how to keep it in proper condition—and do it. A soda fountain, no matter how durably constructed, will readily succumb to the ill effects of moisture, dirt, rust, mildew, etc.

This is the day of sanitation and cleanliness, and the public will not patronize soda water establishments where the soda fountain, counter, workboard and everything connected with it, is not scrupulously clean. The proper care of a soda fountain not only prolongs its life and usefulness and preserves its attractiveness and brilliancy, but is the best method of winning and holding trade that can be instituted in the soda water establishment. By following the simple directions here given, your soda fountain will appear as attractive and be as substantial for many years as it was when first installed.

The ice chamber is the most delicate part of a soda fountain, and will quickly show the effects of neglect and ill usage. When iceing the fountain, be sure the ice is washed perfectly clean—sticks, straws, etc., will stop up the drain tubes, thereby allowing accumulations of dirt and filth and rendering the fountain unsanitary. Ice should never be "dumped" or thrown with force into the ice chamber; this procedure causes dents in the lining and will subsequently produce leaks.

Also, before iceing the fountain, remove the standpipe in the ice chamber and wash out the chamber thoroughly by attaching a hose to the water faucet under the dispensing counter; splash the water all about, and be sure the corners are given proper attention. Accumulations of dirt, sawdust, straw, etc., in the ice chamber cause bad odors and keep the chamber constantly damp, thereby causing it to corrode and eventually leak.

All silver-plated parts of the fountain should be treated every morning in the following manner: Apply a solution of some tried silver polish with a soft sponge, then polish with a woollen rag and chamois cloth. Do not use ordinary silver polishes on silver parts, as they tend to scratch and injure the surface; or a silver paste may be preferred. Silver-plated parts can be prevented from oxidizing or turning black, in winter and under certain atmospheric conditions, by painting all exposed parts with collodion properly thinned down.

In order to keep them spotless, sanitary and shining, German silver workboards should be cleaned every morning with a Washing Powder solution. If this does not remove all spots and stains, an application of Silver Paste and a brisk polishing with a woollen rag will give the desired result.

The onyx and marble portions of a soda fountain should be thoroughly cleaned each morning by applying olive or sweet oil with a soft woollen cloth and polishing briskly with a dry flannel.

Mirrors and top should be cleaned at least twice a week, or oftener if necessary. Clean the mirror with soap and water, the same as ordinary window glass. The top can be cleaned by applying furniture polish with a cheese-cloth. Do not use ordinary, cheap, oily furniture polishes, as they often irretrievably mat and destroy the finish.

The base of the fountain, owing to its location, is very likely to become stained, spotted and marred from the accidental spilling of syrups, carbonated water, ice cream, etc. These blemishes may be removed by the same method as used for the top.

If your soda fountain has not been in use during the winter it is important in starting up in the spring that all leather washers in the cooler and leader connections be replaced with new leather washers, as the old ones will become hard through not being in constant use. This also applies to geyser and other lever draft-arms. They should be taken apart, and the old leather washers removed and new ones put in their place. It is desirable to soak the new washers in a hot mixture of one-half paraffine and one-half beeswax; this will cover up all pores in the leather, and at the same time act as a lubricant. After the washer is in place and the draft-arm together, care should be taken not to screw the disc too tight—just tightly enough to prevent leaking.

In cleaning syrup faucets, it is a good plan to, at least once a year (preferably on shutting down the fountain in the fall), to carefully remove the plugs in syrup faucets and wash the jars and faucets absolutely clean, drying perfectly. The plugs should then be lubricated with a mixture of one-half beeswax and one-half tallow. Be careful, however, in replacing the plugs in the faucets, to get them in their respective faucets, as all plugs are ground with emery and are not interchangeable.

If your fountain is seriously out of repair, it needs the attention of an expert soda fountain builder. If the part is detachable, send it to the original manufacturer for repair. An ordinary mechanic will often do irreparable damage.

It is not always that the most attractive fountain will, of itself, produce the best results and bring the most trade. Half-washed glasses, unpolished holders, lemon and egg bowls that have not been properly cleansed for a month or longer, a sticky counter, unlaundered towels, and other utensils not as clean and neat as they should be, detract from the general appearance of your fountain and your place of business, and you fail to secure the good trade for which you are looking. And in many cases you attribute the cause to the soda fountain when it really belongs to yourself.

"A word to the wise is sufficient." "Cleanliness is next to godliness," and, more than

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that, it has a distinct cash value in the soda water business that you can scarcely afford to overlook.

COCA-COLA THE "NATIONAL DRINK"

There dropped into the office of General Sales Manager Dobbs a week or two ago, Mr. A. D. Seaman, representative of the United States Glass Works of Pittsburg. The usual formalities, incidental to the meeting of friends, having been interchanged, Mr. Seaman broached the subject of business. "Mr. Dobbs," he said, "I should very much like to take an order for some glasses for the Coca-Cola Company."

"Yes?" assented the general sales manager interrogatively.

"You need some, don't you?" replied the Pittsburg representative.

Mr. Dobbs swung around on his revolving chair and looked out through the window meditatively across Coca-Cola Place, where some medical students were playing lawn tennis.

Then ensued a short interim of silence, broken only by the murmur of clerks in the accounting rooms across the hallways. "Why yes," asserted Mr. Dobbs, suddenly swinging around until he faced Mr. Seaman, "you can take an order for thirty thousand dozen Coca-Cola glasses" (=360,000 glasses).

Again there was a silence. The Pittsburg representative was far too good a salesman to show any astonishment. But finally he broke the prevailing quiet. "Would you mind," he began, "putting that down in writing? Not but that your word is as good as your bond, but, confidentially, the home office would certainly think I was dreaming or misunderstand my figures if I was to send in such an order. Why, that's easily the largest single order for glasses ever placed anywhere."

The request was granted, and the order went in for shipments of glasses to many sections of the country by the car load.

Figure it out for yourself. As these glasses each hold eight ounces, sixteen would be required to hold a gallon. In other words, this single order for Coca-Cola glasses, when filled, would hold over 23,000 gallons of the great "National Drink."

Or figure another way. Allowing the height of each glass to be four inches, these 360,000 receptacles, if placed one on top of the other, would reach a height of twenty-two miles.

Over twenty-two miles of glasses. Wouldn't that jar you?

Do you wonder that even Mr. Seaman, representative of the largest glass-making concern in the world, hesitated?—Coca-Cola Magazine.

MAKE THE CANDY COUNTER PAY

The candy case is regarded by the alert druggist as a leading feature of his business, a department that not only pays for itself by turning in good profits, but one that draws trade to the store and leads to a greatly increased sale of other articles.

The alert druggist also understands that it is by far the wisest plan to handle in his candy department only confectionery of reputation—that has a definite and distinctive prestige, high quality, and can be selected by the buying public without any danger of speculation.

The New England Confectionery Company, of Boston, in addition to their celebrated Lenox chocolates, makes a special line of five, ten and fifteen cent package goods, especially adapted to the drug trade, and also the justly famous Chase mints and Peerless wafers. Their assorted package goods include the greatest variety, such as mints, wintergreens, almonds, cream cakes, assorted nuts, molasses chip, pecan fudge, maple walnuts, and frozen pudding.

This is a specially fine line of confectionery for the druggist who wants to have an up-to-date candy department. The New England Confectionery Company's goods are known as Necco Sweets and the Necco Sweets Seal which is their trade mark is in turn known the country over. The public knows that the Necco Sweets Seal is a practical assurance of satisfaction, and that when the seal is shown upon a box of confectionery, whether it is small or large and of whatever kind, that it will not be disappointed in its purchase.

"SATISFIED AND PLEASED"

Toronto, Jan. 24, 1908.

Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto:

Gentlemen,—Referring to the fixtures which you have recently supplied for my new store on College St., I must say that I am entirely satisfied and pleased and not alone with the work, but also with the manner in which it was done, the fixtures being all completed and in place on the day promised.

I am enclosing cheque herewith.

Yours truly,
F. Terry.

THE COMPETITOR

Henceforth I will not be bound by the slavery of fear because the man around the corner is always more frightened than I am, even if he doesn't show it.—Arries.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE TO ABORT A COLD

According to E. S. McKee (Lancet-Clinic, Sept. 14, 1907), the inhalation of the vapors of hydrogen peroxide is recommended by Maget (La Presse Medicale). These inhalations are repeated four or five times, and continue for five minutes at a sitting. The liquid must be in a boiling condition. If this be done over night, the patient will awaken in the morning free from every symptom of a cold. If the nostrils are plugged up with a secretion, apply adrenalin solution (1 : 10,000) a few minutes before the inhalation, to clear the nasal passages. The treatment is excellent in chronic catarrh if persisted in.

DETERMINING CASTOR OIL IN MIXTURES

To determine castor oil in mixtures N. J. Lane (Pharm. Ztg., lii, p. 841), utilizes the known insolubility of the lead ricinoleate in petroleum ether. Three or 3.5 Gm. of the oil or fatty mixture are saponified, then accurately neutralized, the mixture added to 200 Cc. boiling water, and precipitated, while boiling, with 30 Cc. of a 10-per cent. lead-acetate solution. The dried precipitate is then extracted with petroleum ether (b. p. 40 degrees C.), and the solution made up to a definite volume, in an aliquot portion of which the fatty acid present is determined by titration or other suitable method, and calculated as oleic acid. In order to ascertain the quantity of castor oil present, it must be simply remembered that most of the oils here to be taken into consideration contain about 80 per cent. of liquid acids.

MENTHOFORM

Menthoform is a name applied to a compound which liberates formaldehyde within the body, which name, it should be noted, has already been given to another different preparation. It contains the formaldehyde as a condensation product, the gas being liberated even by contact with the saliva. Menthoform external represents tablets containing formaldehyde in combined form and readily decomposing in the presence of hot water into formaldehyde, menthol and boric acid. This article is intended for inhalation purposes. It should be noted that the use of formaldehyde preparations or of compounds that may produce it involves a possibility of bad effect on eyesight, it having been suggested that the poisonous and sight-destroying effects of wood alcohol is due to its decomposition into formic acid in the system, which acid may be produced from formaldehyde, it being an intermediate product in the change of wood alcohol to formic acid. The formation of this acid may be possible from any drug containing the methylene group, or it may be liberated from formates. External applications, it must be remembered, will introduce a medicament into the system as well as internal administration.

FERROSIN

This is an organic phosphorus-iron compound occurring as a yellowish-white, odorless, tasteless powder, sensitive to light, and containing 12 per cent. iron (Pharm. Centralh., xlviii, p. 869). It is marketed in the form of chocolate-coated tablets, each weighing 1 Gm. and containing 50 per cent. of ferrosin. Dose, one tablet.

DETECTION OF SULFONAL IN TRIONAL AND TETRONAL

Dr. Emilio Gabutti, in the Bolletino Chimico Farmaceutico, remarks on the possibility of sulfonal being used to adulterate the more expensive trional and tetronal. He shows that ether dissolves the following quantities of these synthetics:

One part of sulfonal dissolves in 133 parts ether.

One part of trional dissolves in 15.57 parts ether.

One part of tetronal dissolves in 9.83 parts ether.

Evidently, if ten cubic centimetres of ether be used, this will dissolve one gram of tetronal, or a half gram of trional, while only 0.7 gram of sulfonal would be dissolved under the same conditions. Thus the solubility in ether becomes a very valuable criterion of purity for these hypnotics. The author also notes that if a drop of the respective etherial solutions be evaporated on a cover glass, sulfonal crystallizes in fern-like groupings, trional crystallizes in tablets, while tetronal shows groupings recalling those of oxalate of urea.—National Druggist.

ACTION OF LIGHT AND HEAT ON FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTIONS

Aqueous solutions of formaldehyde, kept at ordinary temperatures, in contact with air, but protected from light, are not oxidized to formic acid, even in the presence of traces of ferric chloride. Increase of temperature causes oxidation, but this is slight at 50 degrees C., even after exposure of 400 hours. The acidity of commercial formaldehyde is not due to subsequent oxidation, but to acid formed in the process of manufacture. No appreciable increase in acidity was observed in a specimen which was exposed to the light for three months in a partially filled stoppered bottle.—Pharm. Weekblad through Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.

PRACTICAL NOTES ON DISPENSING *

By Misses M. I. Bedell and G. E. Barltrop.

A solution of betacaine hydrochloride is commonly used as an injection to produce local anaesthesia, and can be sterilized by boiling, without decomposition, the solution keeping much better when thus prepared than a solution of cocaine hydrochloride of corresponding strength. A two per cent. solution is commonly used made up with three-quarter per cent. sodium chloride. Solution of adrenine hydrochloride, 1 in 1,000 is often added to this solution in the proportion of 1 in 100.

Calcium lactate is only entirely soluble 1 in 15 when freshly prepared. To dispense the partially soluble powder, half fill the bottle with water, dust in the powder, and shake. It has also been suggested that the better method is to prepare the salt as required from calcium carbonate and lactic acid.

Chaulmoogra oil may give trouble, being partially solid at the ordinary temperature, and having a very unpleasant taste. To dispense this oil it must first be melted by standing in hot water, and then emulsified with gum acacia, using quite half as much gum as oil, and diluting with warm water. Syrup of lemon and chloroform help to disguise its nauseous taste.

In coloring mercuric chloride lotions with methylene blue add a few drops of solution of methylene blue to the bottle two-thirds full of water, and then add a solution of the mercuric chloride. The flocculent precipitate is thus avoided.

When an ointment is ordered in the form of a salve stick, a good base is formed by taking one part of white wax and two parts of hydrous wool fat. The base should be melted, the medicament stirred in, and the mass poured into a damp, warm test tube.

To make an ointment containing beta-naphthol first rub the beta-naphthol with spirit and incorporate with the base.

A convenient way to make solutions is to cut away the bottom of a Winchester quart bottle, plug the neck with cotton wool, and support the neck in a funnel connected with a second Winchester quart. The salt is placed in the upper bottle and the water added. The salt gradually goes into the solution, and filters into the lower vessel.

The mind of the really great man is ventilated and lighted by the windows of compassion and understanding.

* Abstract of a paper read before the Association of Women Pharmacists, February 12, 1908.

QUALITY IN DISPENSING*

By Prof. Wilbur L. Scoville, Detroit, Mich.

There's a crusade on against the nostrum. The Council on Pharmacy of the American Medical Association is leading the crusade and exposing the frauds. The Section on Pharmacology of the same Association is promoting a better understanding between the physician and the pharmacist and is developing a better relationship. The publication and distribution of two pamphlets, "The Pharmacist and the Physician" and "The Propaganda for Reform in Proprietary Remedies," are illustrative of the work of this Section.

The new National Pure Food and Drug Law, already copied by a number of State Legislatures, has placed the Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary on a new plane and given them a standing which years of independent effort could not do. The National Association of Retail Druggists has organized the trade and made co-operation possible in advertising as well as in other efforts throughout the country. The establishment of sectional branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association is stimulating the professional side of pharmacy and is offering practical help along this line.

There is a new atmosphere in pharmacy and a new outlook. A change is coming, and many pharmacists are already alive to it. They are introducing specific N.F. preparations to their physicians and asserting their ability to supply any desired type. They are seizing their opportunity, and are to be congratulated on their alertness.

Is all this evidence of a passing fad, or is there to be a real improvement in pharmaceutical life? That is for pharmacists to determine. What the future conditions of pharmacy shall be depends upon how well present opportunities are used. The opportunity is here to make a long step forward into better conditions and better relationships. It merits consideration in two ways.

Business sagacity and push is the first requisite. Thoroughness in the details is the second. The first obtains, the second holds. If a new era is to dawn upon pharmacy, the opportunity must be held after it has been seized. It is to a point in the holding that I ask your attention.

Physicians are becoming acquainted with the Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary, and their acquaintanceship must be ripened into friendship. The introduction will accomplish but little unless a warm attachment shall follow. How is this to be secured? By keen attention to

* Read at the recent meeting of the A.Ph.A.

quality on the part of pharmacists. This is a vital point.

The National Formulary was designed to compete with popular proprietary articles of a semi-secret character. Now, it must not be forgotten that these preparations owe their popularity, and in large measure their success, mainly to their artistic qualities. By this I mean those qualities that appeal strongly to the eye and the palate.

The fact that some of the proprietary digestive elixirs are employed by physicians, not for their claimed medicinal action but as vehicles for other medicinal agents, is significant. Elixir aromaticum, elixir adjuvans, and other official vehicles are ignored, but Blank's elixir digestivum serves as a vehicle for all sorts of medicines, simply because Blank's elixir is nice. The physician says, in effect: "When I prescribe Blank's elixir my patients give me credit for giving pleasant medicines, and it is worth the extra cost both to me and to them, and they pay for it." This sort of appeal has power in it. It is understood by everybody. The five senses are the possession of all humanity, and no person or class of persons can ever get a monopoly on them. An appeal to them finds a universal response, and it needs no argument to make it bring results.

We pharmacists have been harping on "pure drugs" long enough. Nobody expects, or should get, anything impure. The day is coming when the sign "Pure Drugs" will look as foolish as would a sign "Pure Apples" or "Pure Oranges" on a fruit stand. The Food and Drug Laws will take care of the purity question, in the minds of the public at least. Pharmacists must still be particular about purity, but the time for shouting about it has gone by. Quality is another matter.

When it comes to preparations of drugs, the evidence of the senses is not to be despised. There are some things about drug preparations that physicians and patients will judge for themselves. Hence the wisdom, already well proved by a number of highly successful preparations, of making them to appeal to the non-scientific mind. The manufacturers of these have not questioned the cost of material when artistic results were in view. They have realized that a formula is not a preparation, and is rarely even a complete recipe for a preparation. Every preparation may have a character of its own, independent of, yet in accordance with, its formula.

It behooves pharmacists, therefore, to study well the artistic possibilities of their preparations, particularly in the line of flavors. This is a proper part of professional pharmacy, not to say an essential part. And it is not a particularly difficult or obscure study.

The formulas of the Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary are an excellent basis for artistic study. Indeed, the aesthetic merits of many official preparations are too little appreciated. Take, for instance, such articles as aromatic spirit of ammonia, aromatic elixir, aromatic syrup of rhubarb, compound tincture of gentian, compound tincture of lavender, and many others; these are models of art when well made. They cannot be improved upon, though they can be caricatured by the use of poor materials. I have had together a score of samples of aromatic elixir from as many different stores, all made according to the official formula, but no two alike, and some of them were travesties on the formula. No physician is to be blamed for condemning the Pharmacopoeia when he meets with some of these sordid examples of pharmaceutical economy. It is rather pharmaceutical suicide.

I have wondered at times if pharmacists know that oil of lemon, for instance, of special preparation, is quoted as high as $24 per pound, oil of orange at $56 per pound, special brands of peppermint oil at $9.5c per pound, lavender oil $8 per pound, rose oil $15 per ounce, etc. Do they ever wonder who pays such prices for oils, and what these high-priced oils are used for? It is a profitable field for reflection. One thing is certain, these expensive oils are not being used by the ignorant or the sordid.

The first thing that the pharmacist who is interested in artistic preparations needs to know is what he may avail himself of for artistic effects. Good work needs good tools. So get acquainted with the best tools. The rest is neither difficult nor mysterious.

As an illustration of the difference in effect that is obtained by a difference in quality, there is shown to you three different samples of compound spirit of lavender made with as many different grades of oil of lavender. The oil in one sample is listed at $3.25 per pound (which is the grade commonly purchased by pharmacists), in the second the oil costs $4.50, and the third $8.00 per pound. Similarly, two samples of spirit of peppermint, made, respectively, with a $2.40 and a $9.50 oil. Is the difference in effects worth the difference in cost. Note well the effects, then consider.

First, people will pay good prices for what pleases them. This is true in all lines, and on this basis the question of cost merely determines the selling price. And the best profits are in the best class of goods.

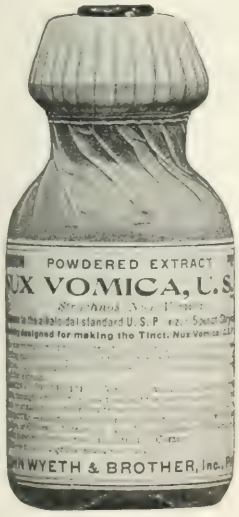
But in pharmacy the public has not been educated to a discrimination in quality, and may be reluctant to acknowledge that such a thing is

WYETH'S

STANDARD

POWDERED EXTRACTS

Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.



JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

INCORPORATED

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Canadian Factors, Montreal, Canada.

We ask our friends of the Trade to please send us their mailing list.

Advertising matter mailed to names on the list will bear Imprint.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Medicines.

The steady and consistent increase in the consumption of Kasagra, can only be accounted for by the quality so rigidly maintained.

Its absolute dependability accounts for its present acknowledged position as the STANDARD.

Its activity depends entirely upon the bark of the Rhamnus Purshiana, of the best possible grade.

It is not fortified in any way.

You get a true Cascara action with all its tonic effects.

FREDERICK STEARNS & COMPANY

Windsor, Ont. Detroit, Mich.

THE TRADE from the Atlantic to the Pacific freely write that they are particularly well pleased with their experience with Nyal's Family Remedies.

We know that no other line compares with it in completeness and range, and we tried to make your buying plan the best ever.

Your expressions have convinced us that in experience in the store, the plan works out quite as well as we claim.

The distribution of the profits is admitted a sincere and earnest attempt to give you all and more than you earn in assisting to successfully market this most satisfactory line of Remedies on the market.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA.

proper. What then? Well for one thing, advertising is necessary even in pharmacy.

Can a pharmacist get any more for an ounce of tincture of rhubarb because he sells it over a mahogany counter and in attractive bottle? Or can he get any larger price for a glass of soda water because he draws it from a $25,000 fountain? Yet he considers it good business to attract trade by appealing to the eye. He does not expect to get higher prices by having an attractive store, but he does expect to do more business.

The appeal to the eye is more general than is that to the palate, for the latter has to await its opportunity to make itself felt, but the latter is the more effective. It wins a confidence and respect that display cannot win, and it wins in the most profitable quarters.

Now, what does this kind of advertising, considering it as such, cost?

Compound tincture of lavender made from an $8.00 oil costs four cents more per pint than does that made from a $3.25 oil. A quarter of a cent more for the best per ounce; and when it is used in Fowler's Solution the difference in cost is too small to be considered, but the difference in effects are marked. Pretty cheap advertising, if you look at it in that way.

Spirit of peppermint made from a $9.50 oil costs 65 cents more per pint than one made from the $2.40 oil, or four cents more per ounce. It may be wise here to discriminate between a spirit that will go into a household for stomachache and one that will be used in compound cathartic elixir, for example, or in a dentifrice. When the quantity of oil that is required to flavor a preparation is considered, the difference between the cost of the best and the cheapest is a small figure in the cost of the preparation, even though the difference in the oil prices is considerable. But the difference in result is not small. The public may not appreciate that the difference is due to quality, but it is pretty certain to see the difference.

And distinctiveness is the key to business success. There is no better advertisement for a pharmacist than the reputation of taking pride in his preparations. And there is no better incentive to professional advancement than this same pride. Pride goeth before a rise in business life.

In the writer's judgment, this is an important consideration.

Physicians are ready to take up National Formulary and U. S. Pharmacopoeial preparations, but they must not be disappointed in them. They have been educated to skepticism regarding the pharmacist's ability to satisfy them, but pharmacists can and must prove their ability to please. The times demand artistic as well as therapeutic results. The preparations that win must show both. Only such will hold their own. And if physicians find both results in the preparations that they shall try from their druggist, they will stick to them.

They are not likely to be satisfied with either result without the other.

JAPANESE CALOMEL

Calomel, in the form used by Western nations, is now largely manufactured by the Japanese under the name Kanko. But, long before they were acquainted with the heavy calomel they prepared a peculiarly light, feathery product, which was sold as keifun which is still largely in use. Some historians assert that calomel was prepared by the Japanese as far back as the eighth century; but a critical study by Professor Haga, of the University of Tokio, has conclusively shown that these old records refer to metallic mercury and not to calomel. In the tenth century Minamoto-no-Shitago refers to kafun, or "powder of mercury." Whether this means the oxide or chloride is questionable. Chinese writers have undoubtedly referred to calomel some centuries prior to this, so that nations of the far East have known and used calomel long before the Europeans did so.

The keifun of the market appears in minute, very thin scales; they are lustrous, transparent, white or cream colored. It is soft and smooth to the touch. It is so extremely light that a puff of air scatters it, and for an equal weight it is four times as bulky as our calomel. Rubbed in a mortar it shows a brownish streak, indicating its freedom from the sublimate.

Ise has been the center of this manufacture for centuries; here is located the hill, Shunaka-yama, that yields the peculiar arenaceous red clayey earth required in this manufacture. Other clays tried have failed for this purpose. In addition to the clay, metallic mercury, bay salt, bittern or saltmothers and air are required. The earth (mitsuchi) contains much quartz, and when baked yields a brick as porous as Fletcher's furnace clays. It is purely negative in chemical character, so far as the process is concerned, and apparently serves only a mechanical purpose, permitting the mercury vapors to slowly diffuse between its pores, and there undergo a chemical reaction with the hydrochloric acid and the air. The coarse bay salt contains magnesium chloride, which under the conditions present in the furnace will give up its acid.

The furnace used by the Japanese is 7.6 by 4.6 feet and 2.6 feet high. Sixty iron pots about six inches in diameter across the mouth and six

inches deep, can be placed on the hearth, which is covered with shunakayama earth. A shaft is left in the pot, formed by inserting a wooden cylinder two inches in diameter therein, and then filling the moist earth about this ; a perforated board is then placed over the cylinder, permitting the removal of the latter without disturbing the tamped earth.

In firing, wood is used, and the temperature can not be said to approach what we should call a furnace heat. The Japanese are so skillful in the use of wood for firing that no smoke arises from the furnace, and even the wooden outer casing of the furnace is never scorched. Forty pounds of wood suffice for the charge of sixty pots. When the pots have attained the right heat the mitsuchi surface of the table is damped with water. A compost of three parts mitsuchi earth and one of bay salt is made, and formed into balls of the size of a chestnut. One or two of these pellets are then rapidly dropped in each pot, and, also, a very small spoonful of metallic mercury ; one pound of mercury suffices for charging sixty pots. Cups, three inches high by six inches in width, made of heavy earthenware, are then placed over the pots. The firing is continued, and left for some three hours, during which period a cooling takes place, and the earthenware receivers may then be removed. The calomel is found to form no coherent cake in these crocks, but is in the shape of a feathery, non-coherent network of minute crystals. The product is removed from the receivers by means of a feather. Two operations are carried out each day. The loss of mercury is about twice that of the western process, but unlike this product, keilun never contains a trace of corrosive sublimate.

Thus, following a receipt like that of the alchemists of times long past, the Japanese are making to-day a product of exceptional medicinal purity. Although the process seems occult, the product has some very valuable properties, which would make keifun a desirable calomel behind the prescription counter.—National Druggist.

SPRING INSECTICIDES

By Frank B. Styles

This is the time of the year for an active, up-to-date druggist to start his insecticide business up; and perhaps a few timely hints may be of value to him. The housewife begins to clean house sometimes as early as March, and it is well to be ready for her with a goodly supply and variety of insecticides. Insecticides may be discussed under three chief headings—powders, pastes, and liquids. Let us consider them separately.

Taking up powders first, we may consider a few formulas, and then from them choose one for our special brand. The ordinary insect powder on the market is made from Pyrethrum carneum, Pyrethrum roseum and Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium. The first two are generally ground together and are commercially called Persian insect powder; while the third is commonly called Dalmatian insect powder. These powders are sold in the store under many names and are in every case held up to be the best—better than is furnished at any other store. They are also sold in combination with other powders under some proprietary name, and in this form can be made to yield a good margin of profit to the dealer. The following formulas are all good ones and perfectly safe to use. In each instance insect powder relates to either one of the pyrethrum plants powdered, or to them altogether:

1.

Insect powder	8 ozs.
Powdered borax	8 ozs.
Oil of pennyroyal	2 drs.

2.

Insect powder	8 ozs.
Borax	8 ozs.
Sulphur	4 ozs.
Oil of eucalyptus	2 drs.

This formula is especially good for cockroaches.

3.

Insect powder	14 ozs.
Quassia, in fine powder	6 ozs.
White hellebore, powdered	2 ozs.

PACKAGE FOR THE POWDER.

Any one of these powders will prove efficacious, and you can choose for yourself which one to use; resting assured that if you will only take the question in earnest, and work at it with a will, the results cannot be anything else but favorable to you. Assuming that you have selected your formula, the question arises: How shall I put the preparation on the market? There will be no trouble about the package, for you can get all the lithographed cans with double covers that you want at a very small cost. To be sure you need your name and brand on the can, and you must as well have a little paragraph on the back of the can extolling the merit of the substance within. A legend like this would be appropriate: "This powder is especially adapted to the extermination of bed bugs, cockroaches, and other house vermin of like character. In cleaning bedsteads the cure will be most effectual if the powder is well applied after a good scrubbing with soap and water."

BUY
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE
NOW
On November Dating

List Price $1.75 per dozen

6 dozen lots, 1 dozen free
12 dozen lots, 2 dozen free, 5 per cent. trade discount, and 5 per cent. cash Dec. 1st
36 dozen lots, 6 dozen free, 8 per cent. trade discount, and 5 per cent. cash Dec. 1st
60 dozen lots, 10 dozen free, 10 per cent. trade discount, and 5 per cent. cash Dec. 1st

PARIS MEDICINE COMPANY, Toronto

Makers of Laxative Bromo Quinine
Grove's Common Sense Nasal Douche
Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil
Pazo Ointment, etc.

City Dairy Ice Cream

THE City Dairy building is the largest, best equipped and most sanitary dairy building in Canada. It is open to the public all the time. From the visitor's gallery the operation of making the Ice Cream can be viewed from morning until night. Our Ice Cream Bricks are unique—in making, the workmen's hands never come in contact with the cream.

We cater to DRUGGISTS, Confectioners, Bakers and Ice Cream Parlors

Wholesale Price List, Season 1908

ICE CREAM, Bulk—Vanilla, Strawberry, Pineapple and Chocolate Flavors,	per gal.,	$ .90
ICE CREAM, Bulk—Tea, Maple Walnut, Strawberry and Pineapple Fruit,	"	1.10
SHERBETS, Bulk—Orange, Lemon and Pineapple,	"	.90
ICE CREAM BRICKS—Pints, in Boxes. Flavors—Vanilla; Vanilla and Strawberry; Vanilla, Strawberry and Chocolate,	Assorted dozens,	1.80

A charge of 15c. will be made on each tub shipped, to cover return charges.

CREAM—Medium Table, 16 per cent., packed in ice,	per gal.,	$ .95
CREAM—Best Table, 24 per cent.,	"	1.25
CREAM—Whipping, 32 per cent.,	"	1.45

Orders of less that eight gallons, 15c. extra for packing.
A charge of 15c. will be made on each tub shipped, to cover return charges.

CREAMERY BUTTER—in Pound Prints at Current Prices.

TERMS

Prices F.O.B. Toronto, C.O.D. Approved Credit, Net Cash Weekly.
All Cheques and Drafts must be par at Toronto.
All Empties must be returned inside of a Week or notice given.
All Claims for Allowances must be made immediately on receipt of Goods.

ORDERS

ORDERS CAN BE SENT BY MAIL, TELEGRAPH, OR TELEPHONE.

To insure prompt shipment, Ice Cream Orders should be received at least Three Hours before departure of Train or Boat.

City Dairy Co., Limited

Long Distance Phone (7 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
College 2040

Toronto

Spadina Crescent

PASTES.

Let us now turn our attention to pastes. It is desirable to have something different from a powder and a paste suggests itself. For the basis let us use common soap made into a jelly with sufficient water, and then we can add various combinations of strong poisons or drugs that are less active. Some housewives are very partial to corrosive sublimate for bed bugs in particular and other bugs in general. Well, we know that corrosive sublimate does not kill the festive bedbug unless the bug eats the poison. The corrosive sublimate cannot penetrate the waxy coat with which this disgusting bed-fellow is covered. But inasmuch as people insist on having this chemical, we can combine it with our paste as follows:

Common soap	1 oz.
Ammonium chloride	3 ozs.
Corrosive sublimate	3 ozs.
Water, to make	32 ozs.

Dissolve the salts in the water and add the soap.

This will make a paste that can be painted with a brush around in the cracks and crevices. Besides, it will make an excellent filling to keep the cracks of the wall and wainscoting free from bugs of all kinds. The formula could be modified so as to permit the use of Paris green or London purple, if desired. A decoction of quassia could be used to dissolve the soap. The latter paste would of course not be poisonous, and in many instances it would be preferred. You might make a cold infusion of white hellebore of twenty-five per cent. strength, and in a quart of infusion dissolve one ounce of common soap. The advantage of the soap paste is simply to keep the poisonous substance thoroughly distributed throughout the mass at all times. The density of the paste can be varied to suit your own idea. Kerosene oil or turpentine could replace six or eight ounces of the water in making the paste, and either of these would make a valuable addition.

Another paste preparation which will meet with hearty recommendation is blue ointment. This ointment, mixed with turpentine or kerosene oil, can be used to good advantage; especially so as the turpentine is so penetrating that both it and the mercury have a chance to act more effectually. It can be said that turpentine will kill the bedbug if the two come in contact, and kerosene is not far behind in its deadly work.

Here are two formulae which may be of use:

1.

Blue ointment	1 oz.
Turpentine	3 ozs.

Stir well together.

2.

Blue ointment	1 oz.
Kerosene oil	3 ozs.

Stir well together.

LIQUIDS.

Now let us consider the third division—liquid insecticides. There are even more liquids used than powders, and there is no doubt that the liquid form is the best to use; unlike a powder or even a paste, it will follow down a crack into remote places where bugs hide and will prevent their escape, and it will also kill the eggs and nits. In the long list of liquids used we find the following substances are the most employed and probably the best: Kerosene, turpentine, benzine, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate solution, oil pennyroyal, and strong solution of soap. Here are several good formulae that can be depended upon:

1.

Oil pennyroyal	1 dr
Turpentine	8 ozs.
Kerosene oil, enough to make	1 gal.

Put it up in eight ounce bottles as a bedbug exterminator.

2.

Oil of eucalyptus	1 dr.
Eucalyptus leaves	1 oz.
Benzine	2 ozs.
Turpentine	2 ozs.
Kerosene, enough to make	16 ozs.

Mix the turpentine, benzine, and kerosene oil, and macerate the eucalyptus leaves in it for twenty-four hours; then strain and make up the measure to one pint, having first added the oil of eucalyptus.

This is an excellent preparation for exterminating cockroaches. Take small bits of banana, or banana peels, and soak them in it, and at night put the bait around in places where the bugs frequent. Some are killed by eating the banana, and others are driven out. The cockroach is very fond of banana, and apparently cannot resist the temptation, even if the bait is poisoned.

3.

Kerosene oil	8 ozs.
Oil wintergreen, a sufficient number of drops.	

For Bedbugs.—You might modify the foregoing formula as follows:

1.

Oil wintergreen	2 dps.
Benzine	1 oz.
Turpentine	2 ozs.
Kerosene oil, to make	8 ozs.

This combination beats anything I ever heard of for bedbugs. It will kill them by contact. The oils dissolve the wax coating of the bug and penetrate to its vitals. The other preparations

mentioned are good and worth using, but to put up something that is effective and cheap, this formula cannot be beaten.

PACKAGES FOR PASTE AND LIQUID.

As for the packages, the liquid preparation must have a sprinkler top, which in the trade is commonly called a "bug top." This is fastened to each bottle, and is then inserted in place of the cork when the liquid is used. The most convenient package in which to dispense the paste is an eight-ounce amber bottle with a mouth large enough to freely insert a No. 3 painter's sash-tool. You can furnish a brush with the package or not, as you choose. To prevent any tampering with the contents of the bottle a neat paper bottle-cap would be practical, and would add much to the appearance and very little to the cost of the package. The label must bear the name of the preparation, and the directions for use. In writing the matter for the label make sure to impress upon the purchaser the necessity of thoroughly washing the bedroom furniture and wood work with plenty of soap and water before making a thorough application of the paste to all the cracks and crevices about the room and furniture: success can be guaranteed if this course is taken. Allow me to remind you of one particular point in getting rid of bugs of all kinds, a point that many a cleanly housewife does not thoroughly understand: A thorough use of soap and water about the wood work and furniture of the house will often alone exterminate these household pests. Of course it is not necessary, for obvious reasons, to tell your customers this.

Your liquid preparation is the one you must boast of, and claim every merit for. Put it up in a bottle and sell for about fifteen cents. A label bearing name and directions and your business address will be required. Give the following directions for use: "Shake the liquid into all the cracks and crevices where the bugs are likely to hide." You must not neglect to put a paper bottle-cap over the cork.—Bulletin Pharmacy.

TO PROTECT TREES FROM CLIMBING INSECTS

A contemporary states that any combination of cheap greases with tar, pitch, rosin or ozokerite, which will remain sticky when cold,, and not melt too easily, may be smeared around the trunks of trees to prevent insects from crawling up them.

The following combinations are suggestive, and may be modified to suit. Any combination which is soft or sticky at forty F. and will not run at 130 F. can be used :

1.—Pitch, twelve parts ; rosin, ten parts ; rosin oil, two parts.

2.—Tallow, seven parts ; palm oil, five parts.

3.—Ozokerite, fifteen parts ; petroleum, three to six parts.

4.—Rosin, four parts ; linseed oil, one part ; molasses, one part. Boil together.

5.—Rosin, twelve parts ; rosin oil, twelve parts ; soda lye, one part. Boil together.

6.—Tar, ten parts ; rosin, five parts ; palm oil, eight parts.—Meyer Fros. Druggist.

SAN JOSE SCALE

Petroleum Emulsion is an excellent eradicator of this pest. Mix with Lime Water. Another formula for this purpose is : An emulsifier made containing Carbolic Acid, Fish Oil, Caustic Potash, Kerosene and Water. The first three being heated to a temperature of 300 degrees F., after which immediately add the Kerosene and Water. In order to prepare a complete soluble oil, the necessary ingredients are mixed in the following order :

Emulsifier	8 parts
Crude Petroleum	18 parts
Rosin Oil	4 parts
Water	1 part

This can be diluted with 15 parts of water, with a spraying material, at a cost of slightly more than one cent per gallon. This material has been tested on orchards, maple trees, etc., with satisfactory results. Sells at 10c to 15c per gallon.

Druggists carrying mixed paints on their shelves should turn the cans upside-down once in two or three months, to prevent caking on the bottoms, says an exchange. If left standing in one position mixed paint will spoil in time (i.e., some mixed paints).

Carbolic acid which has turned red may be purified by adding a little alcohol and subjecting the resulting solution to a low temperature. The acid will crystallize out clear, leaving the coloring agent in the alcohol.

"SATISFACTORY IN EVERY RESPECT"

Humberstone, Jan. 24, 1908.

Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto:

Gentlemen,—I am sending you by this mail the payment on fixtures. The cases are satisfactory in every respect and make the store look 100 per cent. better.

Thanking you for your promptness, I remain,

W. L. Near.

School Blanks for Fall Opening

Samples of our new series for coming season are now in our representatives' hands where they will speak for themselves.

Among our New Designs are

Sailor Lads
Home Builders
Indian Life
The Empresses
Mile Ahead
Who's There

No finer goods have ever been shown. We think you will agree with us.

W. J. Gage and Company, Limited

Paper Mills, St. Catharines. *Manufacturing Stationers* 82-94 Spadina Avenue, Toronto

Xmas Papeteries

WE have much pleasure in announcing to the Drug and Stationery trade that our Christmas Papeteries for 1908 will be in the hands of our representatives in April.

We have received many compliments from our friends for the saleable lines that we offered last year.

We can safely recommend buyers to not place their orders until they have seen the Canadian line made by a Canadian house which only offers goods of its own manufacture.

The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited

Toronto Brantford Winnipeg

When Buyers Forget to Forget

when competition ceases to compete; when every actual and prospective customer has been convinced that your product is the best of its kind and nothing better can be produced, then, and only then, will it be safe to

Get Along Without Advertising

Just so long as old buyers die and new ones take their places; just so long as there is competition to coax your customers from you; just so long as there is a possibility that somebody else will produce a better product, just so long will it be important, absolutely necessary, to carry on the work of educating and reminding your own and your competitors' customers as to your goods.

And just so long as the buyers and prospective buyers in a given trade or profession subscribe to the publications representing that trade or profession, just so long will there be no better way to reach and impress them with your business story, than through the technical and trade publications which they look to and depend upon for the information which enables them to compete successfully along their own lines.

Is it not quite as necessary to do this work of educating and reminding in dull times as when business is brisk? It takes time, at any time, to excite interest and create desire; new men are coming into your business field every day; there is always plenty of worth while material to work on. Where, then, is there any saving in the temporary discontinuance of a work which must be done—which must be done more and harder and at greater cost if once interrupted?—*Selling Magazine.*

HOLIDAY IMPORT GOODS

Even a cursory glance at the wonderful display of fancy goods suitable for the holiday trade, and in fact for almost all portions of the year, makes the selection of these lines a pleasant and an easy one, for never before were there gathered together probably in one show room such a tempting array, as that which the representative of The Canadian Druggist was privileged to see in the show rooms of Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Ltd. The samples of import lines which they exhibit embrace a range of every thing which comes under the category of fancy goods, which are suitable to the requirements of the druggist's trade.

When one looks at the tempting array of brush and comb sets, shaving sets and other goods in this line, it is not to be wondered that the demand for these and other similar lines has been so large and has come from all quarters of the Dominion. Amongst the novelties in these lines of fancy goods we notice the "Chippendale Wood Novelties," which are a very handsome line and cannot fail to be good sellers amongst the best class of buyers.

The "latest Parisian novelties" in paper knives in individual cases, the blades being of brass, oxidized silver and pearl, with handles set with precious stones, are certainly something very unique and beautiful. We observed a large display of smokers' sets in wood, brass, aluminum, etc., all of them lines which should meet with a ready sale.

The assortment of writing desks and portfolios, together with fancy ink stands and other goods of a similar nature is very complete and include many new designs. In leather goods, music holders and bags, pocket books and purses are shown in great varieties, and many of the designs are quite new this season.

Amongst other specialties suitable to the trade we might mention military hair brushes, hair and clothes brush sets, perfume stands, vinaigrettes, infants' sets, etc.

A visit to these sample rooms will well repay anyone who is in search of the newest things in these lines, and we are informed that the orders are even larger this year than in previous years, notwithstanding the so-called depression in trade.

FANCY STATIONERY

Our representative paid a visit to the sample room of W. J. Gage Co., Ltd., Spadina Ave., Toronto, recently, and was shown the splendid varieties of Christmas Papeteries which they are now offering to the trade and for which their travellers are securing large orders. Their line of papeteries run in price from $10.00 to $125.00 per 100, some of their finest goods being sold at $15.00 per dozen. The majority of the best lines are put up in very attractive packages which when the contents are all used are suitable for glove and handkerchief or jewel boxes, as the case may be. These packages, which are certainly an evidence of the good taste of the designer are all made by the firm and combine novelty of design, and good taste and utility.

All the best papers are in fine linen finish, white and azure being the favorite. Amongst the best goods we notice the Maple Leaf, Holly, Mistletoe, Xmas Bells, Oakland, etc.

No druggist-stationer should miss seeing the samples of these goods, as they cannot but command a ready sale where shown.

MADE IN CANADA

While the representative of The Canadian Druggist was looking through the sample room of the Barber & Ellis Co., Toronto, it was forcibly impressed on him that the term "Made in Canada" has a force of significance and that in this special case at least it meant, not only reliability and excellent workmanship, but combined with it beauty and elegance which appealed to the most fastidious taste.

The line of papeteries which this firm are offering for the season's trade, and samples of which their travellers are now carrying, are certainly one which must appeal to the intelligent buyer. These goods are all the products of the firm and embrace between forty and fifty varieties, ranging in price from $1.50 to $9.00 per dozen. The stock which is in linen finish both in white and azure blue, embraces French organdy, Irish linen, crash linenette, shamrock linen, etc., and is made up in marchioness, empress and countess papers. The papeteries are in fancy embossed designs, and several of them combine two sizes of paper and envelopes.

The firm are also showing a beautiful range of boxed Christmas cards for import orders. These cards are embossed and many of them so designed that they fold and form their own envelope. They are entirely novel and cannot fail to be an excellent selling line. They are put up half a dozen in a box in two sizes, selling at $1.50 and $3.00 per dozen.

Our readers will do well to inspect the line of samples which are now in the hands of their travellers, or if this is not possible, write to the house for full particulars, mentioning this paper.

Formulary

TOILET PREPARATIONS

MASSAGE CREAM.

According to Pharmazeutische Praxis, any desired quantity of casein is mixed with ten times its weight of glycerine, a solution of carmine added to give the desired color, and a small quantity of boric acid added in order to preserve the product.

The casein can be readily prepared for this cream in the following manner: To a quantity of milk, heated to 40 degrees is added ammonia water; it is allowed to stand 24 hours, after which time all the milk fats will have risen to the surface, and can be readily skimmed off.

Acetic acid is added to the remaining opalescent liquid, and the precipitated casein is strained and washed until the washings no longer redden blue litmus paper.

NAIL-POLISHING STICK.

Putty powder	8 oz.
Carmine	20 grn.
Perfume	sufficient
Mucilage tragacanth	sufficient

The powders and perfume are well mixed, then massed with the mucilage, and piped on the pill-machine.

GRECIAN FACE POWDER.

Zinc oxide	7 ozs.
Powd. talcum	9 ozs.
Precip. chalk	1 oz.
Magnesium carbonate	1 oz.
Ext. jasmine	30 dps.
Ext. white rose	15 dps.

Mix well and run through fine sieve.

Put up in regular face powder boxes, label, wrap with crepe tissue paper and tie with silk cord or ribbon. Sell for 25 cents.

DANDRUFF.

A prominent dermatologist in New York uses the following formula as a cure for dandruff and incipient baldness. The amount of castor oil should be varied to suit the case and the mixture should be shaken before using:

Resorcin	4.00
Betanaphthol	2.00
Chloral hydrate	8.00
Tr. cantharides	6.00
Tr. capsicum	4.00
Castor oil	2.00 to 8.00
Cologne water	120.00
Bay rum, ad	500.00

A good quinine hair tonic: Resorcinolis, 3.00; quinine hydrochloratis, 2.00; tincturae cantharidis, 1.00; alcoholis diluti, 30.00; violet water, 30.00. M.S.—Rub into scalp.

FOR REMOVING BLACKHEADS.

Precipitated sulphur	1 dr.
Green soap	1 dr.
Precipitated chalk	1½ dr.
Zinc ointment	1 oz.

Keep the skin well covered with this during the night and most of the blackheads may be washed out in the morning.

Another paste, which has been used with good results, has the following composition:

Kaolin	4 parts
Glycerin	3 parts
Acetic acid	2 parts

SHAMPOO—SIMPLE, CHEAP AND GOOD.

Tincture of green soap, U.S.P.	1 pint
Potassium of carbonate	1 ounce
Water, enough to make	1 gallon
Perfume	a sufficient quantity

SHAMPOO JELLY.

Olive oil	60 cc.
Caustic potash (U.S.P.)	15 Gm.
Alcohol water, aa	q.s.

Dissolve the potash in one ounce of water. Heat the oil on a water bath, add the solution of potash previously warmed and stir briskly. Continue the heat until saponification takes place. If the oil refuses to saponify and globules separate out, the potash is not of the proper strength and more must be added—one or two grammes, dissolved in water. If desired transparent, add one ounce alcohol and continue the heating without stirring until a drop placed in cold water first solidifies and then dissolves. Perfume to suit.—Bulletin Pharmacy.

GLYCERINUM CUCUMERIS.

In France and in this country, the cucumber holds a high position among the favored cosmeties, for it is claimed to improve the appearance of the skin. The following may be taken as a representative of this class of preparations:

Yolk of egg	1 gm.
Glycerin	40 gm.
Tincture of quillaja	7 gm.
Oil of almonds	25 gm.
Essentia cucumeris	25 gm.
Rose water, sufficient to make	250 cc.

The essentia cucumeris is prepared by expressing the juice from cucumbers, adding an equal volume of alcohol thereto, which precipitates certain mucilaginous principles from the juice; the mixture is then allowed to stand until sedimentation is well advanced, and the supernatant liquid is poured into a filter. The clear tincture resulting is the so-called essentia cucumeris.—Suddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung.

Stylographic Ink Pencils

We respectfully wish to draw attention to our superior lines of pocket Stylos. A short, thick pen in a handy pocket size, made of the best moulded Vulcanite with finest quality platinum point.

The C.C.C. Pocket Stylo, Red Vulcanite, $7.20 per dozen
The C.C.C. Black Baby, Black Vulcanite, $7.20 " "

Pens boxed singly with filler and cleaner

If you will favor us with a trial order, we are confident of soon receiving further orders, as you will find these pens to be quick sellers among professional men, bankers, business men and students.

Price Lists

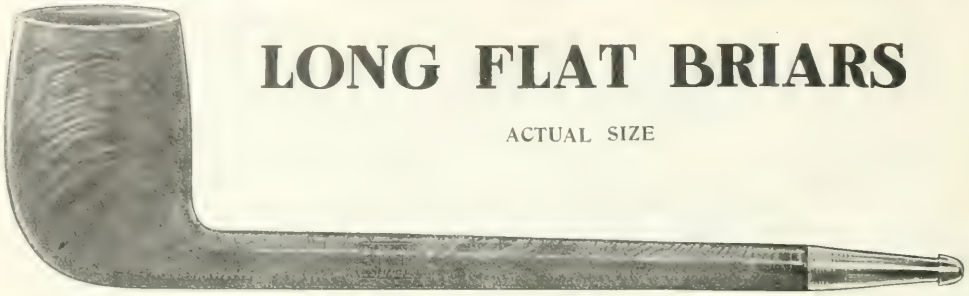
We will be pleased to send you descriptive price lists of the following staple and seasonable lines:

Fountain Pens, Papeteries, Japanese Tissue Fans, Summer Novelties, Paper Horns, etc., Japanese Silk Flags, Chinese Lanterns, Flag Festoons for decorations, Tissue Napkins, Post Card Holders, Crucible Pens, Pen and Penholder Assortment, Pocket Holders for Pen and Pencil, Pocket Maps of Canada and also the different Provinces, Leap Year Post Cards, etc., etc.

While all orders receive prompt and careful attention, special consideration is given to mail orders.

The Copp, Clark Company, Limited

64 and 66 Front Street West, Toronto



LONG FLAT BRIARS

ACTUAL SIZE

This shape and size of Pipe is getting scarcer and is now very hard to get. We have secured a good stock of this shape in our "Star Brand" range, which we are selling as follows:

Strictly First Quality Bowls, Amber Bits	-	-	-	**per dozen**	**$9.00**
Second	"	"	"	-	-	-	"	**6.00**

We have also a limited quantity of the same shape and size with Celluloid Bits which we sell at $2.00 per dozen, but the supply of these is so limited that we will not sell more than one dozen to one customer, except when accompanied by an order for First or Second Quality, when we will sell one dozen with each dozen of Seconds and two dozen with each dozen of Firsts.

Order while the supply lasts

H. W. NELSON & CO., Limited

SUCCESSORS TO H. A. NELSON & SONS

OFFICE: 92 Adelaide Street West — TORONTO — FACTORY: 15 to 21 Jarvis Street

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

Y. & S. LICORICE

THE OLD-FASHIONED REMEDY FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

Also the celebrated SCUDDER and M. & R. Stick Licorice and M. & R. Wafers

LOZENGES, Etc., Etc., and POWD. EXTRACTS and POWD. ROOT in convenient packages for the Trade.

ADVERTISING MATTER FURNISHED TO RETAIL DRUG STORES FOR COUNTER AND WINDOW DISPLAY

Applicants will Please State Which of the Above Brands is Used.

OUR SPECIALTIES FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

106-116 JOHN STREET - BROOKLYN, N.Y.

FOR SWEATING FEET.

The following formula is an excellent one for sweating of the feet:

Potassium permanganate	13 parts
Alum	1 part
Talc	50 parts
Zinc oxide	18 parts
Calcium hydrate	18 parts

Another formula highly recommended is:

Salicylic acid	2 parts
Zinc stearate	1 part
Talc	40 parts

Compound tincture of vanillin..... q.s.

The last named ingredient is simply to cover the odor.—Am. Jour. Clin. Med.

SIMPLE WAY OF MIXING BENZOIN, GLYCERIN AND ROSE WATER*

The above mixture is used very extensively as a household remedy for chapped skin and toilet purposes. Consequently every druggist is called upon to mix it in various proportions several times a day.

We frequently listen to complaints from customers who have bought the same mixture in different pharmacies to the effect that it was badly mixed (as they call it), and seldom twice alike, and complimenting us upon our way of doing it.

Some years ago when I had the same trouble, I made some experiments and found that a stable mixture can be made in the simplest way possible, with the same result in various proportions of the ingredients.

We will take the following mixture as an example, although other proportions will work equally well. Take

Glycerin	1 ounce
Benzoin	1½ drachms
Rose water, to	4 ounces

Mix the glycerin and rose water in a bottle, shaking it well. Then pour the tincture of benzoin very slowly and carefully on the top of the mixture, cork it, take the bottle by the neck, and invert it once or twice slowly without shaking it. The result is a perfectly white emulsion, without separation or conglomeration of resin, and perfectly stable.

The same process holds good with all resinous tinctures, such as tincture of myrrh and others.

XANOL AND METRAMIN

These are new names for old substances, the former caffeine sodium salicylate, the other hexamethylenetetramine.

* Read by Valentine Schmidt, at the 1907 meeting of the California Pharmaceutical Society.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hammill, M.D., Principal Canadian College of Optics, Toronto.

HYGIENIC USE OF YELLOW GLASSES

Now and then the use of yellow glasses has been recommended for spectacles to persons with highly sensitive eyes. Motais, a French ophthalmologist, of Angers, read a paper on this subject before the Paris Academy of Medicine, and recommended the use of yellow or orange tinted glasses, from his experience of fifteen years. The French journal, Cosmos, discussed Motais's paper as follows :—These glasses give a remarkable illumination. The sky objects are lighted up with warm tints, very agreeable to the eye. Besides and despite this luminosity, they produce a quieting effect, so that with tints proportioned to the intensity of the light or to the retinal sensitiveness, the most sensitive eye may be preserved. They are most agreeable, the intenser the light, and are consequently recommended to travellers in high latitudes or on the snowfields of mountain regions, where they are exposed to the blinding rays of the sun. They also modify, in summer, the brilliancy of the sands on a sea beach. In the mountains, on an automobile excursion, their illumination enables the traveller to regard the widest views without fatigue. Irritable eyes, even when they have normal visual powers, will find it advantageous to substitute the agreeable impression of yellow glasses for the gloomy tint of blue or smoked glasses.

THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS FORM AN OPTICIAN'S SECTION OF THE RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Canadian Association of Opticians, which was formed about twelve years ago, held their annual convention on Good Friday afternoon, April 17th, 1908, in the Board Room of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, 21 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

The meeting was well attended and great interest was displayed in the proceedings, from the moment the meeting opened until the close. The chair was taken by President F. E. Luke, who opened the meeting with a few very appropriate remarks, and then called upon Mr. H. J. Geiger to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted and approved. A large number of letters were then read by many prominent members, all regretting their inability to be present, but wishing the Association every success, and offering their assistance in carrying out any re-

OFFER No. 3

The Best Offer in the Post Card Business

Costs You $10.00

You Get $32.02, and Have the Stand Left

This Stand and 1,215 Cards for $10.00

Cards Assorted as follows:

25 Leather Medals
10 Flag and Maple Leaf
100 Ocean to Ocean
50 Birthday
50 Love Scenes, Glazed
50 Good Comic
25 Brown Art
24 Old English
25 Language of Flowers
25 Living Pictures
12 Floral Actresses
300 Poster and Leatherette Comic
25 Pen and Ink Art
25 Honeymoon

25 Linen Comic
25 Hide
25 Roller Skating
25 Kiss
50 Colored (Love and Children)
50 Colonial Girls
50 Art Comic
50 Real Life Comic
25 Flag Girls
10 Australian Ballot
50 Telegram
30 Modern Commandments

1161 Retailing at 2 for 5c

15 Metal Bound
15 Lodge Pins
10 Wheel of Fortune

5 Mule Barometer
3 Color Barometer

48 Retailing at 5c each

6 Moving Pictures at 10c each

This Stand is all metal, revolving, 30 inches high, holds a total of 2,000 cards and exposes fifty different subjects.

Stand alone, **$2.50** each.

We have a cheaper Revolving Rack at **$2.00** each.

The Pugh M'f'g Co., 33 Church St., Toronto, Can.

We carry the Largest Variety of Picture Post Cards in Canada

ASK
FOR
"CRUSADER"
(REGISTERED)
THE CHOICEST
INVALID PORT

Its purity and age commend it for medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottle. For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

J. S. Hamilton & Co.
BRANTFORD
Wholesale Distributors for Canada.

Commercial Printing
a Specialty
The **Bryant Press** Limited
44 Richmond Street W.
TORONTO.
Telephone Main 2377

OFFER No. 4

This Stand and 637 Cards for $5.00

Sells for $16.85 and you have the Stand left.

15 Leather Medals
5 Flag and Maple Leaf
50 Ocean to Ocean
25 Birthday
25 Love Series (Colored Glazed)
25 Good Comic
10 Brown Art
12 Old English
10 Language of Flowers
15 Living Pictures
6 Floral Actresses
150 Poster and Leatherette Comic
15 Pen and Ink Art
15 Honeymoon
10 Linen Comics
10 Hide
15 Roller Skating
10 Kiss
25 Colored (Love & Children)

Stand is metal, has Easel Back. Holds 250 cards and displays 16.
Price of Stand alone - $1.00

25 Colonial Girls
10 Flag Girls
25 Art Comic
5 Australian Ballot
25 Real Life Comic
50 Telegram
20 Modern Commandments

608 *Sell 2 for 5 cents*

8 Metal Bound
8 Lodge Pins
5 Wheel of Fortune
2 Mule Barometer
2 Color Barometer

25 *To sell at 5 cents each*

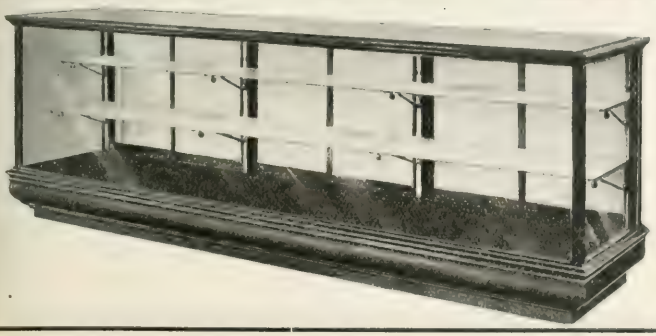
4 Moving Pictures to sell at 10 cents each

Can ship in 24 hours. Terms, net 30 days from 1st following month. Send in your order to-day and give your customers the benefit of a big assortment and yourself a big profit.

THE PUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

33 CHURCH STREET TORONTO, CANADA

We carry the largest variety of Picture Post Cards in Canada



We are specialists in the manufacture of

Silent Salesmen Show Cases

We manufacture nothing else, and can therefore offer prices that will surprise you. Write for prices and catalogue.

The D. R. McIntyre Furniture Co.

TILLSONBURG ONTARIO

Important

In April, 1907, we advised the trade that we were preparing something special in the way of School practice books and requested them to pass judgment on our proposition before placing orders. Since then actual sales have proven that in our Post Card Scribbler and Exercise Books we originated the most successful series of these books that has ever been produced

We Now Promise

that for the coming season we will have something even more striking than our Post Card books and a series which, in our judgment, will be the biggest hit that has ever been made with the School Children in Canada. The entire idea is new and original and you have nothing to lose and everything to gain by giving this proposition your consideration before placing orders.

We made good last year. Watch us now.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter

WHOLESALE
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS

TORONTO

solutions they may adopt. The President then brought in the report of the Executive Committee recommending that they deemed it advisable that the future work of the Association be divided into two parts, one dealing with the commercial features of the optical business and the other with the professional. They had recognized that their commercial interests lie right alongside of those in other lines of retail trade and as they were numerically speaking a very small body, it could not be expected that they could carry any weight either with the Provincial Legislature or the Dominion Parliament. They had many commercial difficulties to contend with outside of the lack of having professional recognition as a class. Chief among their trade troubles was the unsatisfactory condition of the present Pedlars' Act, and as a body they could not hope to remedy that trouble without the aid of the other retail merchants of the Province, and the Executive, therefore, recommend that their Association become a section of "The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada," and if this meets with the approval of the members, they then appoint a special committee to formulate a plan whereby the professional features of the business could be dealt with, which would ultimately result in their establishing a proper College of Opthalmology under Government regulations.

It was then moved by Mr. E. Culverhouse, of Toronto, and seconded by Mr. Alexander Ray, of Belleville, that the report be received and adopted. Nearly every member present entered into the discussion of the report, and after the Dominion Secretary, Mr. E. M. Trowern, had explained the details of how the amalgamation would take place and the advantages to be gained thereby, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The election of officers then took place, which resulted as follows:

Chairman—H. G. Geiger, of (Ambrose Kent & Sons), Toronto.

1st Vice-Chairman—W. H. Kerney, Renfrew.

2nd Vice-Chairman—Alexander Ray, Belleville.

Treasurer—F. E. Luke, Toronto.

Secretary—E. M. Trowern, Toronto.

Auditor—E. Culverhouse, Toronto.

The following Committee was then appointed to formulate a plan and submit to the next meeting, whereby the professional end of the business could be properly provided for: Mr. E. Culverhouse, Chairman; E. A. Lewis, Toronto; W. C. Forbes, St. Thomas; Alexander Ray, Belleville; A. Jansen, Berlin.

The duty of this Committee will be to prepare a list of those who are considered eligible to become members and to set out fully the conditions upon which a College of Opthalmology should be instituted and governed, and submit the same to a meeting to be held in September. In the meantime they are authorized to act with the Executive and with their approval endeavor to secure as many new members as possible. The retiring Treasurer reported that they had $127.00 on hand, and he was authorized to transfer the same to the incoming Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Luke.

Upon motion of Mr. McLean, seconded by Mr. Brown, the Secretary was instructed to notify every member of the Association of the change that had been decided upon, so as to give them all an opportunity of fully understanding the action that had been taken by the meeting.

Considerable discussion then took place upon the future of the Association, and all present felt that a great advance step had been made. The retiring President then thanked the members for the confidence they had placed in him in the past, and with some brief and appropriate remarks, he introduced the incoming Chairman, Mr. H. J. Geiger, who responded, stating that it gave him great pleasure to be elected as their presiding officer for the coming year and that he would do all in his power to carry out the work that had been laid out at the meeting, with the assistance of his fellow-officers.

From the opening to the close, the meeting was characterized for the earnestness and promptness with which the business was transacted. There was not one idle moment. Every member had come prepared to make it a purely business meeting. They recognized that the making of long speeches, and the passing of resolutions that could not be acted upon, would never build up and improve the optical trade and the time had arrived when some definite action should be taken, and that by becoming a part of an active organization which has properly equipped business offices, with a paid staff, and whose duties are to daily look after the interests of the retail trade, they felt that the resolution they passed would be promptly and carefully attended to, without letting the heavy work rest upon a few overworked officers, who had their own private businesses to attend to.

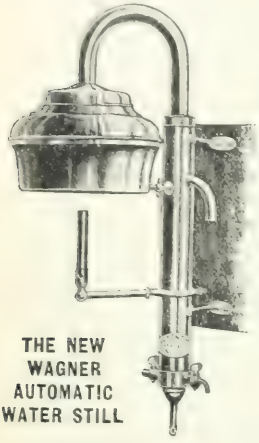
A hearty vote of thanks was passed for the untiring efforts put forth by the retiring President and Secretary and the other officers in calling the meeting, and it then closed to meet again at the call of the chair.

Plan wisely and work hard, expecting nothing from luck, and all the merry villagers will say, "Oh he is a lucky dog!" The Philistine

The target at which all ads. are aimed is the pocketbook of the other man or woman

THE NEW WAGNER AUTOMATIC WATER STILL

Most druggists are so absorbed in the preparation and sale of drugs, sundries and soda water that they fail to realize the commercial possibilities in the distillation and sale of absolutely pure water.



It is probably an indisputable fact that there is not one single cause of more human disease than the drinking of tainted water. Pure water is perhaps the most essential requisite to health. It is the great purifier of the human system, one of its principal offices in internal administration being to flush all the excretory organs and to dissolve and to carry off all impure or superfluous matter, just as a sewer is flushed and cleansed by floods of water. And without doubt the only pure water is perfectly distilled water; for it is nothing but H_2O and contains no disease germs, filth or sewage. Such a quality of water if taken into the human system must wash and cleanse it, dissolving and carrying away minerals and impurities that have collected in the body. "Distilled water is as near to absolute purity as can be obtained," writes an authority, "it is also one of the most powerful solvents, and the calcareous deposits left in the veins and joints by the use of poisonous, raw water, heavily impregnated with lime, are by this pure soft water dissolved and eliminated from the system, sometimes resulting in the cure of chronic rheumatism. Many cases of renewed activity and youthful feelings have been known to follow the use of pure distilled water."

The commercial possibilities of water for the druggist depend first upon his having and using a satisfactory water-still which will produce pure distilled water at a minimum cost; and second, upon his attractive presentation to the public of the above mentioned and similar facts regarding water. The first of these requisites is offered by the Wagner Water Still Co., of Chicago. The manufacturers of the new Wagner 20th Century Automatic Water Still, illustrated by the accompanying cut, claim to have solved the drinking water problem. They state that this still produces absolutely pure, cold, aerated, distilled water at a minimum cost, and that it is an ideal apparatus for physicians, druggists, chemists, assayers, photographers, perfumers, laboratories, residences, or any place where absolutely pure and aerated water is essential and desirable. The second requirement of the druggist in order successfully to market pure distilled water might be filled by placing in operation in his store window a first class, attractive water still such as the Wagner. At the same time various sized bottles of the water and striking show cards could be displayed calling attention to the dangers lurking in impure drinking water and offering to the public pure bottled distilled water at a reasonable price. By this means the druggist may be afforded a profit of from 600 per cent. to 1,700 per cent., according to the cost of fuel or power for operation of the still and the selling price of the water.

The Wagner Still may be operated with gas, gasoline, steam or electricity. The still is entirely automatic and with gas connection operates continuously by simply turning on the water and gas supply, requiring no refilling with water, as it refills itself automatically at all times. It is perfect and simple in operation, constructed honestly by hand and will last a lifetime. It can be attached above any sink or laboratory. The Wagner Water Still Co. call special attention to the instantly detachable boiler connected with this still. This device is peculiar to this still and enables it to be perfectly cleaned, and that this is not true of other stills. The fact is also emphasized that in other stills lime will accumulate in the condensing chamber and boiler and by thus thickening up the walls will require extra heat for operation. Another new and exclusive feature of the Wagner Still to which the manufacturers direct attention is the high goose neck, which prevents any physical matter from passing over with the steam under any conditions of heat below the boiler. The Wagner Still is light in weight and of handsome appearance. As it is constructed entirely of brass and copper, tin-lined and nickel-plated, it cannot corrode or chip. The manufacturers guarantee this still to produce absolutely pure, cold, aerated, distilled water, and it is doubtful that any other still on the market actually does this. For further details regarding this apparatus, druggists should write the Wagner Water Still Co., 87 E. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Repentance is often the recoil from the price.

There is nothing so good for the liver as to be a good liver.

To Canadian Druggists

IF you haven't handled photographic materials as a part of your line, you have missed an opportunity for a generous profit at a trifling expenditure of time and money.

THE LINE IS:

Argo Gaslight Papers
Monox Bromide Papers
Disco Gelatine Printing Out Paper
Ampere Collodion Matte P.O.P.
Metalotype
Silver Basic Developing Paper
Sun Spot Blue Print Paper
Defender Dry Plates
and the famous Defender Photographic Chemicals

We want the co-operation of druggists in the effort to spread the fame and sale of our products. We are willing and anxious to allow very liberal discounts on goods that are extensively advertised and which are well known to both the professional and amateur photographic trade. If you want to participate please communicate with us.

We supply you with advertising matter, catalogues, window hangers circulars, etc., free of charge. We replace defective stock—You cannot lose. Write for our terms.

DEFENDER PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

131 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Photography

SODIUM SULPHITE

It is commonly supposed by photographers that this substance is very liable to deterioration, and that special care should be taken as to its purchase and storage. With the object of ascertaining how far this supposition is justified by fact I have recently determined volumetrically three samples of sulphite from ordinary stock—viz., the commercial, the recrystallised, and the anhydrous salts. In the first named 94.5 per cent. of pure sulphite was indicated, the recrystallised showed 96.25 per cent., and the anhydrous 84 per cent. From this it would appear that for photographic purposes it is not necessary to use the recrystallised sulphite, which costs double the price of the commercial salt, a good sample which should meet all requirements. The anhydrous salt compares unfavorably with the crystalline, probably on account of its not being absolutely free from water. This I have not, however, proved ; but it would appear advisable not to reckon the anhydrous sulphite as being of twice the value of the crystalline, as it should be theoretically, but to take from 55 to 60 parts of the former as equivalent to 100 of the latter.—Corr. in Phar. Jl. (Eng.)

DRY MOUNTING

SOME FORMULAE AND METHODS.

A method of dry mounting which is within the reach of the amateur is described by M. G. Briand in the "Photo-Revue." A solution of lac in alcohol is brushed over the back of the prints, and when dry they are caused to adhere by pressure and heat, applied by means of a press, or with a hot iron, or with a flat-bottomed zinc vessel filled with boiling water.

The solution of lac which M. Briand had found to be satisfactory for this purpose was prepared from the following ingredients :

White shellac	150 grains
Gum elemi	15 grains
Canada balsam	25 grains
Methylated spirit	1 ounce

The elemi and balsam are dissolved in a little of the spirit, while the shellac, powdered as finely as possible, is dissolved in the rest and the two are mixed.

There is a drawback to the use of this preparation in the fact that with certain papers the alcohol of the mixture goes right through to the face and makes an indelible stain. This can be prevented by giving the prints a protective coating on the back ; but this again means an extra operation. The preparation for this purpose is made by dissolving a hundred grains of powdered gum arabic in an ounce of water, and adding thereto twenty-five minims of formaline and eight minims of glycerine. This is brushed over the back of the print and allowed to dry thoroughly, and will then prevent the alcohol from penetrating the paper and causing stains.

To avoid the necessity of this double treatment M. Briand points out that a solution of shellac in an aqueous solution of borax may be used. For this purpose a hundred and fifty grains of borax and twenty-five grains of sodium carbonate are dissolved in three and a half ounces of boiling water. After the lapse of three or four minutes an ounce of finely powdered bleached or white lac is added. This should be obtained from a reliable source, and not be too old. The mixture must then be boiled for exactly an hour, with frequent stirring. It is then ready for use, and may be kept in a well-corked, wide mouth bottle.

The use of such a solution is very simple. It is brushed evenly over the back of the print, which is then allowed to dry. This it will do in a quarter of an hour or so. The print may then be trimmed and mounted in the recognised method by heat and pressure.

CLEANING ENCLOSED ARC LAMP GLASSES

Although very largely used in photographic portraiture, the enclosed arc is not relegated to the studio altogether, and the following hint on cleaning the glasses, which is taken from "Penrose's Pocket-book and Diary," should be of interest to all who use this most useful light.

The white powder adhering to the glass should be removed by applying a paste made of whiting and water by means of a piece of flannel. The glass is then sponged with nitric acid one part, water two parts, and swilled under the tap. They are finally polished with tissue paper or clean rag.

BLACK TONES ON P. O. P.

Professor Namias recommends the following bath for producing good black tones on printing out paper :

1.

Hypo	4 ozs.
Distilled water	10 ozs.

2.

Lead nitrate	1 oz.
Distilled water	10 ozs.
Glacial acetic acid	48 minims

Add enough of No. 1 to No. 2 to produce a faint cloudiness after well shaking, then filter.

For use dissolve 1 gr. of gold chloride in 10 ozs. of the filtered solution. We would suggest that the gold be dissolved in a small quantity of water and added to the lead solution with constant

and energetic stirring, and not—as the formula implies—dissolved directly.

A FLASHLIGHT PATENT

J. Benk has taken out a German patent for a slow combustion flashlight powder, which may be used either in powder form or after compression into small bricks.

The following mixtures are used :

A.

Potassium permanganate	30 parts
Zinc filings	10 parts
Magnesium powder	10 parts
Iron (fine filings) ..... to	100 parts

B.

Potassium nitrate	30 parts
Iron (fine filings)	30 parts
Magnesium powder	20 parts
Aluminium powder ..... to	100 parts

C.

Barium peroxide	33.3 parts
Magnesium powder	33.3 parts
Aluminium powder	33.3 parts

The idea of these compounds is on ignition to give a reddish light of low actinic value, which gradually develops into an intensely actinic light.

From a sitter's point of view the light should be more comfortable, as the eyes will become gradually accustomed to the flash, although it strikes one that the prolongation of the flash would be rather likely to increase the chance of movement.

EDINOL DEVELOPING FORMULAE

FOR SOFT PORTRAIT NEGATIVES

Edinol	45 grains
Sodium carbonate in crystals	1 ounce
Sodium sulphite	1 ounce
Water	10 fl. ounces

FOR SNAPSHOTS.

Edinol	45 grains
Acetone-sulphite (Bayer)...	140 grains
Potassium carbonate	1 ounce
Potassium bromide	20 grains
Water	10 fl. ounces

IMPROVEMENT OF SULPHIDE TONES

When a bromide print is toned in the usual sulphide bath, and the colour is not satisfactory a great improvement can often be made by a subsequent toning in a bath composed as follows :—

No. 1.

Utanium nitrate	45 grs.
Water ..... to	20 fl. ozs.

No. 2.

Potassaium ferricyanide	45 grs.
Glacial acetic acid	120 minims.
Water ..... to	20 fl. ozs.

For use mix equal parts of No. 1 and No. 2.

This treatment is particularly useful in cases where the toned print is unsatisfactory owing to excessive contrasts, as in the uranium bath the high lights become slightly stained. This stain

can be washed out just so far as is deemed necessary by immersing the print in a large dish of still water. If on completion of the process the tone is not satisfactory the whole of the uranium image may be easily removed by immersing the print in a weak ammoniacal solution. Whether the tone thus produced is any more permanent than the usual uranium tone is doubtful.

FOR BROMIDE AND GASLIGHT PAPERS OR LANTERN SLIDES

Edinol	45 grains
Acetone-sulphite (Bayer)...	½ ounce
Sodium carbonate in crystals	1½ ounces
Water	10 fl. ounces

EIKONOGEN AND HYDROKINONE DEVELOPER (CARBUTT)

(A).

Distilled water	20 fl. ounces
Sodium sulphite	4 ounces
Eikonogen	330 grains
Hydrokinone	160 grains
Water, sufficient to make up to	32 fl. ounces

(B).

Distilled water	20 fl. ounces
Potassium carbonate	2 ounces
Sodium carbonate	2 ounces
Water, sufficient to make up to	32 fl. ounces

	A	B	Water.
For shutter exposures take	1	1	4
For portraits take	1	1	5
For landscapes take	1	½ to ¾	3 to 4
For lantern slides take	1	¾	4

—Pharmaceutical Journal.

FROST PICTURES ON WINDOW PANES

While the frost on a window pane can be seen very easily, it is not so easy always to photograph it. The best effect is usually obtained when the lighting is very much from one side, and this can often be arranged by means of a temporary screen outside the window, cutting off the light from one side, or, if preferred, from both sides and using top light only. About twenty inches or so behind the window pane a focussing cloth or other black background should be hung up, as this will greatly increase the brilliance of the picture. A full exposure and full development are needed to make the most of the wonderful forms that may be often seen on the window panes; and the photographer who means to secure them should lose no time in doing so, as soon as the opportunity occurs, as they will often vanish even while the camera is being set up to record them.—Photography.

STAGE ON THE MOJARE DESERT
For Photographic Section of the Canadian Druggist.

DEFENDER PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

We would call special attention to the advertisement of the above firm in this issue.

They are making a direct announcement to the druggists of Canada and we bespeak for them a large share of the business of the dealer in PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

The excellent reputation of this firm whose goods are known the world over as being at the head of the list should at once secure for them the patronage of the readers of this Journal. The company's head office is in Rochester, N.Y., they also have offices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and also in London, England. The Canadian office is at 131 Bay St., Toronto.

SOMETHING NEW IN PHOTOGRAPHY

"Goldona" is the name of a new paper which it is claimed gives exceedingly rich tones by fixing only—"You make the print, Goldona does the toning" as all the gold necessary for securing suitable tones is incorporated in the coating of the papers.

In printing it is only necessary to observe that, for warm tones you print very slightly deeper than is necessary for P.O.P. For colder tones print very deeply until the high lights are tinted. This paper is sold by the Vise Photo Supply Co., Toronto who will send beautiful show cards to all dealers handling their lines of goods.

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The

British Pharmaceutical Codex

BY AUTHORITY OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

This work, which has been in course of preparation for more than four years, contains hundreds of formulæ for new and improved galenical preparations, and is

AN IMPERIAL DISPENSATORY

for the use of medical practitioners and pharmacists. The volume contains 1,434 medium 8vo. pages, and includes the most recent information respecting all drugs and medicines in common use throughout the British Empire, the descriptions of the various substances being supplemented by chemical and pharmacological notes, with suggestions as to

THE BEST METHODS OF PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING THE REMEDIES.

The work is rendered especially valuable to medical practitioners by reason of the information it contains regarding the properties of drugs and the conditions and diseases in which galenical preparations are usually given. The notes on the properties of drugs have been prepared under the guidance of Dr. W. E. Dixon, Professor of Pharmacology, King's College, London, and are not mere excerpts from medical literature, but original and concise descriptions of physiological action, which should assist medical practitioners to formulate a rational therapy, and to construct their prescriptions in a scientific and practical manner.

Price four dollars ($4.00), post free.

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NEW DEPARTURE IN OPTICS

The Optometrical Council have consented to allow any Canadian Optician with good references to enter for the Refracting and Dispensing Examination, providing they have graduated from a recognized Optical School by attendance and had two years' practical experience in Optics; also may enter for the Doctor of Optics' Examination, if a graduate from a recognized Optical School by attendance, and had two years' practice.

These examinations are the same as exacted of our own students and awarded the same Diploma.

They will be set for May 18th, 19th and 20th, 1908, and called "Public Exams."

The examinations, Written, Oral and Practical, will be set and checked by the Examining Board.

The Examining Board consists of three persons; One an Oculist, one a leading provincial Refractionist, and one an Instructor in the College.

The decision of Board is final.

The only cost is a fee to cover Registration and Examination.

Optometerists who pass this examination will be recognized as skilled refractionists and leaders in the profession.

Regular Three Months' Courses for Refracting and Dispensing or Doctor of Optics, at $100.00 each. Start the First Tuesday in October and February.

Private Instruction given. Terms on Application.

If you desire to make a success of Optometry as a profession, this is your place.

Every dollar laid out on our Courses is capital well invested.

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OUR CORRESPONDENCE

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W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist

COURSE IN OPTICS

who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can begin students as class room students. Write for full particulars to

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, April 24, 1908.

Business during the past month has been fairly good. There have been no startling increases in value; some minor changes have occurred which you will find noted in the Price List.

Citric Acid which has shown a lower tendency has suddenly stiffened a little in price. The future is a little uncertain.

Camphor is a little cheaper.

It might be noted here, to call it into prominence, that Cocaine and Eucaine is now sold under the new Anti-Cocaine Law, which came into force April 15th. All jobbers require a written order before they can supply it to any retail druggist. The price of the article is a little lower.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

D.	Acid Hypophosphorus	Oz.	.50
A.	Copper Trimmings	Lb.	.75
A.	Collodion Canthar.	Oz.	.20
A.	Cinchonidine Hydrochlor.	Oz.	.80
D.	Gum Shellac, Orange	Lb.	.45
D.	Gum Shellac, Bleached	Lb.	.50
D.	Gum Shellac, Powdered	Lb.	.60
A.	Gun Cotton	Oz.	.30
A.	Kousso	Oz.	.20
D.	Liniment Aconite	Lb.	.90
D.	Liniment Belladonna	Lb.	.90
A.	Magnesia Oxide	Oz.	.12
D.	Magnesia Citrate	Lb.	.30
A.	Otto Rose, No. 2, ⅛ oz.	Ea.	.90
A.	Quince Seed	Lb.	1.75
D.	Oil Camphor	Lb.	.30
A.	Oil Almonds Dulc.	Lb.	.55
D.	Oil Castor, English, Firsts	Lb.	.13
D.	Oil Castor, English, Seconds	Lb.	.12
	Oil Castor, Pharmaceutical	Lb.	.17
D.	Oil Cassia	Oz.	.20
D.	Oil Lemon	Lb.	1.50
D.	Root Dandelion	Lb.	.20
A.	Seed Sunflower	Lb.	.15

NEW GOODS.

Calcium Metal		Oz.	.40

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

MICROSCOPES FOR SALE

An unusually good opportunity for securing a first-class microscope is offered by the Ontario College of Pharmacy. 25 first-class instruments are for sale at a price of $13.00 each complete. These microscopes are all in first-class condition and cost originally $25.00. For particulars, address

W. B. GRAHAM, Reg.-Treas. O.C.P., TORONTO.

TRAVELLERS WANTED

WANTED—Three good Drug Travellers, with connection to detail Physicians, and acquaint them with the high reputation of the C.D.S. Pharmaceuticals and Specialties, Syrups, Elixirs, Fluid Extracts, Ointments, Bougies, Pessaries, Suppositories, etc. Apply

THE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE, Limited,
London, Canada.

HELP WANTED

A Graduate Druggist, one with a knowledge of the French language preferred. Apply, giving previous experience and salary expected, to E. W. AHEARN, OTTAWA, ONT.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug Business for Sale in the best town in Saskatchewan. Stock and fixtures, $2,400. Full particulars from Office, Canadian Druggist. BOX 8, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, TORONTO

DRUG STOCKS FOR SALE

The Drug Stock and Fixtures of two Drug Stores in Fernie, B.C., amounting to about $10,000. Will sell one or both. Sales over $20,000 a year. One other drug store in the place. Ill health sole reason for selling. Excellent opportunity for an established business.

A. W. BLEASDELL, Fernie, B.C.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z

℞—FORMULAS of all the standard patent medicines and toilet preparations now in use; send 2-cent stamp for free list of formulas. Address DR. MERWIN, Windsor, Ont., Canada

AN HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

During this month (April) there has been opened in the Division of Education of the Pennsylvania State Museum, at Harrisburg, a permanent Educational Exhibition intended to show the various educational institutions established in the State, including the universities, colleges, technical schools, high schools, and manual training schools. These have been invited to prepare permanent displays to be included in this State exhibit.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, through its Committee on Historical Matters, prepared an exhibit illustrating the history and development of the first School of Pharmacy in America. This exhibit included portraits of all of those who have been members of the faculty of this college since its foundation in 1821 to date; also portraits of the presidents of the college. These portraits were platinum prints of uniform style and size, prepared by Mr. Frederick Gutekunts, the well known photographer of Philadelphia. Accompanying these were photographs of the present college buildings, laboratories, museum, and lecture rooms, and also photographs of Carpenter's Hall, where the meeting was held in 1821, that resulted in the organization of the college; the old German Hall on South Seventh Street, as it appeared when opened as the original School of Instruction of Pharmacists in America; the Zane Street (now Filbert Street) building, which was the first building owned by the college for school purposes, and the various buildings on North Tenth Street that have occupied the site of the present college and been used for its purposes since 1868.

The various laboratories of the college were also represented by exhibits.

The Department of Botany and Pharmacognosy illustrated commercial opiums by type specimens showing plant sources of the drug and chemical constituents, also commercial cinchonas and cinnamons. One of the sample cases of materia medica specimens is exhibited as used in the laboratory containing a series of typical specimens of official and unofficial drugs.

The Pharmaceutical Laboratory exhibited a collection of approved packages for the dispensing of prescriptions.

The Chemical Laboratory a series of cards showing mounted type specimens of characteristic tests and color reactions.

In the progress of this work the Committee prepared for the exhibit a book containing "The Memoirs of Some of Those Who Have Been Associated With the Progress and Development of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy."

The exhibit contained a series of volumes of the American Journal of Pharmacy, which has been continuously issued by the college since 1825; likewise the text books of Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Pharmacognosy written by members of the present faculty.

Another feature of this exhibit is a book containing biographical sketches of the members of the present faculty and instructors, illustrated with well executed half-tones of recent photographs of these teachers.

This booklet was prepared and issued by the Historical Committee for distribution to the members and friends of the college.

The historical data of the exhibit included the revised Charter, Constitution and By-Laws of the College and Board of Trustees, and a condensed history compiled from 1821 to January 1, 1908, accompanied by a list of members.

The college announcements describing the various courses of instruction both in pharmacy and in the special technical courses were included.

The Curator of the Museum, in acknowledging the receipt of the exhibit of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, speaks in flattering terms of the attractive and interesting display forwarded by the oldest school of pharmacy in America.

IMITATION GROUND GLASS

There is a very simple method of manufacturing an imitation of ground glass which will be found useful to window trimmers and store keepers in general.

Dissolve in a little hot water as much Epsom salts as the water will absorb; paint this over the glass while hot, and when dry the full effect of ground glass is obtained.

Some of the uses that this formula can be put to are as follows: Covering a clear glass partition so that it looks like ground glass; covering windows that overlook an unsightly alley; covering the glass sash that separates the show window from the store room and that runs from the top of the window backward to the ceiling. Another use would be that of covering the mirror background in the window, thus giving a new background effect. This solution can be washed off by using hot water.

A colored stained glass effect can be produced by coloring this solution with aniline color or dyes. The possibilities in this direction are many.

Advertising, better advertising, and more of it, in other words a thorough and continuous advertising campaign, is bound to bring satisfactory results, and we can point to Wilson's Fly Pads as a conspicuous illustration of this truth.

The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XX. TORONTO, JUNE, 1908. No 6

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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Telephone, Main 3293 Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

PROPRIETARY MEDICINE MANUFACTURERS ORGANIZING

A corporation is being formed in New York city with the object of acquiring the control of a large number of leading proprietary or patent medicines. The firm of Messrs. Steuart & Steuart have this matter in hand, and have applied for letters of incorporation for the company with the above object in view.

The aim of this company is that "by handling a number of remedies under one management relations with the retailers and trade generally will be greatly improved and strengthened," and "at the same time the injurious practice of cuttings prices will be discountenanced, though the company will be able to sell at lower prices than the individual manufacturer would."

The project looks like a big one and seeks to combine many hundreds of manufacturers. Up to the time of writing over 500 concerns had already signified their willingness to enter into the combination. Whether the proposed organization is one that will do anything to help the retailer is an open question. The fact that they will "discountenace" cutting does not mean very much, and it is questionable whether the retail druggist will look upon an organization of this kind as helping them. At this distance it looks like an effort to form a combination which will largely increase the manufacturers' profits and make a material saving in their expenses.

RETIRING FROM PARLIAMENT

Mr D W Bole, M P, has written a letter to his constituents at Winnipeg, stating that he would not be a candidate for the election in that city, giving as his reason that his removal from Winnipeg to Montreal and his business engagements prevented him offering himself again.

From the standpoint of the druggist this decision of Mr. Bole will be greatly regretted, as he has faithfully and ably represented the interests of the drug trade during the time of his membership in the House of Commons. We are sure that we voice the opinion of the entire trade of Canada in acknowledging the past services of Mr. Bole, not entirely to his immediate constituents in Winnipeg, but to the interests of pharmacy, and cannot but regret that Parliament loses such an able man, whose business acumen rendered his presence there so valuable.

THE PRESCRIPTION

Precaution is perhaps more necessary in the drug business than in any other branch of trade and doubly so on account of the peculiar situation which the druggist occupies towards the physician and the customer, namely, in regard to the dispensing of prescriptions. We all know how eager the daily press appears to be to seize upon any excuse for placing the blame on the druggist if a fatality occurs through the use of a drug, apparently seeming to think that the druggist in all cases should be made, whether rightly so or not, the scape-goat for the disastrous use of a drug which produces untoward effects.

Therefore, it is doubly necessary that the druggist should in every case use the utmost precaution in regard to the filling of prescriptions on a telephone order, and should insist on a written prescription being sent in by the physician corroborating that which he had sent on the telephone.

Precaution in this case is much better than trying to remedy a supposed error and no reasonable medical man will refuse to give a written prescription as a voucher for that which he has prescribed to his druggist.

As will be seen elsewhere in our columns, both the New York and Chicago local branches of the

American Pharmaceutical Association have put themselves on record declaring what a prescription and calling special attention to the necessity of the matter which we have referred to.

It matters not whether the drug be enumerated as a poison, or whether it is a simple medicament, a rule should be established which both doctor and druggist will recognize as being necessary in the dispensing of a prescription.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE

While the trade paper is not nor should it be an exponent of political opinion there are times when it is quite reasonable to advocate the claims of a particular candidate who may be entitled to be specially remembered on account of past services to the craft represented by the individual trade paper. Such a case is presented in our issue for this month where Mr. J. Hargreaves, a prominent member of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy calls attention to the excellent service rendered at the last session of the Ontario Legislature by Messrs. Clark and Downey, and asks for them the generous support of druggists in their respective constituencies. While many of our readers may not agree with our correspondent in his general commendation of the Government, very few we take it will deny to Messrs. Clark and Downey, the support, for the way in which they have aided the Council of the O.C.P. in their application for amendments to the Pharmacy Act.

STATUS OF PRESCRIPTIONS DISCUSSED

What should be the status of prescriptions and what relations they should bear to the prescribing physician, the compounding druggist and the patient, was discussed at length at the April meeting of the A.Ph.A., New York Branch, held at the New York College of Pharmacy recently. The discussion arose on a declaration of principles defining the relative duties of doctors and druggists in the premises, which was drawn by Otto Raubenheimer, Chairman of the Committee on Professional Relations. Each paragraph was carefully reviewed by the members present and voted upon separately with such amendments as were thought advisable. Afterwards the whole declaration was adopted as an embodiment of the principles of the New York Branch and the secretary was directed to forward copies to every medical and pharmaceutical society in the city and to the medical and pharmaceutical journals. As finally passed, it was as follows:

"(1) The prescription should be a signed and dated order from the physician to the pharmacist to prepare and deliver certain medicines, etc., to the patient. The prescription should be written plainly and distinctly in ink, if possible, and should bear the full name of the prescriber either printed or written and should state the name of the patient and also the age, if a child.

"A telephoned prescription, that is, a prescription which, in case of an emergency, the physician telephones to the pharmacist, must in all cases be repeated by the pharmacist, so as to avoid misunderstandings and should be followed, especially in the case of potent drugs, with a written order from the doctor. In case the physician intends to prescribe an unusually large dose, the quantity of drug should be under lined and be followed by an exclamation mark (!). General directions such "As directed," etc., should not be used.

"(2) The pharmacist who dispenses the medicine should invariably retain the original prescription for future reference, and as a record for a limited period—say five years. This is for his own protection as well as for that of the prescriber and the patient.

"(3) The medicine prescribed should be supplied not more than once on the same prescription in the following instances: (a) If ordered by the prescriber 'not to be repeated' or marked 'Ne repetatur;' (b) if it contains medicinal substances commonly called narcotic or habit-forming drugs: (c) if asked for by some person known not to be the original holder.

"(4) One copy of the prescription may be furnished to the patient, but to no other person. This copy should be marked 'copy' or 'copies' and should be plainly and distinctly written in ink. In the event of the prescriber not desiring a copy to be given, he should note this on the prescription by writing the words: 'Give no copy.' We believe it to be desirable that such notation should be made on every prescription. Under no circumstances should a copy of the prescription be given after the patient has recovered without the consent of the physician."

It was upon the suggestion of Dr. George C Diekman that the clauses insisting on doctors following telephoned prescriptions with a written order and discouraging the giving of copies were inserted. Dr. Diekman pointed out that a druggist might find himself in a very embarrassing position in filling a telephoned prescription calling for cocaine, unless it was immediately followed by a written order, as the compounder would have nothing to show his authority for dispensing the drug.—Pharmaceutical Era.

The Chicago branch of the A.Ph.A. have also drafted a declaration as follows:

None Cheaper = None Better

THAN

HOWARDS'

Quinine Salts
Mercurials
Bismuth Salts
Rochelle Salts
Iodides
Iodoform

See That You Get No Other Brand

Some Facts About COCAINE

E. Merck, Darmstadt

was the first to prepare COCAINE on a commercial scale, and Merck's Make has always occupied the premier position among brands of this alkaloid, both as regards quality and quantity sold.

Merck's Cocaine

is absolutely free from the amorphous Coca Alkaloids, the presence of which has been shown by experts to constitute a serious drawback

Merck's Cocaine

stands the severest tests answering the fullest requirements of the P.B. 1898 and of all other Pharmacopoeias and responds in a perfect manner to Maclagan's test.

Merck's Cocaine

is an unsurpassed local anaesthetic.

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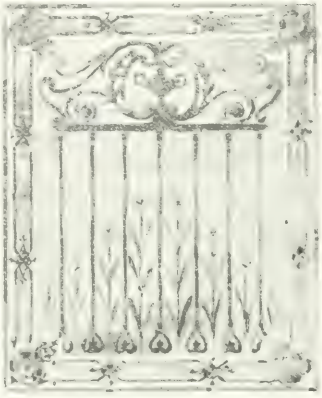
Good Ornamental Glass Beautifies both outside and in

Good designs in leaves, etc., and when the transparent glass is added, the decoration is very desirable



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PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS LONDON, ENGLAND

AND JOBBING HOUSES EVERYWHERE

1. The prescription is an utterance of the prescriber, who alone should direct and control its employment. It should, whenever practicable, carry the name of the patient, the age in years, if a minor, and the date when written.

2. The pharmacist who prepares the medicine should retain the prescription as reference for his services and as a record for a certain limited period, not less than five years, for the protection of the prescriber, himself, and the patient.

3. The medicine prescribed should be supplied not more than once on the same prescription: (a) If ordered by the prescriber "not to be repeated" (N. rep.); (b) if containing medicinal substances commonly called narcotic or habit-forming drugs; (c) if called for by some person not known to be the original holder.

4. Copy of the prescription may be furnished and should be written on an especial blank, containing a declaration that it is a copy of a prescription which has been delivered to the original holder, and is not to be refilled except on order of the prescriber. The copy is made without recourse to possible error.

SOME DANGEROUS IMCOMPATIBLES

In addition to the well known explosive mixtures containing potassium chlorate in combination with charcoal, sulphur, sugar, salol, thymol and other drugs, a mixture of potassium chlorate, calcium hypophosphite and ferrous lactate is also mentioned. A mixture of potassium chlorate, ferrous oxalate and corrosive sublimate is also explosive. An especial warning is given as to mixtures of potassium chlorate and potassium iodide. When these salts are brought in solution, chlorine is set free from the chlorate, and this liberates the iodine from the iodide, which in turn form potassium iodate; this last salt is quite poisonous. It was found that a mixture of five to seven grains of each salt was sufficient to kill a dog.

PERSONALS

The many friends of Mr. Edmund Jenner, of Digby, N.S., will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from the effects of a recent operation in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. He is as yet unable to attend personally to business, but hopes after a summer's outing to be able to return to business in the winter.

Mr. Geoffrey E. Howard, of Howard's & Sons, Ltd., Stratford, England, will, we understand, visit Canada in the latter part of June or early in July. Mr. Howard will visit his business friends in various cities of the Dominion.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(By Our London Correspondent.)

THE SALE OF FOODS AND DRUGS ACT

Two interesting cases under this Act have recently been heard. At Nelson, Lancashire, a retail sweet dealer was summoned for selling chlorodyne lozenges which were alleged to be devoid of the main constituents of chlorodyne. The prosecution urged that the lozenge was a chloroform and not a chlorodyne lozenge at all. The analyst certified that the sample of lozenge he examined contained 1.85 per cent. of chloroform, equal to 8.1 grains per ounce. The sample was devoid of the other ingredients of chlorodyne. For the defence Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law, London, contended that there was no standard for chlorodyne and an analyst called on defendant's behalf said "Chlorodyne to-day has no meaning except you apply the maker's name to it." In the end the magistrates dismissed the case, owing to the evidence being insufficient to convict. The second case was heard at Barnsley Police Court, on April 27, when Arthur W. Lewis, a registered chemist and druggist, appeared to answer a summons for selling paregoric not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. The facts were that a local inspector of weights and measures visited defendant's shop where an unqualified assistant was in charge. The purchaser asked for "paregoric" and was supplied with a package bearing the label "paregoric substitute," the word "substitute" having been added in pencil. The sample analyzed by the public analyst was found to contain only half the amount of alcohol which should have been present according to the standard of the British Pharmacopoeia and it was entirely deficient in tincture of opium. Despite these facts the magisterial bench dismissed the summons.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at its monthly meeting, on May 6, accepted recommendations to spend between £600 and £700 in order to introduce modern improvements and apparatus for the use of students in the Major laboratory of the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square. It was also resolved to award the Pereira medal this year to Miss Gertrude Holland Wren, who will also receive £5 of books (the gift of Thomas Hyde Hills in memory of Jacob Bell, who was one of the founders of the Society). The subjects of the examination were materia medica, botany, and chemistry. It is interesting to note that this is the first time the medal has been won by a lady and women pharmacists are naturally proud of the distinction of their col-

league. Miss Wren also carried off the silver medals for botany, practical chemistry, and materia medica.

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION

A very successful chemists' exhibition was held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, during the first week in May. There were a large number of exhibits by wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, and among the firms exhibiting who are well known to your readers were Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., and Messrs. W. R. Warner & Co. Both these houses had fine displays of high-class packed pharmaceuticals on view.

ILLEGAL SALE OF POISONS

Another conviction has to be recorded under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. David McGregor, assistant in the shop of G. Graham Davidson, chemist and druggist, Earl Grey Street, Edinburgh, has been fined £1, with £1 costs, for selling a bottle of lung tonic which contained morphine and chloroform, he not being a duly qualified chemist and druggist.

A DOCTOR'S FATAL MISTAKE

A remarkable dispensing error by a London medical man has attracted much attention in the press—both lay and professional. It appears that the doctor gave a patient what he thought was a tonic consisting of solution of strychnine, arsenic, ammonia, and chloroform water. The patient (an elderly man), took a dose of the medicine and shortly afterwards was seized with violent pains. Emetics were promptly administered but the man died. On examining the medicine the doctor came to the conclusion that he had made a mistake and that the solution of strychnine and the chloroform water had got mixed, the result being that the medicine contained ninety-nine parts of solution of strychnine. At the subsequent inquest the Coroner asked the doctor how the bottles got mixed and he replied that when his maid cleaned up she had apparently put the bottles back in the wrong places. The bottles, he added, were labelled, but he did not look at the label because "when one is measuring out medicine all the year round he gets to know the feel of the bottles." The jury, in returning a verdict of "Death by misadventure," advised the doctor "to be more careful in future." One cannot help wondering what would have happened had the blunder been committed by a chemist instead of a doctor!

ANTI-KAMNIA TABLETS

On May 6, at Aston Manor Police Court, Birmingham, John W. Atkinson, chemist and druggist, was summoned under the Medicine Stamp Act for selling unstamped a medicine liable to stamp duty. Mr. C. E. FitzRoy, from the Solicitors' Department of Somerset House, said the medicine in respect of which the summons was issued was a preparation called anti-kamnia. It had been noticed that the defendant was advertising this in his price list at 3s. 10d., instead of at the usual retail price, which was 4s. 6d. Accordingly a purchase was made by a Miss Gosling, who asked for a full packet of anti-kamnia tablets and paid 3s. 10d. for it. He desired to call special attention to the wording upon the packet, which was as follows: "By permission of the Board of Inland Revenue, this packet of anti-kamnia is sold unstamped for dispensing only. Should any portion of the contents be sold otherwise than as a component part of a medicine prepared in accordance with a prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, the penalties imposed by law will be incurred by the chemist so selling." This made it quite clear, Mr. FitzRoy urged, that the defendant knew the package, if sold whole, should be stamped with the Inland Revenue medicine stamp. The stamp duty which should have been impressed was 6d. The preparation was manufactured in America, and it was stated on each packet that the contents were for the cure of headache, neuralgia, etc. Defendant said he had no recollection of selling a packet of anti-kamnia to the witness Gosling, and he had entirely failed to trace the sale. He was not in the habit of selling these tablets in packets, and he could produce half a dozen price lists of Birmingham chemists quoting anti-kamnia at 3s. 10d. Defendant was fined £1 and costs.

FRANCO BRITISH EXHIBITION.

On May 14 the Prince of Wales formally opened the Franco-British Exhibition, which has been in course of construction at Shepherd's Bush, London, since 1906. Although an army of men have been engaged on the work the exhibition will not be in full swing for another month or so, and therefore an adequate description of perfumery and pharmaceutical sections is impossible at the time of writing. It is anticipated that no less than fifty million people will visit the exhibition during the coming summer.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

The Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was again considered by the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on May 12. The first witness was Mr. J. Rymer Young, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He detailed the functions of the Society and cited numerous cases of persons who having failed to

CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

The best Laxative Cold Cure on the market.
Does not nauseate.
Chocolate coated—therefore easy to take.
Special Offer now on.
Dating as November 1st.
Send in your order now.
The "little red box" is the one that gets the business.

New Goods Lavona de Composee; Flowers of Oxion; To-Kalon Perfume; Nadruco Olive Oil, 25c and 50c sizes; Nature's Pile Cure; De Miracle; Father John's Remedies; Listerine Tooth Powder; Buffalo Lithia Water.

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Meggeson & Company, Limited

London, England

ACIDULATED DROPS and TABLETS

Prepared with Pure Cane Sugar and the Finest Fresh Fruit Flavors and Essences in the following variety:

Apricot Drops	*Special Cough Tablets*	*Cherry Drops*
Barley Sugar Drops	*Aniseed Cough Drops*	*Greengage Drops*
Damson Drops	*Chocolate Tablets*	*Horehound Drops*
Lemon Drops	*Mixed Fruit Drops*	*Lime Fruit Tablets*
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Plum Drops	*Strawberry Drops*	*Rose Drops*
Raspberry Drops	*Agreeable Thirst Quenchers*	*Vanilla Drops*

Keep quite fresh in any climate and are guaranteed not to stick together.

SOLD TO THE DRUG TRADE EXCLUSIVELY. TRY A SAMPLE CASE OF TWELVE 5-LB. JARS.

Canadian Agents

T. H. McTAVISH & COMPANY

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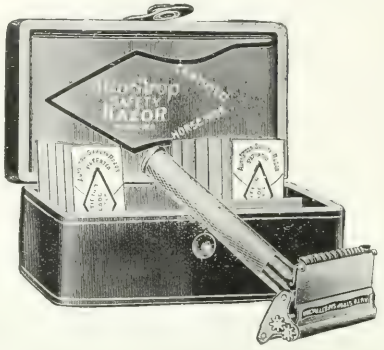
Why people buy the AutoStrop

LET US TELL YOU



The

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

is the only Safety Razor

That you can strop without taking apart.

That does not require the expense or trouble of new blades.

That a child can strop and cannot do it wrongly.

That you can clean in a jiffy without taking apart.

That will shave a heavy beard without pulling.

That will give as pleasant a shave the hundredth time as the first.

The Standard Set, which includes twelve blades, **Will Last a Lifetime.**

The AutoStrop offers a sharp edge against every other safety razor's dull edge.

The AutoStrop blades are made from the finest lancet steel, and on the horsehide strop, which accompanies the razor, a hair edge can be maintained indefinitely.

Every blade is dependable.

Standard Set, comprising: a quadruple silver-plated razor, horsehide strop and twelve blades, all in a handsome leather case, retails at **$5.00.**

Tourist Sets with silver-plated soap and brush boxes, fitted, retails at **$7.50.**

NO PRICE CUTTING. *DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.*

The AutoStrop Safety Razor Company, Limited

14 St. Helen Street, Montreal

pass their examinations eluded the law by forming themselves into companies so as to carry on business as "cash chemists" or "drug stores." He expressed himself as of the opinion that it was absolutely necessary for the protection of the public that the title should be restricted to qualified men. In reply to Mr. Atherly Jones, K. C., M.P. (a member of the Committee), he did not think that the title "cash chemist" was a trade asset of value. Much laughter was caused by Mr. Young's smart retort to the following question by Mr. Jones: And if Mr. Boot, speaking from his commercial experience, differs from you, he is wrong? "I always find, when a person takes upon himself a title which is not his, he thinks himself an injured person if he is interefered with. If I may put a question to you, would you think it legitimate for Boot & Co. to call themselves barristers, if they employed a barrister? Mr. Rutherford Hill, Assistant Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland, gave evidence in support of the contention that there is no necessity for further poison sellers (as proposed by the Bill). He denied that farmers were put to inconvenience in order to obtain the sheep dips they required. Mr. L. Tipper, a Birmingham veterinary surgeon, stated that in his opinion the agricultural community required greater facilities for obtaining sheep dips. Mr. Samuel Gibson, President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, have evidence to the effect that the registered druggists in Ireland felt that they supplied very largely the needs of that country and that it would not be fair to create another grade of poison sellers. Mr. Lewis, solicitor, made a statement on behalf of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, and Mr. H. R. Wansbrough, Chairman of Hodder's, Ltd., Bristol, described the title "as a distinct trade asset." Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, ex-Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association, also tendered evidence on behalf of registered chemists, and the Committee adjourned to consider its report.

WHAT THE WORLD EXPECTS OF THE COLLEGE GRADUATE

Something larger, finer, something of a higher grade, a better quality than of the man who has discovered only a small part of himself, who has cultivated only a little corner of his possibilities, who has never had the opportunity or the advantages of a higher education.

That he shall be an inspiration, an encouragement to those who long for the same kind of training that he has had, but see no opportunity to get it.

That he shall not be content with commonness, or grope along in mediocrity.

That, even if he has not a thousand dollars to his name, he shall be so rich in his personal and intellectual endowment that the wealthy ignoramus will feel poor in his presence.

That he shall convince those who know him that to be a millionaire of culture, of manhood, of ideas, of nobility, of honor, is infinitely greater than to be a mere money millionaire.

That his education shall bring to the world a lesson of enlargement, of release from the slavery of narrowness, superstition, bigotry, which handicaps the ignorant.

That he shall open a little wider the door of opportunity to those whose lives have been dulled and narrowed by iron circumstance.

That he shall bring to the world a message of a broader manhood, a larger aim, of higher ideals not merely of more dollars.

That he shall regard his education as a sacred trust, not to be used wholly and solely for his own selfish ends.

That he shall transmute his knowledge into power, and use that power for the advancement of righteousness, truth, and civilization.

That he shall set an example in courtesy, charity, and all manly virtues, wherever he goes.

That he shall treat his mother, even though she is ignorant and old-fashioned with the same deference and respect that he would accord to the highest lady in the land.

That he shall treat every woman, old or young, homely or pretty, rich or poor, with the same deference and respect that he observes toward his mother.

That he shall respect those who cannot flourish a college diploma.

That he shall remember that there are other effective ways of securing the advantages of a college course besides going to college.

That flippancy, vulgarity, lack of tolerance, irreverence, and contempt for the beliefs and opinions of others shall have no place in his code.

That wherever he is people will say, as Lincoln said of Walt Whitman, "There goes a man."

O. C. P. NOTES

Mr. D. E. Lee, class 1899, O.C.P., was a caller at the College recently. Mr. Lee is now chemist for the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Duncan, St. Thomas, Ont., was recently charged before the magistrate for infraction of the Pharmacy Act by not registering a sale of cocaine, and was fined $20 and costs.

A. E. Schorley, merchant, Springfield, Ontario, was fined $20 and costs for selling drugs, he not being a licentiate druggist.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

SHOULD LICENTIATE CLERKS HAVE A SEAT ON THE COUNCIL?

To the Editor

Dear Sir, I avail myself of your valuable columns in calling the attention of my confreres to a matter which, in my opinion, should be changed. I refer to the licentiate clerks who hold a seat on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, for, that body deals with questions appertaining to business of legalized proprietors of drug stores and measures which should not, and in fact, do not concern a paid clerk. It seems to me that the proprietors should not have a chance to refuse a clerk the time to attend Council meetings, and possibly delay the business of the Association thereby; at the same time those who bear the financial responsibility of running a drug store, know best how to conduct their business, and consequently guard the interest of the Association better than any licentiate clerk; a confrere if you will, but only by courtesy or oversight in the Pharmacy Act, whereby he is eligible for election on the Council.

I would like to hear through your columns, the opinions of my confreres in this matter.

Yours very truly,

Montreal.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The Editor of The Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—As a trade journal is recognized as the most direct medium by which to reach members of a trade or profession, will you kindly allow me a very small space in a very prominent position in The Canadian Druggist to draw the attention of the pharmacists of Ontario to a question of considerable political significance at this moment.

During the life of the Whitney Government, the Council of the College of Pharmacy appeared twice before the House with a request for amendments they desired to be made to the Pharmacy Act. Col. Hugh Clark, M.P.P., of Centre Bruce, and Mr. J. P. Downey, M.P.P., of South Wellington, championed our cause and advocated our interests in a most earnest and energetic way, demanding on our behalf, not special class legislation, but rather a true and fair recognition and justification of the rights of a body of representative citizens of the Province for whom they were elected to legislate between right and wrong.

Col. Hugh Clark and Mr. J. P. Downey deserve the votes of every pharmacist in their constituencies and more, they deserve the strong practical co-operation of all pharmacists in order that both may be returned to their seats by an overwhelming majority over their opponents. I believe they fought for a righteous cause on our behalf. Druggists of Bruce and Wellington show to the Parliament of Ontario that a righteous cause is of greater consideration than political partisanship.

Let me go a little further and state that the Whitney Government granted our requests made from them in the shape of an amendment to the Pharmacy Act almost in toto, and while on some questions there may be two opinions as to whether all the work transacted by the recent Government entirely overshadows all the work done by the Government immediately preceding it, from the standpoint of the interests of the profession of pharmacy, the Whitney Government have been more equitable and fair in their consideration and treatment of the wrongs and injustices long endured by Ontario pharmacists, and I feel it my duty to ask every pharmacist in the Province to remember Whitney and his supporters when marking their ballots on June 8th.

In conclusion, I will add that the best interests of pharmacy received careful consideration by the Whitney Government, and therefore I ask that the most careful consideration be given by all pharmacists before marking their ballots.

Yours very truly,

John Hargreaves.

BUSINESS CHANGE ANNOUNCEMENT

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have retired from the business founded in 1836 by my father, Mr. Hermanus Planten, of which I became manager in 1857 and partner in 1866, under the firm name of "H. Planten & Son." My son, Mr. H. Rolff Planten, who has been connected with the business for twenty-one years, has this day become sole owner, and will continue under the same firm name for his own account.

I take this opportunity to tender you my thanks for the support the firm has enjoyed during the many years I have been identified with it and to bespeak for my successor a continuance of your favors.

Yours very truly,

John R. Planten.

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 1st, 1908.

Read Kyle & Hooper's advt. this issue.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

"B & S" BRAND **COCAINE** "B & S" BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

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REGENT REMEDIES

HIGH-GRADE PREPARATIONS — ELEGANTLY PUT UP

Offering Good Margin of Profit

TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Limited
SOLE CANADIAN FACTORS

REGENT PHARMACAL CO. Toronto and Montreal

"Pulverette"
A new form of Medication.

TRADE **"PULVERETTE"** MARK

"Pulverette"
Powders in the form of Pills.

THE LANCET says

"The 'Pulverette' may be regarded as a real advance on the ordinary pill. By merely pressing the 'Pulverette' between the thumb and finger, it cracks and the powder is released. In water the 'Pulverette' soon disintegrates and the medicament in the form of a powder, is brought to view. The 'Pulverette' obviously secures the prompt administration of a soluble drug."

Prices in Bottles of 100

Acetanilide gr 3	$0.40
Cascara gr. 2	0.40
Phenacetin gr. 5	0.60
" gr 4 c Caffeine gr 1	0.65
Pil. Aloes et Ferri B.P. gr 4	0.40
" Aloin et Jalapin Co.	0.30
" Blaud gr 5 1	0.30
" " gr 5 c Arsen. gr 100	0.30
" Colocynth Co. B.P. gr. 4	0.55
" " Co. c Hyos gr 4	0.60
" Eastonii ℥ 1 Syrup	0.65
" Hydrarg. B.P. gr. 4	0.25
" Plumbi c Opio B.P. gr 2	0.30
" Podophyllin gr ½ c Calomel gr 1	0.30
" Rhei Co. B.P. gr 4	0.40
Pulv. Ipecac. Co. gr 5	0.50
" Opii gr 1	0.50
Quinin. Sulph. gr 2	0.29

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, Nov. 30th, 1907, says:

"It looks like a coated pill, but if pressed between the thumb and finger, it falls to powder, the slight click that is heard, reminding one of the breaking of an egg-shell. . . . The process of manufacturing the 'Pulverette' is new, and is so accurate that the finished articles do not vary in weight . . . . Not approached by any method of administering solid drugs."

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL DRUGGIST Dec. 6th, 1907, describes the "Pulverette" as reaching the high water mark in pill manufacture.

All private formulae usually made in pills can be made in "PULVERETTE" form
(Minimum quantity 2,000)

Manufactured only by **OPPENHEIMER SON & CO.,** London, England
LIMITED

Canadian Agents

T. H. McTAVISH & CO.
74 YONGE STREET ARCADE TORONTO, ONT.

"Pulverette"
May be crushed to powder between thumb and finger.

"Pulverette"
Superior to Compressed Tablets, Pills, etc.

WE CARRY IN STOCK

MALLINCKRODT'S

Bismuth Subnitrate in 1 lb. and 5 lb. Boxes.
Ether U. S. P. Concentrated in 5 lb. Tins.
Ether Anaesthetical in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins.
Potass. Iodide in 1 lb. and 5 lb. Boxes.
Soda Carb. Crystals in 1 lb. Tins.
Soda Phosphate Granular in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Soda Salicylate in 1 lb. Boxes.
Soda Sulphite Crystals in 1 lb. Tins.

And will be Glad to Fill your Orders

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, TORONTO

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Original and Only Genuine

Samples, Signs, Window Displays or Fountain Outfits will be shipped, Free and Prepaid, to the Trade, upon request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.
RACINE *Originators of* WIS., U.S.A.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets
Horlick's Food, Horlick's Diastoid, etc.

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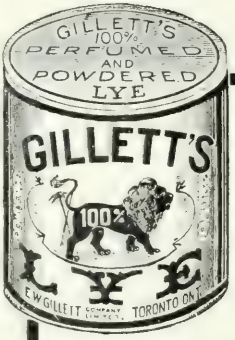
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA



SATISFACTION

in the highest sense, to you as a druggist and to your customers, is obtained when you sell

GILLETT'S CAUSTIC SODA,
GILLETT'S LYE,
GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR, Etc.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at List prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

Awarded Gold Medal Toronto Exposition.

Trade Notes

S. Dunn is opening a new drug store at Gimli Manitoba.

R. L. Baldwin has opened a new drug store at Lindsay, Ontario.

W. B. McDonald is opening a new drug store at Odessa, Ontario.

H. W. Ralph is opening a branch drug store in Dundas, Ontario.

The Dafoe Pharmacy, Trenton, Ontario, has been incorporated.

The Alberta Drug Co., Ltd., Lacombe, Alberta, has been incorporated.

R. G. Combe has opened a drug store at Melville, Saskatchewan.

There is said to be an opening for a drug store at Elston, Saskatchewan.

The Standard Chemical Co., Ltd., has registered at Montreal, Quebec.

The American Fluid Beef Co., Montreal, Quebec, has made an assignment.

The drug store of W. J. Hart, Stettler, Alberta, was destroyed by fire.

The Keogh Chemical Co. has registered, with head office at Ottawa, Ontario.

The drug stock of W. J. Hart, Stettler, Alberta, was damaged by fire.

The drug store of R. A. Laud, Bridgeburg, Ontario, was destroyed by fire.

A. F. Glehill has purchased the drug business of J. H. Edmison, Dunrea, Manitoba.

P. D. Hope has opened a drug and stationery store at Creston, British Columbia.

E. D. Calvert has purchased the drug business of A. A. McCrimmon, Rainy River, Ontario.

W. Rutherford, of Nelson, is opening a branch drug store at Grand Forks, British Columbia.

E. D. Calvert has purchased the drug business of A. A. McCrimmon, Rainy River, Ontario.

Geo. P. Plamondon has opened a new drug store on St. Joseph Street, Quebec city, Quebec.

The Security Drug Co. has taken over the drug and stationery business of G. F. Daintry, Hanley, Saskatchewan.

The Delta Specialty Co., dealers in druggists' sundries, have registered as doing business at Montreal, Quebec.

The Cranbrook Drug and Book Co. has purchased the business of C. E. Reid, Cranbrook, British Columbia.

Mr. John Taylor, of the firm of John Taylor & Co., toilet soap and perfume manufacturers, Toronto, Ontario, died last month.

The drug stock of J. T. Lyon & Co., Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, was damaged by fire.

Aston & Miller have purchased the assets of the estate of The Medical Hall, Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

D. L. McRea has opened a drug store at Pincher Creek, Alberta.

D. Holmes has opened a drug store at Aberdeen, Saskatchewan.

E. C. Griffis is opening a new drug store at Woodstock, Ontario.

F. A. Sitter is opening a new drug store at Wilkie, Saskatchewan.

The drug stock of L. R. Harvey, Rodney, Ontario, was damaged by fire.

W. J. Inch has purchased the drug business of Stewart & Co., Weston, Ontario.

Nap. Boucher, druggist, Verdun, Quebec, has filed a consent of assignment.

E. Potter has purchased the drug business of H. W. Smith, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

A. J. Howard has purchased the drug business of H. S. Douglas, Orangeville, Ontario.

Mr. Little has purchased the drug business of G. H. Bean, Quill Lake, Saskatchewan.

N. E. Brimblecombe has purchased the drug business of W. A. Hertel, Toronto, Ontario.

Sudaby & McLean, of Fernie, are opening a branch drug store at Hosmer, British Columbia.

H. W. Thompson has purchased the drug business of John Bartholomew, Strathroy, Ontario.

The Canadian Extract of Beef Co., Montreal, Quebec, has been dissolved and new partnership registered.

The stock of the Elk Drug and Book Store, Ltd. (N. E. Suddaby), at Fernie, British Columbia, was damaged by fire. Insured.

NEWS ITEMS

Mr. Jas. Alexander, for many years traveller for the firm of H. Skinner & Co., and latterly with the National Drug & Chemical Co., was found dead in a hotel at Brandon, Man.

Mr. W. B. Gerow, of the head office of the National Drug & Chemical Co., Montreal, succeeded Mr. E. C. Mitchell as manager of the Kingston branch of that company, Mr. Mitchell going to London, Ont.

A. G. Schooley, general storekeeper, Springfield, Ont., was fined $20.00 and costs for selling drugs without being a licensed druggist, the magistrate holding that Extract of Cascara as sold by the defendant was not a proprietary or patent medicine.

Mr. W. B. Bentley, Toronto, died from an overdose of chloral, which was furnished him by a Toronto druggist, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, but blamed the druggist for making the sale. The following is a portion of the verdict: "We further find that had the druggist acted in keeping with the law governing his profession, this mis-adventure might not have happened."

The laboratory of the John T. Lyons Co., druggists, of 8 Bleury Street, Montreal, was the scene of a serious conflagration and damages estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000 were done by fire and water. The origin of the fire is a mystery, and it is supposed that it may have started in the manufacturing jeweler's on the flat above. It was fully covered by insurance.

N. D. & C. CO.'S ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the National Drug & Chemical Co., was held on the 22nd ult., when reports were received from the executive officers of the company, all of which were satisfactory, and indicated a progressive year. Some important changes were made in the administrative staff.

Mr. C. W. Timing was appointed General Manager and Treasurer.

Mr. Jas. Mattinson was appointed Manager of the Evans Kerry branch.

Mr. W. S. Elliot, of Toronto, was appointed Inspector.

Mr. F. H. Bole, of London, has been appointed Manager of the Winnipeg branch, Mr. E. C. Mitchell, of Kingston, succeeding him in London.

Mr. W. B. Gerow, for two years Assistant Manager of Evans Kerry branch, Montreal, goes to Kingston as Manager there.

Mr. A. B. Evans, of Montreal, and W. W. Bole, of Winnipeg, have been appointed to a new executive department; the former with headquarters at Montreal, and the latter at Toronto.

Owing to the lamented death of Mr. H. W. Barker, Manager of the St. John branch, Mr. H. Ganter, Assistant Manager, has been promoted to the position of Acting Manager, with L. W Barker as assistant.

Mr. M. McPherson, Acting Manager of the Ottawa branch, has been permanently appointed to that position.

Mr. L. J. Mylius, of Halifax, succeeds the late Mr. Barker on the Board of Directors.

Mr. Timing, Mr. Mattinson and Mr. Gerow entered upon their new duties on Monday, May 4th.

Messrs. Ganter and L. W Barker took charge of the St. John branch on the 27th of April.

FIRE AT GORDON COLLEGE, KHARTOUM

An alarming fire broke out in the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, on May 11th Before it was got under control considerable damage was done.

THE FIXTURE RECORD

A Few of the Recent Purchasers of Show Cases and Fixtures From Jones Bros & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Wilfred Barolet, of Montreal, was so pleased with The New Century Case he purchased from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., that he bought another the next day and still another the week after.

A. Archibald, of Edmonton, says he has the finest drug outfit in Canada, quartered oak, in the new silver gray finish, with the Kade Crystal Gem Show Cases. He intended to use two Silent Salesmen of another make that he had just purchased, but put them on the scrap heap when he saw the Crystal Gems, and ordered two more from Jones Bros.

Mr. Archibald is open for correspondence on the question of where to get the best and latest style of fixtures.

A. Dulmage, of Saskatoon, investigated the question of fixtures and ordered a complete outfit of Crystal Gems from Jones Bros.

W. F. C. Braithwaite, of Winnipeg, has some good advice for intending purchasers of fixtures.

THE CANADIAN FORMULARY

The Canadian Formulary of Unofficial Preparations is a book of fifty-seven pages and embraces the work of the Committees from the Colleges of Ontario and Quebec, which were appointed "for the purpose of investigating and approving of formulas believed to be appropriate and suitable for the purpose and object for which the publication is authorized."

It is published under the authority of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. As the formulas contained in this book will for the most part form a portion of a Canadian Pharmacopoeia, which cannot be long delayed, all pharmacists should familiarize themselves with the contents of the work and also bring it prominently and continuously to the notice of physicians, so that they may designate preparations of the "Can. Form." when prescribing.

Every pharmacist in Canada should have at least one of these books, but we would recommend procuring several of them and presenting them to the leading physicians. The price is fifty cents, and they may be obtained from the Registrar of the Ontario College of Pharmacy

The retail druggist who is in business to make money will be interested in the advertisement of Wilson's Fly Pads on another page of this issue.

SOUTHALLS'

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES—The Original and Best.

Southalls' Accouchement Sets

Containing All Requisites, in Three Sizes.

Southalls' Sheets for Accouchement

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Colleges of Pharmacy

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The major and minor examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec were concluded April 25th. The following candidates passed in order of merit:

Majors—A. Quesnel, J. E. Turcot, Jos. Lafontaine, A. E. Belanger, E. C. Drolet, C. T. Milne, J. P. Tyrrell, A. Chritien, Avila Lalonde.

Minors—T. Dechine (silver medal), S. Difle, N. Driedman, Jos. Desmarais, L. A. A. Giroux, A. Pruneau, H. M. Davis, Jos. Leveseque, R. C. Lussier, E. Lafreniere, J. O. Heule, M. H. Dansereau.

The Examiners were R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; J. E. Dube, Quebec; A. B. J. Moore, Henri Lanctot, Leo J. Ryan and Achille Goyette, Montreal, with J. E. Tremble, Chairman; E. Muir, Secretary, and E. Giroux, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Board.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The Montreal College of Pharmacy, held their annual meeting in the College building, 155 Ontario Street West, corner Mance Street, last month, David Watson, President, in the chair. After the minutes of the last annual meeting and the Treasurer's financial statement were read by the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. E. Muir, the President delivered an excellent address, giving a brief outline of the College and its work since its foundation about forty years ago, contrasting its present position, with its fine building, with what they had to be satisfied with at that time and for some years thereafter.

After the adoption of the annual report, Secretary-Treasurer's financial statement and statement of the Treasurer of the Building Committee, the President nominated W. H. Chapman and A. T. Christie as Scrutineers to count the ballots for the new Board, and declared the meeting open for general discussion, during which matters of general and special interest to the College were discussed. The Scrutineers having completed the counting of the ballots declared the following nine gentlemen to have received the highest number of votes polled and therefore duly elected as members of the Executive Board, the President, Vice-President and Treasurer having been elected by acclamation, namely: J. E. Tremble, L. A. Bernard, J. M. Aumont, M.D., M. Albert, Thos. R. Goulding, W. S. Stone, C. J. Covernton, Leo G. Ryan, and H. W. Reynolds, these gentlemen with David Watson as President, W. H. Chapman as Vice-President, and E. Muir as Treasurer, will form the officers and Executive Board of the College for 1908-9.

B. C. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The following are the results of the recent examinations of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, given in order of merit:

Senior Pass List.—W. J. Vernon, Vancouver; T. H. Fletcher, Vancouver; J. C. Gidley, Duncans.

Junior Pass List.—T. G. Allan, Victoria; J. H. Lemmax, Victoria; H. C. Fisher, New Westminster; J. E. Mason, New Westminster; H. A. Rae, Vancouver.

Granted Registration as Licentiates.—J. W. Coffin, Moyie, B.C.; L. G. Henderson, Vancouver, B.C.; Dr. Wilson, Port Essington, B.C.; R. J. Mitchell, New Westminster, B.C.; T. H. Atcheson, Vancouver, B.C.; L. V. Newton, North Bay, Ont.; F. W. Heath, New Westminster, B.C.; Russel McDuffee, Raymond, Alta.; D. L. Irvine, Estevan, Sask.; C. H. Allison, Cranbrook, B.C.; Geo. Draper, Vancouver, B.C.; J. S. Shurie, Wellington-on-Lake, Ont., and T. W. Coleman, Keremeos, B.C. Mr. Coleman's registration is subject to his forwarding certificate from the Ontario College.

Granted Registration as Apprentices.—W. A. Jones, Vancouver, B.C.; H. H. Hill, Vancouver, B.C.; Anthony Smith, Armstrong, B.C.; H. T. Williams, Vancouver, B.C.; Lloyd Hoskins, Vancouver, B.C.; R. M. Wright, Fort William, Ont.; Holmes Pineo, Atlin, B.C.; H. E. Shannon, Vancouver, B.C.; Gordon Agnew, Victoria, B. C.; Stanley Forbes, Vancouver, B.C.; Hartley Battson, New Westminster.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Junior Examinations

DISPENSING

John Cochrane, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

Candidates will dispense, label and wrap these prescriptions as if they were intended for patients. Neatness, cleanliness and despatch will be rated.

1—Master Arthur Dean

R—

Ol. ricini ..... ℥ii

P. acaciae ..... q.s.

Aq. cinnam. ..... q.s. ad ℥ss

F. M.

Sig. 1 pro dosis, mane

F. H. M., M.D.

2 Mrs. Jas Curtis

R

Pepsin. (Scale) 9i
Bismuth carb 5i
P Rhei 5ss
M. Div. in pulv. sex.
Sig Cap pulv. unum statim p.c.

R. T., M.D.

3 Wm. Dodds.

P—

Zinci oxid.... ..... 5i
Ung pros.... ..... 5ii
Adips lanae. ..... ss
M. Ft. Ung.
Sig Omni nocte hora somni applic.

4– Robert Wade.

R—

Ferri redacti..... gr. x.
Ext. nuc. vomic..... gr. ii.
Pil. rhei co..... 9ii
M. Div. in pil. decem.
Sig. Pil. una ter in die sumend.

J. K. C., M.D.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

John Cochrane, Examiner.
Time, 2 hours.

1. Form a complete prescription in abbreviated Latin, with signs, indicating and explaining all the parts, out of the following:

Mrs. S. C. Burrowes: Chloride of ammonium, two scruples; ipecacuanha wine, two drachms; paregoric, two drachms and a half; syrup of tolu, half an ounce; chloroform water, enough to make three ounces. One teaspoonful to be taken in water four times a day. D. C. Mason, M.D.

2. How would you prepare:

(a) R—

Res. guaiac.
Sacchari ..... aa. 5iv
P. tragacanth..... gr. xxxv
Aq. cinnam..... Oi.

(b) R—

Potas. iodid..... gr. L.
Aq. dist..... M. xL.
Potass. carb..... gr. iii.
Adip. benz..... 5i
M. Ft. Ung.

3. Give English translation of: Partes aequales; Mane primo; Guttatim; Mitt.; Aq. bull.; Trochisci; Bis ind.; Cort.; Mica panis; Ppt.

4. (a) Does the B. C. Pharmacy Act regulate the ownership of prescriptions? If so, in what way?

(b) Separate the following poisons into Schedule A or B of the Pharmacy Act respectively, and give the regulations governing the sale of poisons under each Schedule: Iodine; hellebore; tartar emetic; oxalic acid; oil of savin.

5. Translate into English the following:

Recipe: Hydrargyri subchloridi, grana dua; sodii bicarbonatis, scrupulum; sacchari lactis, drachmam cum semisse.

Misce et in pulveres sex divide, quorum capiat unum omni semihora.

6. Criticize the following, indicating any errors or any changes likely to occur:

(a) R—

Potass. permang..... 9i
Strych. sulph..... gr. ii.
Pil. rhei co..... 5i
M. Div. in Pil. No. XXIV.
Sig. Pil. dua t. i. d. sumend.

(b) R—

Bismuth. carb..... 5ii
Pepsin..... 5i
Acid. mur. dil..... 5ii
Muc. acaciae..... 5i
Acid. hydrocyan. dil..... 5ii
Aquae q.s. ad..... 5viii
M. Sig. Cap. Coch. mag. post cib.

7. (a) Give Latin names for: Gregory's powder; saltpetre; litharge; tar; hops; Rochelle salts; wood charcoal; chamomile flowers; cochineal; nutmeg.

(b) Give English names of: Amylum; uvae; caryophyllum; sapo durus; linum contusum, hirudo; gossypium; filix mas; calx; moschus.

8. Give does of: Tinct. opii; potass. bromid.; plumbi acet., santonin; liq. morph. hyd.; chloral hydras; liq. ext. ergot.; sod. salicylas; ext. hyoscyami; hydrarg. perchlor.

9 and 10. Oral examinations.

CHEMISTRY.

H. H. Watson, Examiner.
Time, 2 hours.

1. How is chlorine prepared?

2. Write an article on mercury.

3. Enumerate the functions of the following: Symbol; chemical formula; equation, and give examples.

4. Complete the following equation and explain it: $KNO_3 + H_2SO_4$.

5. Prepare lotio nigra and lotio flav., and illustrate the changes that take place.

6. Give the preparation of boracic acid.

7. How can oxygen be prepared and how collected. Write what you know about Oxygen, under the following heads:

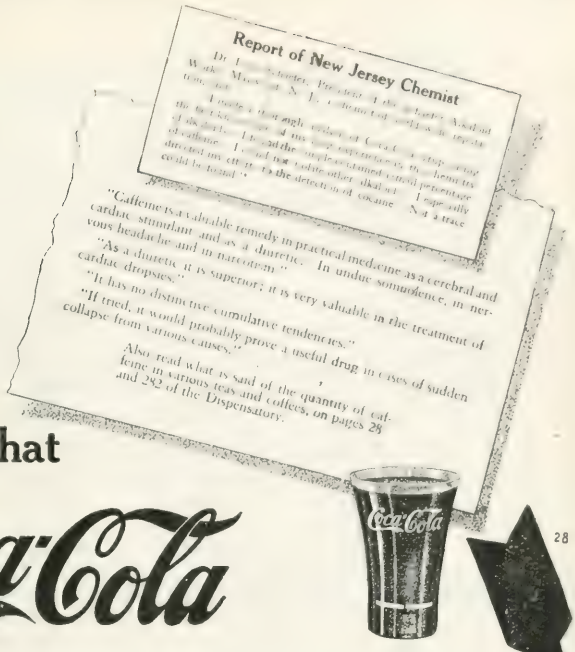
(a) Extent of its diffusion.
(b) Sustainer of combustion.
(c) Relation of O to life.

PHARMACY.

H. H. Watson, Examiner.
Time, 2 hours.

1. What is the general strength of the liquors of the B.P. Prepare liq. strych. and liq. arsen. hyd.

2. What is specific gravity? What will a pint of liq. ammon. fort. weigh?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Coca-Cola
28

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3. Explain the preparation of syrup ferri iodide and liq. plumbi. subacet.

4. Name the various processes by which crystallization may be brought about.

5. What is the difference between borax and boracic acid? What is the length of a metre? What is the value of a gramme in grains?

6. What is aqua regia and what are its uses?

7. Write an article on the serums used in medicine.

8. Write about the use of heat in pharmacy (a page at least).

9. How do you make suppositories?

10. Give a list of the official animal products.

MATERIA MEDICA.

F. C. Stearman, Phm. B., Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

1. (a) Classify and state the source of the following: Tannic acid; (b) cod liver oil; (c) oil sinapis; (d) lanolin and quinine. (Value 15).

2. (a) State the active principle or principles of each of the following giving the therapeutic action of each one and source: (b) Gum opium; (c) aconite root; (d) cod liver oil; (e) golden seal. (Value 15).

3. (a) Write fully on the production of krameria; (b) what are the medical properties? (c) Name the principal official preparations of krameria and mention four other drugs having the same therapeutic action. (Value 15).

4. (a) Name three drugs producing the following effects: (b) Vermicides; (c) evacuants; (d) expectorants; (e) hypnotics; (f) what do you understand by the following terms: Wines, tinctures and lotions? (Value 10).

5. (a) How would you distinguish between gums and gum resins? (b) volatile and fixed oils? (Value 10).

6. (a) What is the plant name of (b) senegae; (c) cacao butter; (d) white mustard and limonis cortex? (e) State the principal habitat of each of the above. (Value 15).

7. (a) Cantharis; (b) give production and geographical source; (c) synonym; (d) and B. P. preparations into which it enters. (Value 15).

8. (a) How would preserve for stock; (b) essential oils; (c) herbs and barks. (Value 5).

Senior Examinations

DISPENSING.

John Cochrane, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

Candidates will dispense, label and wrap these prescriptions as if they were intended for patients. Neatness, cleanliness and despatch will be rated.

1—Mrs. Jas. Browning.

R—
Ext. belladonna ..... gr. ¼
Plumbi acet.
Ac. tannic. aa..... gr. ii
Ol. theobrom. q.s. ut ft. suppos... gr. xv.
Mitte VI.
Sig. Unum indies mod. praesc.

C. F. S., M.D.

2—Miss Cummings.

R—
Ol. menth. pip..... gtt. iii
Bismuth. carb.
P. rhei. aa..... 9ii
Sod. bicarb..... ʒi
M. Div. in Pulv. decem.
Sig. Pulv. unus p.c. si op. sit sumend.

G. A. R., M.D.

3—Henry Sutton.

R—
Ol. terebinth. rect..... ʒi
Ol. amygd. dulc..... ʒiii
Syr. simpl..... ʒii
P. acaciae..... ʒi
Aq. cinnam. q.s. ad..... ʒviii
M. Sig. Cap. aeger, coch. ampl. bis. ind.

W. C. H., M.D.

4—George Wilson.

R—
Sulphur. subl..... ʒii
Picis liquid..... ʒss
Cretae praep..... ʒi
Sapo. mollis.
Adipis.....aa. ʒiv
M. Ft. Ung.
Part. aff. p. r. n. applic.

D. M. T., M.D.

5—Thos. Madden.

R—
Ext. nuc. vomic..... gr. ½
Aloini..... gr. i.
Ferri sulph. exsic..... gr. ii.
P. myrrhae.
Saponis..... ana. gr. i.
Ft. pil. II. H. s. s. Mitte XII.

E. D. M., M.D.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

John Cochrane, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

1. Extend into full Latin and give English translation of:

R—
P. jalap.....
P. Rhei..... ℈i
Tinct. zingib..... gtt. xv.
Magn. sulph..... ʒiss
Aq. pur.....q.s. ad. ʒvi

F. M. Cujus sum. aeger. coch., II. magn. secunda quaque hora, donec alv. sol. fuer. quaque vice phial. agitand.

2. (a) Transpose the above prescription into the metric system of weights and measures, giving the exact equivalents of the quantities used.

(b) Give in grammes the amount of opium contained in 4 ounces (avoirdupois) of pulv. ipecac. co. Show work.

3. How would you prepare:

(a) R—

Ol. ricini	℥i
Tinct. aurantii	℥i
Vitelli ovi	i.
Syr. simpl.	℥ii
Aquae	q.s. ad. ℥iv.

Ft. emuls.

(b) R—

Potass. carb.	℥ss
Myrrhae.	
Sacch. purif.	aa. ℥i
Ferri sulph.	gr. xxv.
Spts. myristic.	℥i
Aq. rosae	℥x

F. Mist.

4. Write in full Latin, using signs, a prescription for an adult, with directions as below, containing in each dose the proper amount of the following: Quinine sulphate, tincture of ferric chloride, solution of strychnine hydrochloride, and glycerine, using chloroform water as a vehicle.

Directions.—Two teaspoonfuls to be taken in a wine glassful of water, after dinner and after supper.

Also, state the exact amount of strychnine hydrochloride contained in each dose.

5. Define the various kinds of "incompatibility" which may occur in prescriptions and illustrate each kind with a sample prescription.

6. (a) Extend into full Latin, and give English translation of: S. A.; coque; C. V.; dieb. alt.; Detur; scatula; octarius; P. Ae.; S.V.T.; Ad. 3tiam vicem.

(b) Give Latin translation for: An hour and a half; behind the ear; let a draught be made; by drops; crumb of bread.

7. Define the following terms as applied to remedies and give the names of two remedies in each class:

Vesicants; caustics; errhines; diaphoretics; hypnotics; cholagogues; febrifuges; haemostatics; antiseptics; ecbolics.

8. Give dose of: Argent. nit.; hydrarg. c creta; ext. nuc. vomic. liq.; salicin; liq. trinitrini; zinci valer; ext. filic. liq.; spts. aether; cocain. hydroch.; butyl-chloral hydras.

9 and 10. Oral examinations.

CHEMISTRY.

H. H. Watson, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

1. State, by symbols, the composition of the following: Salt of tartar; Glauber's salt; Epsom salt; blue vitriol and red precipitate.

2. Chlorate of potassium has the formula $KClO_3$; how many grains of oxygen may be obtained from a pound of the salt?

3. How would you obtain pure nitrate of silver from silver coins?

4. Show by equation the formation of hydrocyanic acid; what are the properties of the acid and the different strengths known to druggists and their names?

5. Give the formula and mode of formation of the red, yellow and black oxides of mercury, employing equations.

6. Give a sketch of the general chemistry of fixed oils, fats and soap and give the soaps of the B.P.

7. How are the following prepared? Corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potass., oleate of mercury.

PHARMACY.

H. H. Watson, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

1. By what series of operations would you satisfy yourself of the percentage of morphia in a sample of opium?

2. Name the ingredients and mode of preparation of the following: Tinct. opium; vin ipecac; Easton's syrup; tinct. nux vomica, and ung. hyd. nitras.

3. How would you detect impurities in powdered rhubarb; oil of peppermint and iodide of potass.

4. From what are the following obtained: Heroin; menthol; cocaine; terebene; salicylic acid; salol; caffine and eserine, what are they used for and what is the usual dose prescribed?

5. How would you test for sugar or for albumen in urine, and what would the presence of either indicate?

6. Explain the nature of the action of a syphon. Explain the process of dialysis.

7. Tell what you know of the preparation and uses of: Santonine, pepsine, pancreatin, soda sulp-carb., and bees wax.

MATERIA MEDICA.

F. C. Stearman, Phm. B., Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

1. (a) Name at least eight official fruits of the B.P.

(b) Define the term "fruit" and give the plant name, medical properties and source of each one distinctly. (Value 15).

2. (a) Buchu; (b) where principally obtained; (c) name different varieties; (d) medical properties; (e) which would you consider the most im-

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MECCA

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WE have much pleasure in announcing to the Drug and Stationery trade that our Christmas Papeteries for 1908 will be in the hands of our representatives in April.

We have received many compliments from our friends for the saleable lines that we offered last year.

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TORONTO.

portant of the different varieties and why? (Value 10).

3. (a) What are the following: Prunus amygdalus; (b) scoparius; (c) hamamelis; (d) cotton root; (e) Peruvian bark; (f) scammony; (g) saccharum; (h) castor oil. Where necessary write the full plant name and geographical source. (Value 10).

4. (a) Write short notes on the production or collection of: (b) Acacia; (c) asafoetida and tragacanth. (Value 10).

5. (a) Write full notes on the production of logwood and the source, origin and medical properties of uva ursi and colchicum. (Value 10).

6. (a) Enumerate all the different kinds of cinnamon you know of; (b) which would you consider the best sample and which would you regard the most important as regards production of the oil. (Value 10).

7. (a) Mention the different kinds of rhubarb root found in commerce; (b) where principally obtained; (c) give full Latinic name and B.P. preparations into which it enters. (Value 15).

8. (a) Detect some of the principal adulterations in: (b) Canada balsam; (c) balsam Peru; (d) beeswax and myrrh? (Value 10).

10. Oral.

BOTANY.

F. C. Stearman, Phm. B., Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

1. (a) Describe briefly the functions of a leaf; (b) what is a simple and compound leaf? (c) describe minute structures of a leaf. (Value 10).

2. (a) Describe the following terms: (b) Legume; (c) trichome; (d) tryma; (e) ovule; (f) panicle; (g) where necessary draw diagrams of each applied form. (Value 15).

3. (a) Describe fully the reproduction of claviceps purpurea and give synonyms and common name. (Value 15).

4. (a) Write notes on the following: (b) chlorophyll; (c) fibro-vascular bundles; (d) gynocium and protoplasm. (Value 10).

5. (a) Indehiscent fruits—what do you understand by this term? (b) Give the divisions belonging to this class; (c) name one fruit under each division. (Value 15).

6. (a) Describe fully what is meant by pollination and fertilization; (b) mention some of the different ways by which this is carried on. (Value 10).

7. (a) Draw diagrams and explain fully: (b) Corymb; (c) head; (d) catkin; (e) cremocarp; (f) campylotropous ovules. (Value 15).

8. (a) Describe the flower of the leguminosae family and the fruits of the cruciferae family. (b) Name the B.P. official drugs under these orders. (Value 10).

ONTARIO COLLEGE PHARMACY

The results of the annual qualifying examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, commencing April 30 and ending May 8, are as follows:

The John Roberts scholarship—J. A. Shaw, St. Catharines.

The John Roberts gold medal—H. L. Guffin, Toronto.

The College gold medal—J. A. Shaw, St. Catharines.

The College silver medal—A. R. Bonham, Toronto.

The d'Avignon dispensing medal—B. N. Woodward, Toronto.

The Pharmacy medal—Karl A. Margeson, Hantsport, N.S., by reversion from A. R. Bonham.

The Chemistry medal—Arthur Mitchell, Arthur.

The Materia Medica medal—A. R. Bonham, Toronto.

The Botany medal—Neil C. MacEachern, Guelph.

Honor list, in order of merit—Jas. A. Shaw, St. Catharines; A. R. Bonham, Toronto; Roy W. Parke, Hamilton; R. S. Rodd, Cobalt; Karl A. Margeson, Hantsport, N.S.; Starr W. Oldershaw, Chatham; G. F. Vicars, Uxbridge; H. L. Guffin, Toronto; Arthur Mitchell, Arthur; E. L. Odlum, Woodstock; Jas. R. Douglas, Niagara Falls; R. F. Fraser, Chatham, N.B.; H. H. Todgham, Bowmanville; Orval S. Smith, Camden East; P. N. Yuill, Carleton Place; C. F. Cummer, Tillsonburg; W. P. Pattie, Carleton Place; Wm. R. Young, Consecon; W. G. Hooper, Owen Sound; C. A. Lanspeary, Walkerville; J. A. Ronson, Port Rowan.

Pass list (alphabetically arranged)—Duncan H. Anderson, Norwood; Otto W. Anderson, Ponoka, Alta.; John B. Bateman, Toronto; Clarence W. Beattie, Ingersoll; J. P. R. Bond, Cobourg; M. A. Brillinger, Toronto; E. R. Brown, Kirkton; F. H. Cavanagh, Barrie; A. J. Chapman, Collingwood; Ivan H. Crooks, Brussels; Victor G. Cummings, Berlin; R. I. Davidson, Peterboro; Wm. G. Dean, Owen Sound; Miss F. M. Dockrill, Smith's Falls; Howard S. Empey, Trenton; Basil D. Furry, Dunnville; J. J. Gilchrist, Owen Sound; John R. Giles, Carleton Place; Thos. W. Goodyear, Woodstock; A. A. Hallett, Barrie; H. C. Hassard, Orangeville; Leslie J. Hewitt, Arthur; Wm. J. Ince, Bowmanville; V. E. Keeley, Arthur; Wm. E. Knight, Sarnia; W. I. Lappin, Perth; W. J. Larkworthy, Mitchell; Percy J. Litster, Oakville; E. J. Long, Lefroy; Roy. W. Lutz, London; Neil C. MacEachern, Guelph; W. M. Maltby, Hillsburg; Arthur R. Mann, Peter-

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½ "	6 25	5 "
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2 "	9.90	3 "
3 "	12 75	2 "
4 "	15.00	2 "
6 "	20.00	1 "
8 "	27 00	1 "
16 "	39 50	1 "

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Failed in the following subjects:

G. A. Morrison, Orangeville—Chemistry, materia medica, botany.

W. E. Gould, Colborne—Pharmacy, materia medica, botany.

J. A. Longfield, Huntsville—Materia medica, botany.

C. T. Allen, London—Chemistry, materia medica, botany.

John C. Butler, Belleville—Dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy, materia medica, botany.

C. E. Cairnes, Woodstock—Prescriptions, materia medica, botany.

W. N. Raymond Grooms, Napanee—Prescriptions, practical chemistry, botany.

Charles S. Perry, London—Dispensing, materia medica, botany.

S. J. Shuttleworth, Rudy, Sask.—Prescriptions, chemistry, practical chemistry, pharmacy.

E. J. Peel, Toronto—Chemistry.

C. A. Leatherdale, Newmarket—Dispensing, prescriptions, botany.

R. G. Henderson, Campbellton, N.B.—Prescriptions, pharmacy, botany.

David C. Jones, London—Chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, botany.

Thomas G. Jordan, Dutton—Prescriptions, materia medica, botany.

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ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Annual Examinations, May, 1908.

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY

Examiner—M. R. MacFarlane, Phm.B.

Time allowed—Two hours.

Value

1. Define the terms "Oxidizing agent" and "Reducing agent," and illustrate by reference to hydrogen sulphide on ferric chloride, carbon monoxide on ferric oxide, oxygen on an aqueous solution of sulphur dioxide. 12

2. Give one preparation for each of the trihydrides of the nitrogen group. Distinguish between arsine and stibine. 10

3. Complete the following equations:

$H_2S + AgNO_3 =$
$H_3PO_4 + heat =$
$Cu + H_2SO_4 =$
$Cu + HNO_3 =$
$C_2H_5OH \cdot H_2SO_4 =$
$Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 =$

12

4. (a) Find the formula of a substance containing nitrogen 26.11, hydrogen 7.48, chlorine 66.35 per cent.

(b) 100 grains of ammonium nitrate are heated. What volume of nitrogen at 13 degrees C. is evolved.

$NH_4NO_2 = 2H_2O + N_2$ N 14 O 16 10

5. Describe the preparation of ethyl alcohol from grain, including the test for absolute alcohol. How would you detect methyl alcohol in ethyl alcohol. 12

6. Write a short account of the chemistry of nitrous oxide, silver nitrate, and formic aldehyde. 12

7. Write the structural formulae of the following: Ethane, acetylene, benzoic acid, resorcin, nitrobenzene, B. naphthol. 12

8, 9, 10. Oral. 20

100

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner J. A. Cairncross

Time allowed—Two hours.

Value

1. Rev. Robt. Johnston, D.D.

R	Quinia, sulph.	2	06
	Tinct. ferri mur.	8	
	Strychnia		
	Glycerin pur.	12	
	Ether chloric.	6	
	Elix. simplex ad.	℥vi	

M. ft. M.

Sig. ℥i in aq. A.C. et. H.S. C. S. Moore.

Re-write the above prescription, giving the quantities in grains, drachms, etc. State how

much quinine, iron and strychnia will be in each 5i. 15

2. Translate into English, also state how you would dispense the following:

℞ K. Cl. O ..... lxxx.
Acid. mur. C.P..... Gtt. xlv.
Aqua, ad. 5viii
Fiat Gargarisma.
Sig. 5iv. e 5iv. aqua Fervens. T.I.D. 8

3. A prescription reads

℞ Sodii bicarb..... 5i
Sodii bibor..... 5iss
Acid. carbolic..... M.xx.
Glycerin (Price's)..... 5iv
Aqua. Distill. ad..... 5vi
Misce.
Sig. 5ii as a wash for the mouth. T.I.D.

(a) Point out any incompatibility in above ℞.
(b) Give the cause. 10

4. Why is it necessary to use distilled water in preparing solutions of the following?
(a) Potass. permang. (b) Argent. nitrat. (c) Saponis. (d) Plumbi acet. 8

5. Extend into full Latin—

℞ Codeia. phos..... Grs. iv.
Am. chlor..... 9i
Ext. eucalypt fl..... 5iii
Syr. tolu..... 5vi
Aqua. laurocerasi..... 5i
Syr. pruni virg. ad..... 5iv
M. ft. Mist.
Sig. 5i in C.V. aq. T.I.D. Ac. 10

6. (a) A customer with whom you are unacquainted asks you for carbolic acid. State the precautions which you must follow as required by law.
(b) Name six poisons which belong to Schedule A.
(c) Name three belonging to Schedule B.
(d) Define posology. 10

7. In a ℞ calling for pv. ipecac co. 5ii to be divided into capsules No. xii. what quantity of opium does each contain? How much morphia? 7

8. Give full Latin title and official dose of—
(a) James, fever powder, sal ammoniac sps. mindererus, Basham's mixture, sal volatile, blue mass, Goulard's extract, Fowler's solution.
(b) State method of preparing any one of the above. 12

9 to 10. Oral examination. 20

100

DISPENSING

Examiner—T. N. Sampson

Time allowed—Three hours.

N.B.—Candidates will dispense the following prescriptions with neatness, accuracy and despatch, labelling and finishing the medicines as if designed for patients. The order and cleanliness in which the candidates dispensing desk with its utensils is left will be rated.

1.
Mrs. Brown.

Value.

℞ Ung. hydrarg. ox. flav..... 5ss
(C paraffino molli, 1 per cent.)
Signe. Unguentum.
Palebris applicandum omni nocte. 15

2.
John Smith.

℞ Plumbi acetatis..... gr.xxx
Pulv. opii..... gr. v
Glycerini glucosi..... q.s.
Ut fiat massa in pilulas decem dividenda.
Signe. Sumatur una nocte maneque. 25

3.
Henry Jones.

℞ Magnes. sulph..... 5i
Magnes. carb. levis..... 5ii
Pulv. rhei..... 5i
Aquae, ad..... 5iv
M. ft. mist.
Signe. Sumat cochlearia magna duo omni quadrante horae donec alvus responderit. 15

4.
Mrs. Rose.

℞ Ac. tannici..... gr. xv
Ext. belladonnae..... gr. iii
Fiat suppositoria sex.
Signe. Utatur uno omni nocte. 25

5.
Baby Wilson.

℞ Olei recini..... 5vi
Olei menth. pip..... m.v.
Pulv. acaciae..... q.s.
Syrupi 5pss
Aquae, ad..... 5ii
Misce fiat emulsio.
Signe. Cochleare parvum quarta hora. 20

100

PHARMACY.

Examiner—F. R. Curry.

Time allowed—Two hours.

Value

1. Infusions. Outline the method of preparations noting exceptions. State what plant constituents are soluble in boiling water, and give reasons why liquid extracts should never be used for making infusions. 8

2. Give the official Latin titles for: (1) Sucrose; (2) lactose; (3) fly blister; (4) theine; (5) black wash; (6) yellow wash. State how the last two are prepared, and what the finished preparations contain. 8

3. Give the percentage of morphine in (1) Laudanum (2) Dover's powder (3) Liniment of opium, (4) extract of opium. Express in the metric system the amount of morphine in 250 cubic centimetres of laudanum, 8oz. (av.) extract of opium, and one kilogramme of Dover's powder. 12

4. Describe the process of making syrup of ferrous iodide, noting any precautions to be observed. State strength and specific gravity, and how it should be stored. What change in the appearance of the syrup would indicate that it was unfit for dispensing? 8

5. Name three official tinctures which are made with an ammoniated alcoholic menstruum. Outline the method of making a tincture by percolation, and cite the cases when maceration is preferable to percolation. 10

6. A lot of moist opium assaying 12 per cent. of morphine loses 20 per cent. in weight when dried and powdered. What percentage of morphine does the powder contain? State in what proportions this, mixed with two quantities of powdered opium containing respectively 7 and 9 per cent. morphine will give a mixture containing 10 per cent., and give the quantity of each of the three strengths in one pound (av.) of the mixture. 12

7. Give method of preparation, strength and tests for the following: Solution of hydrogen, peroxide, solution of potash, grey powder, and mercurial ointment.

8. Write a formula for one pint of an emulsion, each tablespoonful to contain two fluid drachms of cod liver oil, one-half teaspoonful of syrup of tolu, five grains each of calcium hypophosphite and sodium hypophosphite, and one minim of creosote, using powdered acacia as the emulsifying agent. Describe fully the preparation of the above, and state the proper quantity of acacia to use. 10

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens. 20

100

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY

Examiner—A. Moir, Phm B., M.B.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Value.

1. A is an insoluble salt. Determine acid and base present. 30

2. An impure ammonium salt is submitted for analysis.

(a) Determine acid present.

(b) Determine other bases present. 35

(c) Determine alkaloid present in (c). 35

100

Examiner—W. W. Gibson.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Value.

1. Liquor arsenicalis.—Arsenious anhydride, in powder, 10 grammes; potassium carbonate, 10 grammes; compound tincture of lavender, 31.25 cubic centimetres; distilled water, a sufficient quantity. Heat the arsenious anhydride and the potassium carbonate with 500 cc. of distilled water in a litre flask until a clear solution is obtained; cool, add the compound tincture of lavender and sufficient distilled water to produce 1,000 cc. of the solution. Prepare 100 cc. according to this formula and direction. 30

2. Prepare according to the following formula a granular effervescent salt, and exhibit sample in a W.M. bottle.

Sal Aperiens Effervescens,—

Magnesium sulphate	6.0
Tartaric acid	6.0
Sodium bicarbonate	10.2
Citric acid	4.0
Refined sugar	28.0

3. Prepare 75 gms. of syrup of hydriodic acid according to the following formula, and exhibit in 2-oz. bottle:

Potassium iodide	.88 Gm.
Potassium hypophosphite	.96 Gm.
Distilled water	2.05 C.C.

Make a solution.

Tartaric acid	.97 Gm.
Diluted alcohol	3.6 C.C.

Make a solution.

Mix the two solutions and cool on ice for half an hour, with occasional agitation.

Granulated sugar	50 Gms.
Distilled water	28.4 C.C.

Dissolve by heat and strain while hot. Filter the solution of hydriodic acid into 66 Gms. of the syrup. Wash the flask and filter with 1.88 C.C. of diluted alcohol, and add sufficient syrup to make 75 gms.

Give the Sp. Gr. of your syrup. 40

100

BOTANY

Examiner—P. Bawden.

Time allowed—Two hours.

Value.

1. (a) Show a cross section of stem of dicotyledon as seen under the microscope. 40

(b) Give the peculiarities of leaf and flower. 20

2. Give principal characters of

(a) Lily family.

(b) Pine family.

(c) Grass family.

3. (a) Explain process of germination. 5
(b) What is essential to plant growth? 5

4. (a) Name the different kinds of indefinite anthotaxy. 5
(b) Describe three of them. 5

5. (a) Explain fully the manner of reproduction in filicinieae. 10
(b) Give common characters. 5

6. What is meant by the following terms: Monaecious, species, endosperm, involucre, mycelium, raphides. 15

80

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—J. S. Armitage, Phm.B.
Time allowed—Two hours.

DIGITALIS

Value.

1. (a) Give common name, natural order and habitat? (b) What part of plant is official, and when should it be collected? and how often should supply be renewed? (c) Name official preparations and doses? (d) Give principal constituents. (e) What are its medical properties? 10

2. Define and give an example of each of the following therapeutic terms: (a) Epispastic, hemostatics, detergent anthelmintic, antilithic. (b) Give the antidotes for the following: Morphine, strychnine, aconitine, phenol. 9

IPECAC

3. (a) From what plant is ipecac obtained? (b) Upon what constituent does it depend for its physiological action? (c) What physical characteristic has it that distinguishes it from all other roots? (d) What other roots resemble it? (e) Name its official preparations and give their doses? 10

4. (a) What are volatile oils? (b) Give a general method for preparing them? (c) Give a simple test to distinguish from fixed oils? (d) Name five official volatile oils, two heavier and three lighter than water. 6

OLIVE OIL

5. (a) From what obtained and how? (b) Give habitat? (c) Describe it (particularly as to color, odor, taste and temperature at which it solidifies). (d) Give adulterations and tests if any? (e) Give principal constituents? (f) Give medical properties and dose? (g) Give official preparations. 15

GUAIACI RESINA

6. (a) From what and how obtained? (b) Describe it? (c) What are its medical properties? (d) Give the official preparations and doses? (e) How would you distinguish it from benzoin? 8

7. Give the official Latin name, part used, habitat and medical properties of each of the following: Scammony, soap bark, saffron, pepsin, suet. 10

OPIUM

8. (a) State briefly from where and from what obtained, and how it is prepared for commerce? (b) What are its constituents, and the percentage of the principal ones? (c) Give adulterations and impurities, if any, and state how they may be detected? (d) Give the medical properties? 12

9 and 10. Oral examination and recognition of specimens. 20

100

MANITOBA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the Manitoba Hall, Winnipeg, Man., recently, the occasion being the annual banquet of the students of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy. Mr. J. C. Hobman acted as chairman, and he was surrounded by the faculty of the College, as well as a large number of leading druggists. A very pleasant feature of the evening's proceedings was the presentation to Prof. Bletcher of a handsome walking stick, in recognition of the esteem in which he is held by the students of the College. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Alexander Campbell, C. W. Campbell, and A. R. Leonard, the latter of whom in responding to the toast of "The Profession" alluded to the rapid strides made by the M.C.P. since its organization and especially within the last few years. In the course of his remarks he said that he trusted before long there would be reciprocal relations between the various Provinces of the Dominion and that there would be a Canadian diploma instead of Provincial diploma, as at present. Mr. E. D. Martin (Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.) and Mr. W. Russell responded to the toast of the "Wholesale Trade." Mr. Martin alluding to the condition of the drug trade in Manitoba and of its advancement up to the present. He expressed the hope that the retailers would combine in a somewhat similar manner to that of the wholesalers for the benefit of the craft. The toast of the drummers was responded to by Messrs. Humphries and MacGlashen. Much of the success of the evening's entertainment was due to the labors of Mr. B. Thompson, the Secretary, who proved himself the right man for the position.

See Kyle & Hooper's advt. re. Olive Oil.

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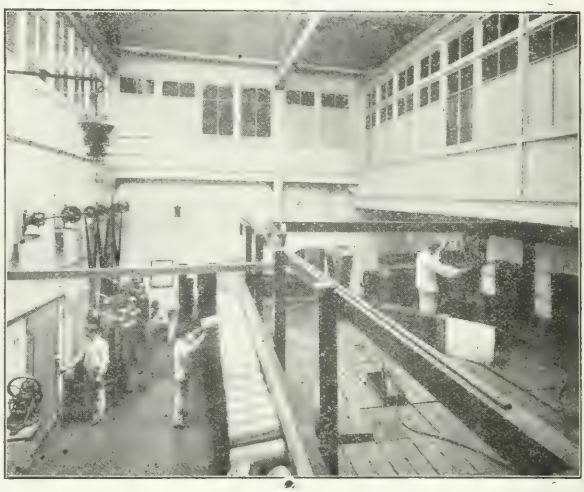

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PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA

Major Examination, April, 1908.

MATERIA MEDICA

Examiner—M. Westaway.

Time—Two hours.

1. Give three B.P. drug examples of each of the following natural orders—Umbelliferae, Leguminoseae, cruciferae, coniferae, and Ranunculaceae.

2. What is the official standard of active matter for: Gum. opii liq. ext. opii, liq. ext. belladonna rad., chincona cort. rub., cocoa fol., liq. ext. nux vomica, Dover's powder, Dobell's solution, and tr. iodine.

3. Define and give chief characteristics of: Waxes, gum resins, cholesterins, alkaloids, synthetic alkaloids, stearoptens, volatile oils and balsams.

4. Sugar—what is it? Enumerate the various kinds. In what way is it associated in plant growth?

5. (a) Podophylli rhizoma. Give syn. varieties; N.O. geog. source; active constituents; preparations and doses. (b) State method of separating the active matter from its menstruum.

6. Define the following therapeutical terms, and give two examples of each: Antipyretic, pustulant, rubefacient, expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic, analgesic and carminitive.

7. Give chemical tests and physiological action for: Cocaine, strychnine, iodine, tannin, atropine, arsenic, and quinine sulph.

8. What are the medicinal properties, and, when used internally, the maximum dose? Chrysarobin, pilocarpine nit. picrotoxin, phosphorus, menthol, paraldehyde, jalapin, santonin, tartar emetic, salol, croton chloral, amyl nitrate, and iodoform.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Examiner—M. Westaway.

Time—Two hours.

1. Give formulae and mode of preparing: Black wash, Carron oil, Dobell's solution, Fowler's solution of arsenic, zinc ointment, and seidlitz mixture.

2. What is the B.P. dosage, and, in case of poisoning, the antidote for? Plumbi acetas, santonin, ac. sulph. arom. croton oil, sodii arsenas, iodine, blue mass, cherry laurel water, elaterin, and phosphorus.

3. (a) How much of each of the following will be required to make ten ounces of a saturated solution, with water at 60 degrees F.? Pot. bicarb., sodii benzoas, plumbi acetas, pot. permangan, phenozone, sodii biboras, and pot. brom.

(b) How many grains of cocaine hau will be required for 120 c.c. of a 4 per cent. dilution?

4. State mode of administration, medicinal properties, and, where given internally, the maximum dose of: Amyl nitrite, cocaine, iodoform, acid chrysophanic, collodium, veratrine, aether sulph., oil turpentine, oil crotonis, permanganate of potash, and chloroform.

5. Abbreviate, then translate into English:

R Pulveris sennae.
Pulveris glycyrrhizae ana uncias duas.
Pulveris foeniculi.
Sulphuris. Ana unciam.
Pulveris sacchari albi. Uncias sex.
Misce. et pulv. bene.
Signa unum parvum cochleare
sumendum nocte maneque.

(b) Give common name for this mixture.

6. Give chemical incompatibilities of:

(a) Spts. aether nit., plumbi acetas, iodides, bromides, gum acacia, glycerine pot. permangan, and pot. chlor.

(b) The therapeutical incompatibilities of: Atropine, opium compounds, cocaine, chloroform, nux vomica, and eserine.

7. Translate into Latin:

(a) Let a mixture be made, of which a dessertspoonful is to be taken each morning.

(b) Let the patient take a half-wineglassful every third hour.

(c) Make 12 pills, and give one after each meal, and at bedtime.

(d) Give a "black draught."

PRACTICAL PHARMACY

Examiner—A. Campbell

Time—2½ hours.

1. Make two fluid ounces from the following formula:

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI

Iron in wine	½ ounce
Iodine	726 grains
Refined sugar	16½ ounces
Distilled water	A sufficient quantity

Add the refined sugar to six fluid ounces of boiling distilled water and heat until dissolved. Dilute half a fluid ounce of the resulting syrup with an equal volume of distilled water and set aside. Digest the iodine and the iron wine in a flask with two and a half fluid ounces of distilled water; heat gently, and finally boil slightly, until the froth loses its yellow color; filter the liquid while still hot into the syrup, washing the flask and the filter with the diluted syrup previously set aside, and now heated to boiling. Pass sufficient boiling distilled water through the filter to produce, when cool, one pint. Mix.

2. Prepare the following

SODII CITRO TARTRAS EFFERVESCENT

Sodium bicarbonate in powder.	17 grammes
Tartaric acid in powder	9 grammes
Citric acid in powder.....	6 grammes
Refined sugar in powder.....	5 grammes

Mix the powders thoroughly; place the mixture in a dish or pan of suitable form heated to between 200 degrees and 220 degrees F. When the mixture, by aid of careful manipulation, has assumed a granular character, separate it into granules of uniform and convenient size by means of suitable sieves. Dry the granules at a temperature not exceeding 130 degrees F.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—E. Nesbitt.
Time—Two hours.

1. Potassium, occurrence, preparation and properties. Outline method of preparing pot. brom., and give equations.

2. Describe briefly the chemistry of bismuth and name its most important salts.

3. What is diastase? Explain its production and use.

4. Show by an equation the preparation of glycerine. Give sp. gr. and probable impurities.

5. Explain the periodic law.

6. Distinguish between alloys and amalgams. Name the alloys of copper and state their composition. Why are the alloys used for casting?

7. Give a brief explanation of organic analysis.

8, 9, 10. Practical identification of salts, volumetric analysis, separation of bases in a mixture.

PHARMACY.

Examiner—A. Campbell.

1. Name ingredients used in preparing the following:

(a) Mist, ferri composita.
(b) Liq. picis carbonis.
(c) Spirits sal volatile.
(d) Tinct. benzoin co.

2. Give ingredients and outline process for preparing liq. plumbi subacet, fort.: Give common synonym and specific gravity.

(b) Explain why distilled water must be used in diluting same.

3. Name three tinctures requiring 45 per cent. alcohol; name three tinctures requiring 60 per cent. alcohol; name three tinctures requiring 70 per cent. alcohol; name two tinctures requiring 90 per cent. alcohol; name two tinctures which must be standardized.

4. Explain the object of:

Copper in preparing spt. eth. nit.
Liq. ammon. fort. in spt. ammon. arom.
Nitric acid in preparing liq. ferri perchlor fort.
Glycerine in tinct. kino.
Potassium iodide in tinct. iodine.

5. What class of galenical preparations does the pharmacopoeia permit of the process of percolation and maceration?

(b) Give brief outline of any process by means of which an alkaloid may be extracted from a plant.

6. Contrast the value as ointment bases of soft paraffin, benzoated lard, hydrous wool fat, and state how the following can be best incorporated in ointment bases, ext. belladon; camphor, iodine.

7. Give Latin titles for the following:

(1) Tartar emetic; (2) salts of tartar; (3) Friar's balsam; (4) Goulard's lotion; (5) black wash.

(b) Give common synonyms for the following:

(1) Liq. arsenicalis; (2) acid. sulph. arom.; (3) spt. ether co.; (4) hyd. ammon.; (5) sodii sulphas.

8. Give ready method to distinguish quinine sulphate from morphine sulphate.

9. Express in grains, etc.:

R	Hydrarg. chlor. mit.....	25
	Sodii bicarb.....	1
	Pr. rhei.....	1 75

10. Give B.P. doses for the following: Spt. anisi, infus. ergot, vin. antim., acid. sulph. arom., pil sapo. co., tinct. nucis vom., ext. ergot, syr. codeine, pv. ipecac. co., morph. sulph.

BOTANY.

Examiner—E. Nesbitt.
Time—Two hours.

1. Name the parts of a flower and describe the use of each part. What are the organs of reproduction?

2. Explain the natural system of classification in botany.

3. State the points of distinction between a root and a stem. Enumerate the most important varieties of roots and give examples.

4. What are cotyledons? Describe their functions and state their value in systematic botany.

5. Mention some of the principal methods by which pollen is carried to the stigma.

6. Describe the structure of a leaf. Classify leaves as to venation.

7. Write notes on the food of plants. State how and where obtained, how absorbed and assimilated.

8. Briefly review the composition of a vegetable cell.

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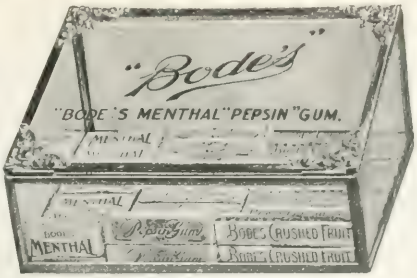

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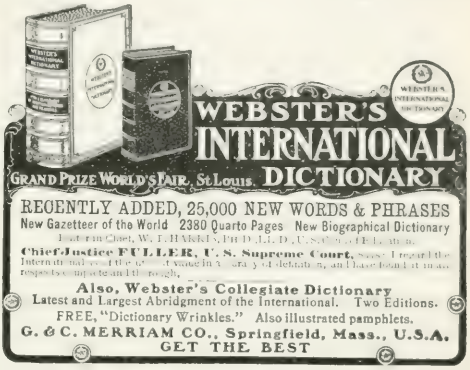
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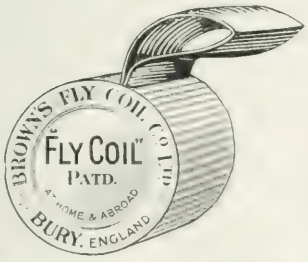

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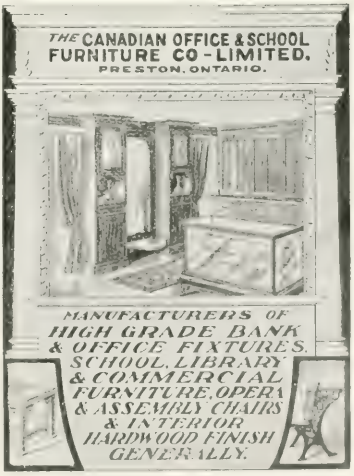

WINDOW DRESSING*

The general principles of window dressing are so easily forgotten that it is worth while now and again to recapitulate them.

The object in dressing the window is that the passers-by may see what goods are offered for sale, and may be attracted to buy them.

But a secondary object has particular weight in the case of pharmacists. Their business depends very largely upon the reputation for knowledge and scientific training. It is, therefore, often worth the while of a pharmacist to depart from the usual idea of window dressings and to lay himself out to impress the public mind in other directions with his scientific and professional qualifications. A window display of the apparatus used in dispensing or apparatus of a purely scientific character is not an injudicious method of using the window of a pharmacy, although in most other businesses it would be quite out of place.

The primary object of window dressing is to catch the public eye. Something a little out of the common in the way of color, movement, or design seems to be necessary for this purpose, while it must be remembered that many women go along the streets with the express object of examining shop windows, but even for them we must not neglect the primary necessity of "catching the public eye."

The second object is to impress upon the mind of the passer-by the actual goods that are being displayed, with such information as to price, quality, uses, as will arouse in his mind a desire to purchase. The window display which simply gives a pleasant impression or arouses curiosity, without calling attention to the goods offered for sale, is evidently a waste of labor.

Methods of producing a strong impression vary. Nothing is so effective as something actually in movement. A variety of mechanical devices have been adopted for this purpose, and quite simple mechanical arrangements can be devised to produce movement among the goods that are shown. One device that has almost disappeared from the streets is a mechnical arrangement for constantly tapping on the glass. This certainly arouses everyone's curiosity to see where the sound comes from.

Another device which has proved very effective in many places is partial concealment, which arouses the curiosity innate in everyone. For example, a hatter covered nearly the whole of the glass of his window with black. A small circle was left at about the height of the average eye. Opposite this, some distance back and strongly lighted, was a single collar placed upon a stand with some remarks about this being the newest style. Everyone passing wanted to look through the little hole and see what was within, and the single collar thus displayed must have caused a very vivid impression on the mind of everybody who looked.

Another method of attracting attention is to display a large quantity of the same class of goods. Good arrangement enhances the effect of this mass display, though sometimes studied negligence is best. This, perhaps, involves the least mental effort, and is always more or less successful. But it needs a large quantity of stock or of dummies, and is troublesome to arrange.

Probably a still more effective style is to arrange the window with a suitably colored background, and place only three or four of the articles, tastefully arranged, on the floor of the window. It must be remembered that most people look down rather than up, and things placed below the level of the eye are more likely to be seen than those that are placed higher.

A tasteful arrangement of colors is always effective in calling attention to the window. Crinkled papers, now obtainable in so great a variety of tints, form cheap and easily arranged backgrounds. The outlay is so small that there is no temptation to use the same materials several times over. Feminine taste may often be called in to advise as to good combinations.

Constant variety is a matter of importance. If the morning paper contained always the same information that was issued the day before, no one would care to read it or buy it. If the window of the pharmacy is always dressed in the same style—never anything fresh—passers-by may be excused if they pass without looking. If your window constantly presents fresh ideas, fresh goods, and fresh arrangement, interest is certainly aroused.

Efforts should always be made to show those goods that are really profitable, to show things that will interest a considerable proportion of the passers-by, to avoid everything that will be offensive to the most delicate taste, to give such information that can be grasped at a glance, and will show that the goods are likely to be of use to most of the spectators.

If the window does not pay a good portion of the rent by means of the extra sales that are effected through its medium, it is not doing its proper work. Why is a pharmacy taken with a frontage on the street if the window will not do as much as this? A back room, easily got at would be just as useful for business purposes.

---

*Chemist and Druggist of Australia.

WIDESPREAD POPULARITY

Messrs. H. Planten & Son, of Brooklyn, N.Y., the well known Capsule House a short time ago adopted a new factory mark for their "Old Reliable"—Planten's C. & C., or Black Capsules (the registered trade mark brand), and, on going over the record, it showed orders had been shipped within two months to every State in the Union, as well as to many parts of Canada and South America.

This gratifying result proved that a popular article is widely distributed in a very short time and jobbers, as well as retailers, never hesitate to keep well-stocked on saleable goods.

The remarkable popularity of Planten's C. & C., or Black Capsules, is due primarily to the fact that the formula originated by the late Mr. H. Planten, over seventy years ago, and unknown outside the laboratory, is one of exceptional merit; and that the confidence of the public is well-deserved is shown by ever increasing sales.

This success has excited the envy of imitators, and substitutes (usually crude mixtures of two ingredients) have been placed on the market—some with names closely resembling the "Planten Brand;" others that copy the style of packing, the labels, or the circulars, etc., so nearly as to deceive the average purchasers, and against which it is necessary to caution the trade.

Since November, 1906, the General Guaranty, No. 30, of Messrs. H. Planten & Son, has appeared on the goods, and so well were these distributed throughout the country when the Food and Drug Act became effective in January, 1907, that but few retailers were not stocked with properly labeled goods, and thus much time and loss of trade was prevented.

FIRST IN QUALITY

The E. C. Kropp Company, of Milwaukee, are specialists in making local view post cards. They have the largest plant in the United States which manufactures post cards exclusively. They manufacture four styles of cards, photochrome, hand colored, new process and duotint, respectively. All of these have met with great success, especially the hand-colored and photo chrome cards. They usually equal, and in many cases, excel the product of the celebrated German manufacturers. For delightful landscapes, pretty river scenes, etc., the hand-colored cards are ideal. You only state whether you wish highly colored or delicately tinted cards and they do the rest. All cards are finished very carefully and are inspected by a corps of efficient inspectors when completed. All defective cards are taken out and you get only perfect workmanship on your orders.

SHOW CASES

A [illegible] Show Cases Printed Ink
Canada's Leading Manufacturers.
Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.,
Toronto.

The All Glass or Crystal Case without [illegible] rails is the only style of Silent Salesman that is up to date.

There is only one style of All Glass Case that stands any degree of heat or cold, any kind of rough usage without breaking, and that is the case without holes in the glass, the Kade Patent, made only by Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

It does not cost any more than any other and is worth twice as much.

It is made in four different styles.

Ask any Plate Glass Insurance Company about cases with holes in the glass.

Silent Salesman Cases are now recognized as a necessity, not as a luxury, and some druggists do not realize that they can buy a Silent Salesman Case, 42 inches high, any length, for $5.50 per foot from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

FROM MERCK'S ANNUAL REPORT

We are in receipt of advance sheets of Merck's Annual Report for 1907, from which we select the following, which will prove of interest to our readers:

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM

As a practical innovation the carbolic acid tablets prepared as directed by Gentsch are of interest. They are prepared without the addition of any adhesive material, from a double combination of 3 molecules of phenol with 1 molecule of potassium carbolate ($3C_6H_5OH - C_6H_5OK$); this preparation is obtainable in well-formed crystals melting at 106 to 108 degrees C., while free phenol is well known to melt at 40 to 42 degrees C. It is thus possible to carry the tablets about with one in exact doses. They are readily soluble in water, more so than pure phenol. It is hardly necessary to prove that they possess the same disinfectant power.

Compounds analogous with these phenol bodies may, according to E. Seel, be prepared from the cresols; they contain 3 molecules of cresol and 1 molecule of cresol-potassium. Para-cresol-potassium, in the form of tablets, is known to commerce by the name of para-lysol. Two 1 grm. (gr. 15) tablets are equivalent, in disinfecting power, to 3 grm. (gr. 45) of lysol, or 4 grm. (gr. 60) carbolic acid; a solution of 1 tablet in 100 c.c. (f. oz. 3 1-3) of water is thus sufficient for ordinary disinfecting purposes.

A promising method of treating tuberculous laryngitis by carbolic acid in combination with lactic acid and formaldehyde is described by H. Barwell. It consists in painting with the following solution:

Rp. Acid. carbol..... 10 parts by weight
Acid. Lactic..... 50 parts by weight
Formaldehyde ... 7 parts by weight

The effect is said to be curative as well as anaesthetic.

ACIDUM GLYCEROPHOSPHORICUM AND ITS SALTS.

The glycerophosphates, since their introduction into therapeutics, have played an important part in the treatment of debilitating and nervous diseases. Recent literary work shows that calcium glycerophosphate in particular deserves full notice in tuberculosis. Michelozzi and G. Angiulli have tested the uses of this calcium salt, both pharmacologically and clinically. Michelozzi gave infected rabbits daily doses of 3 grm. (gr. 45), and obtained clinical and anatomical cures. Angiulli prescribed calcium glycerophosphate in human practice internally and also subcutaneously with very satisfactory results. He considers the administration of calcium salts to be needed for the reason that in tuberculosis the increased elimination of calcium may lead to the impoverishment of the body in calcium salts, and because the process of healing may be initiated or accelerated by the deposition of calcium salts in the tuberculous foci. For this purpose 0.5 grm. (gr. 8) is given 3 or 4 times a day internally, or else 2—5 grm. (gr. 30—75) of a 20 p. c. aqueous solution are given subcutaneously. For a cure the author found that on an average 90 injections were required. They were well borne, and contributed appreciably to the amelioration of the symptoms. Genuine cures are reported by the author of patients in the first and second stages. Mitilescu, however, regards calcium glycerophosphate as a mere stimulant to metabolism. He found that the preparation led to increased elimination of phosphoric acid, so that there could be no question of a supposed retention of the salt in the cells. This observation, however, is opposed to the results of Tunnicliffe, who ascertained that the addition of calcium glycerophosphate to the food contributed, in the organism, to an increase in the retained phosphorus. According to his experience, the preparation also leads to an increased assimilation of nitrogen from the food; this is said not to be the case after the ingestion of calcium phosphate.

In rickets, P. Sittler recommends a combination of sodium nucleinate and calcium glycerophosphate. He prescribes these substances in the form of powders or of tablets. A powder may contain 0.2—0.5 grm. (gr. 3—8) of sodium nucleinate and 0.1—0.25 grm. (gr. 1½—4) of calcium glycerophosphate. Tablets are prepared with 0.1 grm. (gr. 1½) of sodium nucleinate and 0.05 grm. (gr. 5-6) of calcium glycerophosphate. Of these tablets 2—5 a day may be given to children, according to their age.

According to Brocq's observations calcium glycerophosphate is of good service in cases of alopecia in which the symptoms are attributable to an internal disease (nervous disturbance or malnutrition). To begin with he prescribes 0.002 grm. (gr. 1-32) of strychnine arsenate daily for 14 days; he then gives two powders a day of the following composition for another fortnight:

Rp. Calcii glycerophosphatis... 0.25 grm. (gr. 4)
Sodii phosphatis ..... 0.25 grm. (gr. 4)
Maltine ..... 0.05 grm. (gr. 5-6)
Quassin amorph..... 0.01 grm. (gr. 1-6)
Sem. strychn. pulv..... 0.01 grm. (gr. 1-6)

This medicine is supplemented by the external application of tar ointment.

Sodium glycerophosphate was found by A. Robin to be an excellent sedative in a case of facial neuralgia. After the author had used osmic acid and other remedies without success he injected a 25 p.c. aqueous solution of sodium glycerophosphate directly into the nerve, or its surroundings, with the result that an appreciable improvement was produced, so that after the injection had been repeated daily for four days the patient was able to sleep again.

Quinine glycerophosphate is preferred to the other quinine salts by Moncourt because it causes no harmful secondary actions. It does not attack the stomach or cause humming in the ears, and its use may be continued for a considerable time. The preparation may be given in the same doses as sulphate of quinine. It is indicated as a febrifuge in doses of 0.6—1.2 grm. (gr. 9—20), of which half is to be given at the onset, the other half toward the end of the attack; also as a remedy for neuralgia in doses of 0.3—0.6 grm. (gr. 5—9) per diem two hours before the attack, and finally as a tonic. In the latter case, 0.2—0.4 grm. (gr. 3—6) are given daily, in doses of 0.1—0.2 grm. (gr. 1½—3) before the principal meals. In these cases the remedy may be used as a substitute for quinine wine.

"Seems to me," said Bostlethwaite, "that if the President is right in appointing a surgeon to the command of a hospital ship—"

"Well?" said Winkletop.

"Well," said Bostlethwaite, "he ought to appoint a veterinary to command the cavalry, and put a chiropodist over all the foot soldiers."—Harper's Weekly.

When customers ask for "BLACK CAPSULES" they want

THE "OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S
C & C
OR
BLACK
CAPSULES
POPULAR SINCE 1836

Introduced and Manufactured by
H. PLANTEN & SON
93 Henry Street Established 1836 BROOKLYN, N.Y.

This Ink has been known to the Trade since 1835.as
PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK,
for Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN,
Without a Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

1844 ~ 1907
THOMAS TYRER & CO'Y, Limited
GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

BISMUTH SALTS "STERLING BRAND." MERCURIALS
PURE
ACID PHOSPHORIC
(Made from Phosphorus)
All Strength
SCALE PREPARATIONS GUARANTEED FREE ARSENIC HYPO-PHOSPHITE
ETHERS
ANALYTICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL CHEMICALS
STRATFORD, LONDON, ENG.

SPECIAL NOTICE

WE are pleased to announce to the drug trade that we have secured the services of a Manufacturing Chemist who for many years has had the manufacturing for one of Toronto's leading Drug Houses.

We have opened a laboratory at 158 Duke Street, and ask you to send us a trial order for :—

Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia,
Granular Effervescent Sodium Phosphate,
Tinctures and Fluid Extracts.

ALL GUARANTEED. Quality Right and Prices the Lowest.

E. G. WEST & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
176 King Street East, Toronto

LEVERS BROS. LTD.
Chemically Pure
Refined Glycerine
(MADE IN CANADA)

In Half Ton Drums
56lb. Cans, 28lb. Cans and
Winchester Quarts

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Exporters and Importers of Crude Drugs.
Growers of French Herbs.
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Leading Articles: Chamomiles, Red Roses, Galega herb, French Cannabis Indicus, as well as all kinds of drugs and alkaloids (Eserine, Pilocarpine, Cocaine, Sparteine, etc.)
CORNELL & SILLIG, MONTREAL, Agents
Offers for American Drugs Solicited

SAL HEPATICA
Small Size, $2.00 per doz.
Medium Size, 4.80 " "
Large Size, 10.20 " "
Plus 25% duty.
$55.00 lots less 10 and 2% discount for remittance with order.
Freight paid.

BRISTOL-MYERS CO.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
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WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

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LOCAL VIEW POST CARDS

Made to Order from your Own Photos.

Any good photo will do—*no matter how small.* Our DUO TINT CARD is the best black-and-white card made. 500 at $5.50, 1M at $9.50, etc. Our HAND-COLORED CARDS are excellent—500 at $6.50, 1M at $10.00, etc. Our NEW PROCESS CARDS will please you. Our PHOTOCHROME PROCESS is our specialty—none better, equal to imported view cards in quality.

ASK US TO SEND YOU SAMPLES AND PRICES

Our Cards are most profitable for you because they sell fastest

E. C. KROPP CO. Established 1898. The largest plant in the U.S. mfg. Post Cards exclusively. **Milwaukee**

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Morphia, Codeia, Atropine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Veratrine, Quinine, Salicylic Acid, Santonine, Salol, Chloralhydrate, Creosote, Chloroform, Ether, Alcohol Tinctures, Paraldehyd, Bismuth Salts, Lithia Salts, Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Chrysarobin, Cumarin, Hydroquinone, Glycerophosphates, Cacodylates, Veronal, etc.

To be obtained through the Regular Trade Channels.

Canadian Agents:—MESSRS. HUPFELD, LUDECKING & Co., Montreal

B.P.C. **JUST PUBLISHED.** **B.P.C.**

The British Pharmaceutical Codex

BY AUTHORITY OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

This work, which has been in course of preparation for more than four years, contains hundreds of formulæ for new and improved galenical preparations, and is

AN IMPERIAL DISPENSATORY

for the use of medical practitioners and pharmacists. The volume contains 1,434 medium 8vo pages, and includes the most recent information respecting all drugs and medicines in common use throughout the British Empire, the descriptions of the various substances being supplemented by chemical and pharmacological notes, with suggestions as to

THE BEST METHODS OF PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING THE REMEDIES.

The work is rendered especially valuable to medical practitioners by reason of the information it contains regarding the properties of drugs and the conditions and diseases in which galenical preparations are usually given. The notes on the properties of drugs have been prepared under the guidance of Dr W. E. Dixon, Professor of Pharmacology, King's College, London, and are not mere excerpts from medical literature, but original and concise descriptions of physiological action, which should assist medical practitioners to formulate a rational therapy, and to construct their prescriptions in a scientific and practical manner.

Price four dollars ($4.00), post free.

ORDERS, ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES, MAY BE SENT DIRECT TO

"THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST," - - - 15 Toronto Street, Toronto

Formulary

SUMMER SPECIALTIES

MOSQUITO LOTION

1.

Eucalyptol	1½ fl. ozs
Acetic ether	6 fl. drs.
Cologne water	6 fl. ozs.
Tinct. pyrethrum	7½ fl. ozs

Dilute with 5 to 6 parts of water. This can be applied to the skin to prevent the attacks of the mosquitoes and also can be sprayed about the room.

2

Phenol	1 oz.
Oil peppermint	2 ozs.
Oil camphor (volatile)	2 ozs.
Glycerine	2 ozs.
Oil tar	4 ozs.
Olive oil	4 ozs.

3

Aq. ammonia	12 drs.
Glycerine	2 ozs.
Oil pennyroyal	1 oz.
Olive oil	6 ozs.

4

Carbolic acid	1 oz.
Oil Pennyroyal	2 ozs.
Sps. camphor	2 ozs.
Oil tar	4 ozs.
Glycerine	2 ozs.
Lard oil	1 oz.

5

Sodium borosalicylate	1 oz.
Decoction quassia	50 oz.

6

Oil pennyroyal	1 oz.
Castor oil	3 ozs.
Alcohol	62 ozs.

BLEACHING OF STRAW HATS.

The "Drogehandler" gives the following practical methods for bleaching and varnishing straw hats :—(Nat. Druggist.)

STRAW HAT WASHING POWDER.

1.	Sodium bisulphite, powdered	100 gm.
	Tartaric acid, powdered	20 gm.
	Borax, powdered	10 gm.

The ingredients are to be thoroughly mixed. The requisite quantity for cleaning a hat is taken, mixed with water, and then applied. The borax has the effect of dissolving out the varnish from the straw, while the tartaric acid liberates the sulphurous acid from the bisulphite, and causes the bleaching effect.

STRAW HAT BLEACHER.

2.	Barium peroxide, hydrated	83 gm.
	Sodium bisulphate, powdered	17 gm.
	Borax, powdered	8 gm.

The borax fulfills the same mission as in the last preparation. It is very essential that the hydrated peroxide of barium be taken and not of the anhydrous product. The latter does not yield peroxide of hydrogen as readily as the former, a considerable elevation of temperature being necessary. Mix with water and apply.

STRAW HAT VARNISH.

3.	Shellac, bleached	110 gm.
	Borax	60 gm.
	Water	800 gm.
	Glycerin	50 gm.
	Coumarin	0.8 gm.

The borax is dissolved in the water. This solution is then warmed to 75 degrees C. (no higher temperature), and the shellac, of best quality, is dissolved therein. When solution is effected, strain the liquid and make up to 1,000 cc. with water. This varnish is to be applied after the hats have been bleached. It is well to dip the hats, before varnishing, into a very dilute solution of glycerin (1 : 100), as this will prevent the straw from becoming brittle when dry. The varnish is painted on the hats with a camel's hair brush. The hats should be placed on a suitable form for drying ; a flower pot of the right size is excellent for the purpose.

STRAW HAT CLEANING COMPOUND

1

Sodium hyposulphite	3 drs.
Glycerine	1½ drs.
Alcohol	3 drs.
Water	3 ozs.

2

Citric acid	35 gms.
Alcohol	3 drs.
Water	3 1/3 ozs

Sponge the hat with No. 1 solution and leave in a moist cellar for 24 hours, then apply No. 2 solution and set aside as before. The hat should then be smoothed with a warm flatiron, when it will be ready to wear.

3

The following formula is a variant on most of the formulas extant. It makes a powder which may be retailed in small pasteboard boxes holding half an ounce, at a profit if the retail price is put at 10 cents :

Sodium bisulphite	10 parts.
Tartaric acid	2 parts.
Borax	10 parts.

Mix.

Directions for use : Moisten a small quantity of the powder and apply this with a wetted brush to the hat.

CLEANING WHITE CANVAS BOOTS.

The following is a formula for the cream used for cleaning white canvas boots (Ch. & Dr.) :

Pipeclay	1 pound
Spanish white	½ pound
Flake white	6 ounces
Precipitated chalk	4 ounces
Powdered tragacanth	2 drams
Carbolic acid	2 drams
Oil of verbena	30 drops

Water, a sufficiency to make a thick cream.

The powders are first well mixed and then made into a cream with water in which the carbolic acid and the perfume have been dissolved.

MANUFACTURING FORMULAS AND METHODS

By "Wrinkles." (Chemist and Druggist.)

HOP ALE

Best hops	25 oz.
Crushed liquorice-root	7 oz.
Crushed Jamaica ginger	5 oz.
Salt	4 oz.

Bring 30 gals. of water to the boil, then add the above ingredients, boiling them together for half an hour, straining, and running the liquor into the fermenting-tub. Next add to it 10 lb. of cane sugar, colour with caramel, and ferment according to the instructions given in my previous article.

It is an excellent plan with many of these drinks after fermentation to rack into clean casks and in ten days' time fine down, bottling in two or three weeks, according to condition.

HOP-ALE. (With Saccharin.)

Best hops	20 oz.
Crushed liquorice-root	5 oz.
Crushed Jamaica ginger	3 oz.

Follow the directions given in the previous recipe, using 30 gals. of water, 5 lb. of sugar, and 75 grains of refined saccharin. Ferment in the usual manner.

For cask-trade it is usual to put a handful of hops into each cask before bunging down.

GINGER-STOUT.

Liquorice-juice	1½ lb.
Best hops	1½ lb.
Powdered gentian	2 oz.
Powdered cloves	2 oz.
Bruised Jamaica ginger	3 lb.
Caramel	10 oz.

Bring 30 gals. of water to the boil, then add the above ingredients, boil for half an hour, and strain the liquor into the fermenting-tub, in which has been placed 12 lb. of Demerara sugar. Ferment as previously directed, and finally add 4 oz. of powdered citric acid

GINGER-STOUT. (With Saccharin.)

Liquorice juice	20 oz.
Best hops	20 oz.
Powdered gentian	2 oz.
Powdered cloves	2 oz.
Bruised Jamaica ginger	2½ lb.
Caramel	10 oz.

Follow the directions given in the previous formula, using 30 gals. of water, 6 lb. of Demerara sugar, and 126 grains of refined saccharin, finally adding 3 oz. of powdered citric acid.

SPRUCE BEER.

Bruised Jamaica ginger	4 lb.
Cane sugar	100 lb.
Cream of tartar	8 lb.
Essence of spruce	2 to 2½ pts. according to strength
Water	95 gals.

Follow the directions given in the previous paper for brewing ginger-beer.

VETERINARY REMEDIES

FLY PREVENTIVES

The best fly preventives used for cattle contain the fetid animal oil; it is therefore necessary to milk the cows in the open, never in the stable, else the odor will be taken up by the milk. For horses, a milder odor is sufficient, and for these animals use compounds containing eucalyptol, oil of mirbane, or some coal-tar product.—(Nat. Druggist.)

FLY VINEGAR.

Fetid animal oil	4 fl. oz.
Alcohol	8 fl. oz.
Pyroligneous acid (5-7 p.c. acetic acid	5 quarts

FLY WATER.

Walnut leaves	8 oz. av.
Asafoetida	2 oz. av.
Cloves	2 oz. av.
Potash	1 oz. av.
Boiling water	5 quarts.

FLY LINIMENT.

Expressed oil of laurel	oz. av.
Green soap	6 oz. av.
Napthalin	2 oz. av.
Water	22 fl. oz.

FOR WORMS IN DOGS.

Thymol is good for this purpose. It is best given, says the Chemist and Druggist, in the following pill:

Thymol ..... 2 grains.
Castile soap, a sufficient quantity.
Make one pill.

This is for small dogs. One such is to be given daily for two or three days, following it up with a mild purgative. For a large dog, double the dose. As a good anthelmintic for all kinds of worms in dogs, there is nothing equal to areca nuts and santonin, with or without male fern, as in the following pill for a small lap dog:

Powdered areca nuts ..... 5 grains.
Powdered jalap ..... 2 grains.
Santonin ..... 1 grain.
Extract of male fern, a sufficient quantity to make one pill.

To be given when the dog is fasting. Modify the doses of the ingredients according to the age, breed, size, sex and condition of the animal.

Neilson's Ice Cream

A HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE

JUST ISSUED

The first one ever published in Canada. Drop us a card and we will mail it.

WILLIAM NEILSON, Limited

277-307 Gladstone Avenue TORONTO

Kindly refer to this paper when writing.

The Finest OLIVE OIL in the World

IS MADE BY ***Samuel Rae & Co.,*** LEGHORN, ITALY

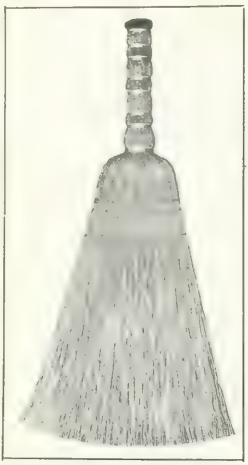
THIS firm was established in 1836 and has to-day no equal in the quality of their oil, which they produce from their own Olive-yards in TUSCANY. The greatest care and cleanliness is used, and ripe, selected fruit only is pressed for their celebrated FINEST SUBLIME LUCCA OIL, all tainted, or inferior fruit being cast aside and the pressings sold in bulk, unlabelled. Thus any oil bearing the name of SAMUEL RAE & CO. is absolutely pure and perfect

This oil is being introduced into this market and freely advertised in society and family publications as for sale by retail druggists.

YOU SHOULD STOCK IT

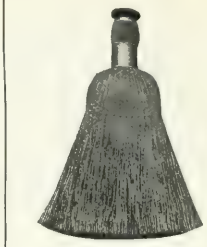
FOR SALE BY

THE DRUG TRADING CO.,
THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., or **KYLE & HOOPER,** Canadian Agents TORONTO



ESTABLISHED 1840

Big Whisks
Little Whisks
All kinds of Whisks



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H. W. NELSON & CO., Limited

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IN
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MODERN HIGHEST GRADE FIREPROOF
UNEXCELLED SERVICE THROUGHOUT

OUR OWN RAPID ELECTRIC CARRIAGES EXCLUSIVELY FOR OUR PATRONS operate continuously every few minutes from Hotel, through the Business District and to all Depots and Wharves.

EUROPEAN PLAN
$1.50 per day and up

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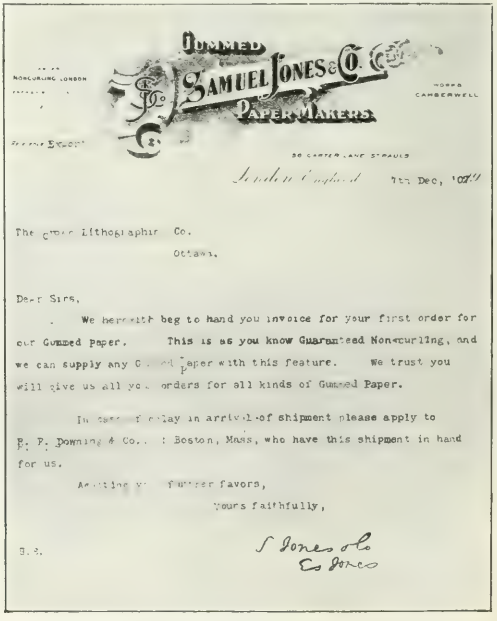
The following letter will prove our claim that we can furnish you with the best Non-curling Gum Paper manufactured.—Crown Litho. Co., Limited, 180-190 Wellington Street, Ottawa.



Gummed Paper
Samuel Jones & Co.
Paper Makers
Non-curling London
Camberwell
30 Carter Lane E.C.

London England 7th Dec, 1904

The Crown Lithographic Co.
Ottawa.

Dear Sirs,

We herewith beg to hand you invoice for your first order for our Gummed Paper. This is as you know Guaranteed Non-curling, and we can supply any Gummed Paper with this feature. We trust you will give us all your orders for all kinds of Gummed Paper.

In case of delay in arrival of shipment please apply to F. F. Downing & Co., Boston, Mass, who have this shipment in hand for us.

Awaiting your further favors,

Yours faithfully,

S. Jones & Co
S. Jones

P.S.

AN ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNINE

At the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, the Secretary announced that the French Minister of Public Instruction had sent to that body specimens of certain plants from Java which appear to be an antidote to strychnine. These specimens are being experimented with by Professor Pouchet, who will report on them in due course to the Academy.

PRINCIPLES

Every young man has, or should have, certain definite principles which will govern his actions in his business dealings. If you find it necessary to do anything in your work which is contrary to these principles, it is far better to be perfectly frank about it with your employer; the respect and admiration of an employer who appreciates true service, will be gained in almost every case. —Ex.

BREVITIES

Brief Breezy Bits From Satisfied Customers of Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

"I want another case exactly like the last."
Wilfred Barolet, Montreal.

"I have the finest store in Canada, and must congratulate you on the workmanship and design. Two carpenters put the whole outfit together in a day or two and without the slightest trouble, as everything fitted perfectly as if made right in the store. Every person that has seen the fixtures is talking about them in admiration, and it should and will lead to more business for you."

A. Archibald, Edmonton.

"We are much pleased with the manner in which you have carried out your contract to supply the fittings for us. The work is a credit to all concerned."

Dr. Jaeger Co. Montreal

The above illustration shows a few of the lines of holiday papeteries offered for next season by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Ltd., of Hamilton. The assortment comprises many of the latest and most attractive designs in boxes, filled with fine linen finish note paper and envelopes. Samples are now in travellers' hands.

Don't cram facts but learn how to use them

A man may not claim to know it all, but he generally thinks that what he does know is sufficient.

ANTITHYROIDIN TABLETS

The treatment of Graves' disease with antithyroidin moebius will be facilitated by its administration in tablet form, E. Merck, of Darmstadt, having made this addition to their list of remedies. These tablets are sold in tubes containing twenty tablets, and they are prepared in such a manner as to insure them containing all the actual ingredients of the fluid preparation, each tablet corresponding to 0.5—0.6 gram. (8—9 min.) of antithyroidin. The dose is from one to two tablets.

TORONTO SHOW CASE COMPANY, LIMITED

The Toronto Show Case Company report the following deliveries of fixtures in May:

Mr. W. E. Brumblecombe, druggist, of 1,204 Queen Street West, a full line of Plate Glass Silent Salesman and patent Trianon Cabinets.

Mr. G. F. Daintry, druggist, of Hanley, Sask., a full line of "All Plate Glass" Silent Salesman Cases.

Mr. Andrew Jeffrey, druggist, of 443 Yonge Street, Toronto, a line of "Full Crystal" quarter-cut oak Silent Salesman.

Dr. J. P. H. Massicotte, of Victoriaville, P.Q., an outfit of patent "Trianon Cabinets" and Plate Glass Silent Salesman.

T. J. Mundy, Penetanguishene, a complete drug outfit, including the patent "Trianon Cabinets," Plate Glass Silent Salesman, Cigar Cases, Tincture Shelving and Patent Medicine Cases in quarter-cut oak.

Mr. J. M. Scott, druggist, 113 Harbord Street, Toronto, a full line of patent "Trianon fixtures," cigar case and window fixtures.

Messrs. Spence & Co., West Fort William, a complete drug outfit in quarter-cut golden oak, including special wall cases, perfume cabinets, dispensing screens, patent "Trianon Cabinets" and the "Full Crystal" Silent Salesman Cases.

Fred. A. Girdwood, druggist, Perth, a line of the patent "Trianon Stock Cabinets."

Mr. W. A. Cameron, Renfrew, an outfit, including the patent "Trianon Display Cabinets" and the "Full Crystal" Silent Salesman, all in rich quarter-cut oak.

THE HOME OF THE HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, DES MOINES, IOWA.

The above picture is made from a recent photograph of the buildings and grounds of Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa. The large building at the right is the home of the Highland Park College of Pharmacy. This is said to be one of the largest and best equipped Colleges of Pharmacy in the United States. Standard courses are offered for Ph.G., Ph.C. degrees and a special course preparatory to taking examinations before State Boards of Pharmacy is also offered. The latter course is also offered by correspondence. The College is in session the entire calendar year, so that one may finish any course in continuous session if he wishes to do so, or he may take the course by quarters as he sees fit. The expenses are about two-thirds those at most pharmacy schools. If interested in any grade of pharmacy work or chemistry you should address the College for a catalogue.

MAGAZINES

Cassell's Magazine for May was as usual replete with matter forming most interesting reading and fully illustrated. Of the special articles which are of peculiar interest are those of Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S., on "How Discoveries Are Made;" "The Romance of the Canadian Pacific Railway," "What Will a Wild Thing Do," by Cy Warman, and others. The frontispiece is that of the wonderful soprano, Madame Tetrazzini, singing in Covent Garden, Theatre. Cassell & Company, Limited, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., and 42 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Ont., publishers.

The Quiver another magazine from the same office of publication as the above is a general favorite. Ellen Thoneycroft Fowler's serial story, "Miss Fallowfield's Fortune," is continued in the May number. Amongst the many other excellent articles will be found "America's Gospel Hymn Writers," "Hints On the Care of Home Invalids," "London's Homeless Women" (illustrated), etc., etc. Price 15 cents per copy.

THE RED MAGAZINE

A new publication which will undoubtedly take its place in the front rank of fiction magazines will appear early in June. The Red Magazine which is the name of the new publication is issued by the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., and no doubt will be fully up to the standard of their other publications. Any of the publications of this firm can now be ordered direct from the following London firms, namely: Imperial News Co., 2 Bell's Buildings, London, England; International News Co., 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, England; W. Dawson & Son, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London, England; Gordon & Gotch, Ltd., 15 St. Bride Street, London, England.

SCHOOL OPENING

THE PRIZE SERIES of EXERCISES and SCRIBBLING BOOKS

250 "Boy's Own Annual" in Prizes
250 "Girl's Own Annual" in Prizes

FOR the coming school season we have gone to great trouble and considerable expense to produce something original and striking, that would appeal to the Canadian children with more force than simply an ordinary fancy covered practice book, and "THE PRIZE" series of Exercise and Scribbling Books is the result. The cover design of these books is from an original painting by Mrs. Mary Heiter Reid, R.C.A., who is recognized as the leading Canadian artist in floral work.

We will give to the Canadian school boys 250 copies of this year's "Boy's Own Annual" and to the Canadian school girls 250 copies of the "Girl's Own Annual," as prizes for reproducing this cover in either water colors or colored crayons.

The details of the competition have been thoroughly worked out, and the scholars have been divided into five classes from the first to the fifth forms. A sheet of drawing paper is supplied with every book, on which the outline of the picture is printed and on which the reproduction is to be made, and returned to the publishers of "The Boy's Own Annual" who will look after every detail.

REASONS FOR THE COMPETITION

1st. To create an increased demand for The Boy's and Girl's Own Annuals, which are recognized as the highest standard of reading published for young people.

2nd. To encourage the scholars to buy practice books with paper of a better quality, and to discourage the sale of those very large size books which fall to pieces before they are used, and from the sale of which there is no profit for the manufacturer or retailer, and no satisfaction to the user.

3rd. To increase the sale of water color paints and colored crayons.

4th. To encourage the scholars of Canada in their study of drawing and color work.

Teachers, as well as scholars, cannot but be interested in the proposition.

Samples are now in the hands of our salesmen, and no stock will be complete in September without these books.

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, LIMITED

Manufacturing Stationers :: Toronto

The Soda Fountain

ORANGEADE

Orange syrup	1½ ounces
Juice of one-half lemon	
Ice, two-thirds.	
Soda, a sufficient quantity.	

CHOCOLATE SYRUP.

Here is a formula which is said to make an excellent syrup.

Ground chocolate	8 ounces
Glycerin	8 ounces
Sugar	8 pounds
Vanilla extract	4 drachms
Sweet milk, sufficient to make	1 gallon

Mix the chocolate and sugar thoroughly and add the milk. Let the mixture come to a boil and pour in the glycerin. When the sugar has cooled, add the vanilla.

ROOT BEER EXTRACT

The following preparation makes a root beer "extract" which may be mixed with syrup; or it may be diluted with nine gallons of water containing one gallon of refined molasses, and charged in a fountain:

Fluid extract of sarsaparilla	10 fl. drs.
Fluid extract of pipsissewa	10 fl. drs.
Fluid extract of licorice	4 fl. drs.
Fluid extract of wintergreen	4 fl. drs.
Oil of wintergreen	48 dps.
Oil of sassafras	24 dps.
Oil of cloves	12 dps.
Alcohol	10 fl. ozs.

If it is preferred to use a fermented article, add the water and molasses, using warm water, also one quart of yeast, and keep the mixture in a warm place until fermentation is complete.

This product may be put up in bottles if desired.

TONIC PHOSPHATES

The following formulas for tonic phosphates for fountain use have been recommended as yielding serviceable preparations:

KOLA PHOSPHATE.

Fld. ext. kola	1 fl. oz.
Essence lemon	4 fl. dr.
Tincture vanilla	6 fl. dr.
Solution acid phosphates	2 fl. oz.
Fld. ext. taraxacum comp.	4 fl. oz.
Syrup, to make	1 quart

CALISAYA PHOSPHATE.

Elixir calisaya, N.F.	4 fl. oz.
Cinnamon water	4 fl. oz.
Rose water	13 fl. oz.
Solution acid phosphates	2 fl. oz.
Sugar	18 oz.

COMPOUND RASPBERRY PHOSPHATE.

Blood orange juice	4 fl. oz.
Raspberry juice	2 fl. oz.
Vanilla extract	1 fl. oz.
Claret	2 fl. oz.
Solution acid phosphates	2 fl. oz.
Juice of 1 orange.	
Syrup, to make	4 pints

SERVING SEIDLITZ POWDERS AT THE SODA FOUNTAIN

This done in the ordinary manner involves loss of time and material and the mixture, when prepared contains specks, splinters and scum. The writer has devised the following improvement for those who wish to take a seidlitz powder in the drug store:

Sodium bicarbonate ..... 1,713 grains
Rochelle salts ..... 3,412 grains

Dissolve in enough water to make one pint; then filter and label Solution No. 1.

Tartaric acid ..... 1,210 grains

Dissolve in enough water to make one quart; then filter and label Solution No. 2.

When a seidlitz powder is desired to be taken in the store, mix one ounce of Solution No. 1, with a half ounce of Solution No. 2, and hand out over the counter. The advantages of this method are as follows:

1. The dispensed mixture is clean.

2. It requires less time to prepare these solutions than to wrap the same amount of doses in their dry form.

3. Less time is required in dispensing to the patient in the liquid form.

4. No waste of blue and white papers like in the ordinary manner; no opening a box of powders to get a single dose.—Meyer Bros. Druggist.

FLOWERS OF CAMPHOR

Flowers of camphor is a comparatively new form of pure camphor produced by a special sublimation process, which leaves it in a fine granular form, and therefore readily soluble. This quality should commend the "flowers" to liniment makers, and also to the pharmacist. To the latter particularly for the production of spirit of camphor. It is also peculiarly adapted for the preservation of furs, the fine particles readily finding their way to the hair roots, thus reducing propagation of insect life to a minimum. Every one who has had experience realizes the difficulty in keeping camphor in a powdered form to say nothing of powdering it. The European manufacturers seem to have originated the name of Flower of Camphor. In this country it is frequently called powdered camphor.—Meyer Bros. Druggist.

MR. HENRY W. KING, TORONTO

Mr. Henry W. King, who has been connected with the Zam Buk Company (C. E. Fulford, Limited) for a number of years, has resigned his position as Manager for Canada, to take up the position of Secretary-Treasurer with the Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, having acquired an interest in the company.

The Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, and their President, Mr. L. S. Levee, are to be congratulated on their success in securing the services and interests of Mr. King, especially at a time when their business is undergoing considerable change and expansion. Mr. King is well known in advertising circles and carries with him to his new position, the good wishes of the firm he has left and the large number of business friends who have made his acquaintance.

For the present, Mr. H. W. King will devote a great deal of time to the preparation of copy in connection with an extended advertising scheme the company has under consideration for Psychine and its other preparations. The trade would be well advised therefore to see that they carry a full stock of the company's goods.

The Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, have outgrown their present quarters and are compelled to find more accommodation to enable them to cope with their rapidly increasing business (to which has been added the 7 Sutherland Sisters Preparations), propose erecting a four-storey brick building on the corner of Spadina Avenue and Phoebe Street. The building will be erected in modern style and complete in equipment and will cost about $30,000.

Bioglobin is the name applied to a blood preparation exploited by the Bioglobin-Gesellschaft-Schoneberg, and is claimed to be prepared by fermenting a solution of hemoglobin, to which sugar has been added, by means of a certain yeast. Wine is added before the last stage of the fermentation is complete.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hammill, M.D., Principal Canadian College of Optics, Toronto.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.*

THE SCLEROTIC is seldom affected by disease on account of its slight vascularity and low vitality.

THE IRIS is subject to inflammation (iritis), which is often associated with inflammation of the ciliary body (cyclitis). Iritis is also a part of the disease sympathetic ophthalmia, and may result in permanent adhesions of the iris to the lens. The treatment consists in dilating the pupil with atropine, and relieving the pain and congestion by the alternate application of moist and dry heat, and, if necessary, leeches. In chronic cases iridectomy, an operation in which a portion of the iris is cut away, may be required.

The ease with which the pupil responds to the action of light is used as a clinical test in certain spinal affections. Tremulous iris is a condition in which the iris moves or trembles with every movement of the eye. It is a rare affection, usually indicative of absence or displacement of the lens.

CHOROIDITIS, or inflammation of the choroid, if limited to the choroid proper, may be unattended by external signs of inflammation, and chiefly recognized by the ophthalmoscope. It is however, usually the earliest indication of other diseases of the eye. The patient complains of pale blue or red tinted lights at night (phosphenes), and in daylight sees large floating specks which obscure the vision. Congestion of the choroid is often due to uncorrected refractive errors as a result of strain.

SYMPATHETIC IRRITATION and sympathetic ophthalmia are functional changes which start in the ciliary body and iris, set up in one eye (the sympathizing eye) by an injury in the ciliary region of the other eye (the exciting eye). Sympathetic irritation means a functional derangement only; it frequently precedes, but is not necessarily the forerunner of sympathetic ophthalmia. It is not well understood how the disease spreads from the one eye to the other, but it probably has an infective origin. Sympathetic ophthalmia is always a serious disease, but cases of recovery have been recorded.

The disease sets in from three weeks to three months after the injury to the fellow eye, and it is to avoid this disease in the other eye that the grave question arises of removing the injured eye when blinded or seriously damaged. A zone nearly a quarter of an inch wide surrounding the cornea is known as the "dangerous zone" on ac-

* A paper read before the Society of Chemist Opticians, by S. W. Woodley.—The Optician.

count of this serious disease being so liable to follow injuries in the region. Whilst sympathetic ophthalmia has absolutely no characteristic symptom, one of the first often noticed is defective accommodation with sometimes turbidity of the aqueous humor and tenderness on pressure over the ciliary region.

THE RETINA is liable to inflammation (retinitis), or may become detached from the choroid. Congestion of the optic disc, characterized by increased redness of the part, is caused by uncorrected refractive errors and working in a bright light for long periods. Retinitis is usually the result of some constitutional disturbance, such as albuminuria or syphilis. Night-blindness is an early symptom of pigmentary degeneration of the retina. Detachment of the retina in a highly myopic eye means total detachment. Corrective myopia with proper lenses is a preventive measure.

THE OPTIC NERVE is subject to inflammation (optic neuritis), due most commonly to inflammation or tumor of the brain or its membrane, and often resulting in atrophy. The nerve may become lacerated as the result of a fall or blow on the head, causing blindness or other permanent injury.

It may here be noted that diseases of the deeper structure of the eye are not always associated with pain, but attract attention in consequence of the dimness of vision they produce. It is for the last-named cause that the optician is consulted. The ophthalmoscope is of great service in detecting most diseases of the interior of the eye.

AMBLYOPIA is the name given to feebleness of vision from diminished nerve power. Constitutional debility, certain drugs, mechanical injuries or shocks may cause it. Tobacco amblyopia is a well-recognized disorder of the eyes caused by excessive use of tobacco. The sight is misty and an area (scotoma) on the retina, where acuteness of color perception and vision are lowered, can be demonstrated by means of the perimeter. The treatment consists in total abstinence from tobacco.

HEMERALOPIA or night-blindness is a variety of amblyopia, in which objects can be seen in daylight but not at all in dim light. Exposure to bright light and, it is said, sleeping with the face exposed to bright moonlight cause it.

NYCTALOPIA is the opposite condition.

FLICKERING SCOTOMA, characterized by the appearance of zigzag lights in the field of vision, and which foretell an attack of migraine, are probably due to spasm of the cerebral arterioles.

ASTHENOPIA (tired sight) is a group of symptoms resulting from strain on some part of the eye. Ocular headache, vertigo, congestion of the eyes and lids, and neuralgia, are some of these symptoms, and the strain may be either retinal or on the convergence and accommodation. The treatment consists in relieving the refractive or muscular errors which cause the strain.

CATARACT is an opaque condition of the crystalline lens due to changes in the structure and composition of the lens fibres. It is due to the decline of vitality in increasing age, and it has been noticed that 6 per cent. of diabetic patients suffer from cataract. In the earlier stages the sight is improved by keeping the pupil dilated by atropine, and some curative effect has been noticed from rubbing potassium iodide ointment into the temples. The surgical treatment consists in the case of hard cataract in the removal of the entire lens through a wound made in the cornea. For soft cataracts gradual absorption by the aqueous humor or removal of the previously disintegrated lens by a suction syringe or curette, is practised.

The removal of the lens necessitates the use of convex spectacles; two pairs will be required, one to render the eyes emmetropic for distant vision, and the other to render them myopic for near vision. The strength of the lenses is usually about 10 D. and 14 D. respectively. Some astigmatism is generally present after cataract extraction.

GLAUCOMA is the name given to a group of symptoms caused by an excess of intra-ocular tension. It is a serious disease of advanced life, the exciting cause of which is obscure. The use of atropine may start an attack. Rapidly increasing presbyopia, mistiness of sight and color rings are early symptoms, but the tension of the eyeball affords a characteristic symptom to the surgeon. The treatment consists in performing iridectomy, in which about a fifth of the iris is removed. The operation is not always successful, but does good in the majority of cases if not too long delayed. In some instances eserine or pilocarpine, with or without cocaine, which modifies the tension, is used to relieve this disease. Pilocarpine is much weaker in its effects than eserine.

OPERATIONS ON THE CORNEA are abscission, evisceration and enucleation. The first named consists in the removal of the anterior part of the globe, so that an artificial eye can be worn. Evisceration is removal of the cornea and the contents of the capity of the sclera. In Mules' operation an artificial vitreous—a glass ball—is introduced to provide a better stump for an artificial eye. Enucleation is the removal of the eyeball.

Many a fellow has his nose to the grindstone without sharpening his wits.

To Canadian Druggists

IF you haven't handled photographic materials as a part of your line, you have missed an opportunity for a generous profit at a trifling expenditure of time and money.

THE LINE IS:

Argo Gaslight Papers
Monox Bromide Papers
Disco Gelatine Printing Out Paper
Ampere Collodion Matte P.O.P.
Metalotype
Silver Basic Developing Paper
Sun Spot Blue Print Paper
Defender Dry Plates
and the famous Defender Photographic Chemicals

We want the co-operation of druggists in the effort to spread the fame and sale of our products. We are willing and anxious to allow very liberal discounts on goods that are extensively advertised and which are well known to both the professional and amateur photographic trade. If you want to participate please communicate with us.

We supply you with advertising matter, catalogues, window hangers circulars, etc., free of charge. We replace defective stock—You cannot lose. Write for our terms.

DEFENDER PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

131 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

STORE FITTINGS

Published in the Interests of Modern Store Fittings by Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Mr. Druggist, if you were thinking of re-fitting your old store or of starting a new one, would a system of fixtures interest you, that would combine the greatest possible storage space with the greatest possible display space, that would do away with the old back shop, that would enable the new clerk to find that bottle of pills in a second, that would enable you to avoid ordering a drug, when you had five pounds somewhere in that old back shop, that would increase your dispensing capacity, that would make your customers better satisfied and give your clerks more time to attend to selling goods, in fact reorganize your whole business.

If you could install fixtures that would enable you to do these things without costing you any more than the common garden variety of fixtures, don't you think you should look into the question.

If you would like to look into this proposition write to Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, and they will send their representative to call on you and explain the "Jones System" of Drug Fixtures.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held on Monday, June 1st, and following days, at the College building, Toronto.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association will be held in New Westminster, B.C., on Thursday, June 11th.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Toronto, Ontario, in September next.

GERMAN POST CARDS

We would direct the attention of the trade to the advertisement of Verlag. A. Gerstenkorn, of Hamburg, Germany, who makes a special offer well worth considering.

The samples of cards submitted by this house are of a very high order and their goods should prove excellent sellers. When communicating with the advertisers it will be well to mention having seen their advt. in this journal.

Photography

THE CARBON PROCESS FOR AMATEURS

SENSITIZING THE TISSUE.

The home sensitizing of tissue is the simplest of photographic operations. I, myself, always use the citric acid and ammonia formula, which is as follows:

Potassium bichromate	½ ounce
Citric acid	1 dram
Water	25 ounces

When dissolved, strong ammonia is added drop by drop with stirring, until the orange color changes to a yellow. The change is very distinct, but I have heard a photographer say that he could never be sure when it had taken place. In such a case a little of the solution may be poured into a separate glass before adding the ammonia, and kept for comparison. When the change has taken place, the portion put on one side may be added, and unless it is comparatively large, or the photographer has been particularly careful not to add a drop more than is necessary, he will find that even after adding it to the main quantity, the yellow color persists. If it does not, another drop of ammonia will generally put matters straight again. In this solution the tissue is immersed a sheet at a time, and is left for three and a half minutes, which I time with a little "egg-boiler." It is then taken out, drained for a minute, and squeegeed gently on a clean sheet of ferrotype, on which it is left to dry. I sensitize pieces of tissue 9 x 7 inches, and then cutting a quarter of an inch off all four edges, it divides up into four full size quarter-plate pieces. Whatever size tissue is used, it is a wise precaution to sensitize a piece half an inch larger each way, and then, just before printing, to trim the tissue down on all four edges. In this way the part which has been most exposed to the atmosphere during drying is removed; and, I believe, if this is invariably done, all need for a safe edge is removed. The tissue on the ferrotype need not be dried in the dark, but stood on one side in any ordinary warm room; so long as it is not put in direct sunlight or out of doors, there is no fear of the light getting to its sensitive surface and spoiling it. It should be left on the ferrotype till it is actually wanted for printing, as this protects it not only from light, but from impurities in the air, which, in carbon work, are almost as injurious. It is best to sensitize tissue a couple of days before it is wanted for printing, as this gives it time to get thoroughly dry, and so does away with any risk of tearing it in trying to get damp tissue off the ferrotype; it is important, for other reasons also, to print with well dried tissue.

ABOUT BUYING TISSUE.

If the carbon process is to be used to any extent beyond the merest trial, it pays the amateur to buy his tissue by the roll and insensitive. In such a condition it will keep any length of time. It is easily cut up, and any odd size that may be wanted can be cut, often with considerable economy. It is almost as economical to buy it in large cut sheets; these have the added advantage that they are easily kept flat, in a portfolio or drawer, and so remove any possible chance that in cutting up the tissue, if it is very dry, the surface may get cracked when unrolling the length. In any case, a quantity should be got at a time. In using it, the color should be written in pencil on the back of each separate piece as soon as it is received, or, in cutting it up, as soon as it is cut off, as the different colors look so much alike when in tissue form, that it is only possible to tell them apart when they are very widely different, like sepia and sea green for example. The same advice applies to transfer papers, which are more cheaply bought by the roll than in cut pieces; only in their case there is no fear of breaking the surface in unrolling. The back of each piece ought to be marked with a pencil to prevent accidents, as when wet it is very difficult with some papers to tell the back from the front. Warm black and cool sepia are the two most generally useful colors with which to start carbon work, and of the two, warm black is to be preferred, since with sepia, unless the negative has plenty of contrast, there is always the risk of getting a result that is too flat. From the same negative the print on warm black tissue will seem to have much more contrast than that on sepia.

THE SAFE EDGE NOT A NECESSITY.

The belief that a safe edge is a necessity in carbon printing is not quite borne out in practice. Unless very rough transfer papers are being used, or the carbon print is to be developed on glass, two cases where the risk of washing up is the greatest, the safe edge is not essential. When the whole of the negative is being printed in a frame of the usual type, the edges of the frame itself act as a safe edge and vignette off the picture, so that frilling is avoided. Another dodge which provides a safe edge without any trouble is to get a few pieces of glass or celluloid, the size of the negative to be printed. Spoiled negatives do very well. After cleaning them, lantern slide binding strips, cut in half lengthwise (as sold they are too broad), are stuck along the edges, so as to make a mask. One of these is placed in the printing frame, first, and then the negative to be printed is put with its glass side next the side on which are stuck the binding strips, and so a temporary safe edge is obtained. Brunswick Black or Bates' black varnish may be applied to the glass or celluloid instead of the lantern slide strips for the same purpose, and the same materials can be used to give permanent safe edges to the negatives if required.

A HINT CONCERNING DAMP TISSUE.

When we come to squeegee the print down on the transfer paper, we may find that it will not adhere properly, particularly when the transfer paper is very rough. This is due to the tissue not being properly dry during printing. We rely upon its power of absorbing water to stick it tightly on to the paper to which we squeegee it. It is for this reason that we watch for that uncurling which denotes the proper amount for withdrawing the two together, in contact, and squeegeeing them. If the tissue, on putting it in the water, is limp instead of dry, it will not curl up, and the uncurling therefore cannot take place, and we lose our sign. Moreover it will already have absorbed much water, and its power of adhesion will be lessened in consequence. See, then, that the tissue is so dry before printing that it does not feel in the least limp; at the same time, it need not be so bone-dry as to involve risk of its surface cracking. It can be only got into such a condition by being put in a calcium tube, which is not to be recommended, except for special purposes.

LOCAL WORK ON CARBON PRINTS.

A certain amount of local work can be done on a carbon print by means of cotton-wool, but it requires a great deal of care. The smoother the transfer paper, the less risk there is of injuring the print, while very rough papers make it almost impossible to touch the tender surface with the softest medium without breaking the film. The high lights, where the gelatine film is excessively thin, it should always be remembered, are much more tender than the shadows, with their comparatively thick coating. To use the cotton-wool, a tuft should be allowed to expand in the warm water, into a very soft mop, and, keeping the print well under water, this mop may be very lightly drawn across its surface. However far development with warm water alone has been carried, the mop of cotton-wool will always remove a little more of the gelatine and pigment, as can be seen on looking at the wool itself, or by comparing the parts it has traversed with the rest of the print. A camel-hair brush may be used in the same way, but on the shadows rather than on the high lights, always remembering that the smoother the paper, the more liberties may be safely taken with the print.

PREPARING TRANSFER PAPER.

Every carbon worker at times wishes to prepare some drawing paper or other material to use instead of the regular trade transfer papers. It is quite easily done, and many formulae have been published at different times for doing it. Here is my own method, which, however, did not originate with me, but was shown to me many years ago by an expert amateur worker whose carbon prints took more than fifty medals at a time when medals were less common than they are at present. An ounce of Nelson's X opaque or soup gelatine is allowed to swell in six ounces of cold water, until perfectly soft and flabby, and the jar containing it is then stood in boiling water for the gelatine to liquefy. Fifteen grains of chrome alum dissolved in an ounce of hot water are then stirred in, when the solution will once more become ropy or thick. I use a strip of glass an inch or so wide for stirring—a slice off an old negative, in short. The ropy mass is then put into another jar, and the strongest glacial acetic acid is added little by little, with stirring until it is once more liquid, in which form it is ready for use. The paper to be prepared is pinned on a drawing board, and with a soft brush the liquid is applied to it all over, going over it first in one direction and then in another, to make sure all the interstices of the paper are occupied with the gelatine. The surplus is then swept off with a stroke or two of a flat squeegee, and the paper hung up to dry. The surplus may be put back into the jar for use for the next piece of paper. Paper, so prepared, will keep any length of time; and it saves labor to prepare a number of pieces at once.

By Owen Roberts, in Photography.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUGGESTIONS

—

By T. Thorne Baker, F.C.S., in Pharmaceutical Journal (England).

There is a growing demand for a developer which will give warm tones both on lantern slides and prints direct, and thus save the bother of after treatment. The following formula, which is suitable for chloro-bromide plates and gaslight plates and papers may prove of use:

Eikonogen	45 grains
Hydroquinone	15 grains
Sodium sulphite	4 drachms
Potassium carbonate	2 drachms
Citric acid	30 grains
Potassium bromide	22 grains
Water to make	1 pint

Another solution likely to be "wanted" is an intensifier, as many photographers are tempted with the modern rapid plates to attempt almost impossible subjects, and they get very much under-exposed negatives in consequence. The one-solution uranium bath would be infinitely more popular than any other, if only one could obtain it more easily. As well known, it will not keep well, but this difficulty may be entirely got over by selling it in two separate solutions to be mixed in equal parts just before use. The mixed solution then does the intensification in one operation. Two solutions may be kept indefinitely in stock as follows:

A.

Uranium nitrate	200 grains
Distilled water	10 oz.
Acetic acid B.P.	½ drachm

B.

Potassium ferricyanide	200 grains
Water	10 oz.

These solutions give good intensification, and are no trouble, provided the negative has been really thoroughly washed beforehand. If they are to be used for toning bromide or gaslight prints the mixture should be diluted with an equal quantity of water. The prints, moreover, should be made less dense than usual owing to the intensifying action of the method.

There is no doubt that the sulphide toner has replaced all others to a very large extent, and has become extremely popular. Amateur photographers find difficulties with it simply because they use stale sodium sulphide. The two solutions to stock are as follows:

Potassium bromide	400 grains
Potassium ferricyanide	400 grains
Water to	1 pint

and

Sodium sulphide (pure)	200 grains
Water	1 quart

The directions for sulphide toning have been too frequently published to need repetition here, but the necessary solutions are things for which there should be a good demand during the winter, especially if some good specimens of toned bromides are shown.

Carbograph is a new paper which is creating considerable interest. With it one can enlarge from a negative just as if using bromide paper, but it is carbon tissue which is extremely sensitive, even to artificial light—about the same speed, in fact, as bromide paper itself. The tissue contains a silver salt, which, on development, causes an effect on the chromic salt, which insolubilizes the gelatin in the same way as when light acts on the bichromate. It is an immense advance, as one can make with it carbon enlargements direct, without having to make an enlarged negative.

Success sometimes meets a man's expectations only when his expectations are on the return trip.

Are You Wise or Otherwise?

If wise buy your PHOTO GOODS from the

VISE PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

501 Queen St. West **Toronto, Ont.**

Send for our new Bargain Sheet. Anti Trust Goods Only.

Our Special Assortments

OF FAST SELLING POST CARDS. NO TWO ALIKE. PREPAID ANYWHERE IN CANADA ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. SORT UP NOW FOR THE BUSY SEASON

Leap Year Assortment

For 50c we will send you, charges prepaid, 41 Leap Year Cards that sell at 2 for 5

Cost you **50c.** Sell for **$1.02**

General Assortments

For $1.00 we will send you, charges prepaid, 102 Cards, Comic, Birthday, Love Scenes, etc., that sell at 2 for 5c

Cost you **$1.00** Sell for **$2.55**

For $3.00 we will send you, charges prepaid, 292 Cards (general lines), Comic, Birthday, Love Scenes, etc., that sell at 2 for 5c

Cost you **$3.00** Sell for **$7 30**

For $5.25 we will send you, charges prepaid, 511 Cards, Comic, Birthday, Sentimental, etc, an assortment of our best selling lines, all selling at 2 for 5c

Cost you **$5.25** Sell for **$12 78**

Birthday Assortments

For $1.00 we will send you, charges prepaid, 64 Birthday Cards, 48 to sell for 2 for 5c, and 16 to sell for 5c each

Cost you **$1 00** Sell for **2.00**

For $2.00 we will send you, charges prepaid, 101 Birthday Cards, 54 to sell at 2 for 5c, 38 to sell at 5c each, and 9 to sell at 10c each

Cost you **$2.00** Sell for **$4 15**

Comic Assortments

For $1.00 we will send you, charges prepaid, 114 well assorted Comics, to sell at 2 for 5c

Cost you **$1.00** Sell for **$2 22**

For $3.00 we will send you, charges prepaid, 282 Cards, all Comics, to sell at 2 for 5c

Cost you **$3.00** Sell for **$6.28**

For $5.00 we will send you 493 Cards. A good representation of all our Comic lines selling at 2 for 5c

Cost you **$5.00** Sell for **$12 32**

TERMS: Net Cash with order, or if you are already a customer of ours, Net 30 days

THE PUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

33 CHURCH STREET **TORONTO, CANADA**

THE LARGEST JOBBERS OF POST CARDS IN CANADA

OPTICIANS HAVE YOU SEEN IT

EMPIRE OPHTHALMIC CABINET

Endorsed by Oculist and Optometerist as the one and most up-to-date testing cabinet on the market. It saves you time; it saves you money; it is ornamental, being finished in Mahogany, small in size, 6" x 10" x 13", compact and convenient, being operated by one cord from any part of the Office, the Roller Card and Counter Balancing Weights make it of easy motion. It exposes and illuminates one line of test type at a time, also illuminates card for color and muscle testing. This is what Opticians have been wanting; it is now within reach. Illuminated by oil or electricity. Sent complete for $12.00

Order from Manufacturers

THE EMPIRE OPTICAL CO., 358 Queen Street West TORONTO

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE
has been such a success that would like you to know what those any time. The same diploma is given correspondence students as class room students. Write for full particulars to
W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist

COURSE IN OPTICS
who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can begin
Janes Building, TORONTO

The

ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ANILIN-FABRIKATION

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT—BERLIN, S.O. 36, GERMANY

A.G.F.A.
Trade Mark

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN **AGFA PHOTOGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS**

AGFA DEVELOPERS
Rodinal
Metol
Amidol
Eikonogen
Diogen
Glycin
Ortol
Imogen

AGFA DRY PLATES
Ordinary
Isolar
Chromo
Lantern
Isolar Orthochromatic
Chromo Isolar
Diapositiv
Isolar Diapositiv

AGFA SPECIALTIES
Intensifier
Reducer
Toning and Fixing Salt
Tone-fixing Cartridges
Neutral Toning and Fixing Salt (Containing Gold)
Rapid Fixing Salt
Flash-light Powder

ALL TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE REGULAR TRADE CHANNELS.

LITERATURE FREE ON APPLICATION TO—

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA **Hupfeld Lüdecking & Co.** Montreal

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, May 22, 1908

Business has been very satisfactory and payments are being well met. There have been no changes of any startling nature during the month, the minor ones will be found in the list below:

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

D.	Aniline Sulphate	Oz.	.20
A.	Calcium Acetate	Oz.	.20
A.	Hyoscyamine, Pure Cryst., 1		.45
A.	Oil Cubebs (Oleo Resin)	Oz.	.30
D.	Propylamine	Oz.	.35
D.	Seed Colchicum	Lb.	.35
D.	Seed Colchicum, Pulv	Lb.	.40
D.	Scopolamine Hydroch., 5 gr.	Ea	.75
A.	Zinc Sulphide	Oz.	.25

NEW GOODS

Theocine	Oz.	$3.60
Theocin Soda Acetate	Oz	$3.00
Hyoscyamine True from Hyoscyamus, Pure Crystal, 5 gr. tube	Ea.	$1.25

DETERMINATION OF CHLORIDE IN POTASSIUM BROMIDE

The Zeitschrift fur Angewandte Chemie contains a paper from H. Cormimboeuf on the determination of the amount of potassium chloride in potassium bromide. After the absence of carbonates, nitrates, sulphates, iodides and sodium and calcium salts has been qualitatively proven, his method will give accurate results. The author precipitates 2.000 gm. of the salt with an excess of silver nitrate, and weighs the resulting silver halide; 2.000 gm. of potassium bromide of 100 per cent. purity, should give 3.8523 gm. of silver bromide. Every 0.007 gm. found in excess of this weight shows the presence of 0.1 per cent. of potassium chloride.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less. subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

MICROSCOPES FOR SALE

An unusually good opportunity for securing a first-class microscope is offered by the Ontario College of Pharmacy. 25 first-class instruments are for sale at a price of $13.00 each complete. These microscopes are all in first-class condition and cost originally $25.00 For particulars, address

W. B. GRAHAM, Reg.-Treas. O.C.P., TORONTO.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug business for sale in New Ontario, town of two thousand. Lumbering centre. No opposition. Stock, $5,000.00; sales, $9,000.00. Good reasons for selling. Apply

Box 5, Canadian Druggist.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug Business for Sale in the best town in Saskatchewan. Stock and fixtures, $2,400. Full particulars from Office, Canadian Druggist. BOX 8, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, TORONTO

DRUG STOCKS FOR SALE

The Drug Stock and Fixtures of two Drug Stores in Fernie, B.C., amounting to about $10,000. Will sell one or both. Sales over $20,000 a year. One other drug store in the place. Ill health sole reason for selling. Excellent opportunity for an established business.

A. W. BLEASDELL, Fernie, B.C.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z.

℞—FORMULAS of all the standard patent medicines and toilet preparations now in use; send 2-cent stamp for free list of formulas. Address DR. MERWIN, Windsor, Ont., Canada

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE PROFIT?

The ethics of price were suggested but not exhaustively treated in the libel action recently brought against the Lancet says X Rayser, in the Chemist and Druggist. That journal had quoted statements made at an inquest to the effect that Mr. Tucker, the plaintiff in the case, was selling a certain asthma inhaler at £3 3s. and a bottle of inhalant at 8s., and then added, "Dr. Waldo, the coroner, rightly stigmatized this kind of dealing as a fraud." (It is only fair to interpose the remark here that the asthma cure mentioned at the inquest had nothing to do with the death which was being investigated). To the casual reader it would appear from the sequence of the sentences that to the writer of the Lancet's paragraph the fraud charged was deduced from the prices. The expression was, in fact, to some extent justified on this ground in the course of the defence. It was alleged that an instrument as good as the Tucker inhaler could be bought for 7s. 6d., and Dr. Wilcox, who analyzed the fluid, asserted that the actual cost of the ingredients of the 8s. bottle would be about 3d. So far as can be gathered from the eighty-three page report of the proceedings, published in last week's Lancet, these figures do not seem to have been seriously challenged by the plaintiff, nor, curiously, did they form a prominent feature of the case for the defence. The Lancet's brilliant galaxy of witnesses one and all rested their conviction of the justice of the allegation of fraud on the consideration that the remedy was offered as a cure for asthma, which, they said, the proprietors must have known it was not. Possibly these high-priced medical and legal gentlemen felt that a labor-and-wages problem was rather thin ice for them. It may be worth pursuing briefly, however, as a casuistic question. How much profit is it legitimate to make? No definite answer could be given to cover any two cases. Where competition comes in and has free play, moralists need not much concern themselves. But when capital corners competition in an article of general consumption, we all feel there is something wrong. We do not complain of monopolies in products of pure luxury. A beautiful painting, for example, is outside the range of our ordinary standards of value. We say it is priceless. Profit, too, in some cases, is only another term for wages. Adam Smith argued that an apothecary's profit of a thousand per cent. on a stock of forty pounds' worth of drugs might not be unreasonable. It was only an indirect way of paying him for his skill and attention. The law gives judges power to declare certain money bargains "unconscionable," and to cancel them. On the other hand, it grants a fourteen year's monopoly to inventors, and no one will think an atom the worse of Mr. Marconi, if he makes a million out of his insight into the mysteries of electric waves. But when we come to medical discoveries we get into a different atmosphere. On the face of it a person who discovers anything which tends to relieve suffering is a laborer well worthy of his hire as one who invents a new gun or a flying-machine. But somehow we do not like to see him insisting on his reward in cash. In the medical profession itself, to its honor be it said, such a demand is branded as disgraceful. And occasionally, but not very consistently, the public endorses that view. If, to suppose an extreme case, someone were to discover a certain cure for cancer, he would be regarded as little short of a fiend if he were to attach to it the highest price which he thought could be wrung from sufferers. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," said Satan; but there seems something satanic in founding a business on that maxim. Last week the secret of the midwifery forceps exploited by the Chamberlen family was alluded to, and the justification of their conduct offered by one of them was quoted. We are no more under an obligation to give to the world the result of our ingenuity than a draper is to give his cloth to clothe the naked, was the substance of it. That was logical, but it shocks us. And yet the medical discoverer ought to get his due reward; and there have been some very valuable medicines introduced as nostrums. In old times Governments saw to this. Nero rewarded Andromachus, the composer of the famous electuary; Marcus Aurelius patronized Galen; Louis XIV. bought the secret of ipecacuanha from Helvetius; that of the male fern for tapeworm from Madame Noufflers; cinchona wine from Sir Robert Talbor; one of Glauber's antimony panaceas from a doctor to whom it had descended, and others. Charles II. was also a connoisseur in formulas, and in 1739 the British Government paid Mrs. Stephens £5,000 for the receipt of her remedy for the stone.

A GERMAN IDEA TO PREVENT IMPATIENCE

Pharmacies in Carlsbad, Germany, are provided with an ingenious contrivance which is calculated to calm the impatience of the nocturnal customer. Near the night bell is to be seen a small transparent plate on which are inscribed the words, "Coming immediately." As soon as the pharmacist hears the bell he lights up this sign from his room.—Ex.

Enduring, profitable advertising is built upon the foundation of truth and fairness.

The Canadian Druggist

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THE

Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203 **Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO**

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

As mentioned in our last issue, the annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Toronto during the month of September, and it is expected that a large gathering of druggists from all portions of the Dominion will be in attendance.

The O.C.P., as will be noticed by the report of their proceedings given elsewhere, will lend their energies to make the meeting a success as far as possible, in which they will receive the hearty co-operation of the Toronto retail druggists.

As the meeting will be held during the time of holding the Canadian National Exhibition in this city, reduced fares will be in force on all the railroads, and there is no better time than the month of September for taking an outing and at the same time getting in touch with the druggists from all parts of the Dominion.

As will be noticed by the report of the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, which is given elsewhere, that Association has unanimously endorsed the Dominion Association, and will at its next meeting adopt a by-law affiliating with the C.P.A., the Association's legal adviser having advised this course, and draughted a copy of a by-law for their guidance. This by-law reads as follows:

"At a meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held in Laval University, Quebec, June 9th, 1908, to which all the members of the Association were duly called by special notice, it was resolved that this Association may affiliate with the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, with the right to withdraw from the same at any time, at the discretion of the Council, and the Council will have the right to tax each member of this Association fifty cents per head, to be paid to the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, as per their Constitution, or to pay out of the funds of the Association, without such special tax, the amount required by the Constitution of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association to wit: an amount equivalent to fifty cents for each member of this Association. The Constitution of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association having been read to the members of this Association, the Council of this Association is authorized to act as they may deem proper to protect, in the Constitution of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, its by-laws and in all matters thereto, the Act of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association and its interests. It is also authorized to withdraw from the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association at any time it may deem proper. The Council is authorized to appoint as many of its members as may be necessary to represent the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec in its affiliation with the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association."

INJUNCTION REFUSED

A decision of considerable interest to the drug trade was given by the United States Court of Appeal in Cincinnati, on June 3rd, in the case of Dr. Miles Medical Co. vs. J. D. Parke & Sons Co., the court upholding the decision given by the lower court at Louisville, in having refused to enjoin J. D. Parke & Sons Co. from obtaining medicines of the Dr. Miles Medical Co. and selling them at prices less than those specified by the manufacturers in the contract with the wholesalers.

This decision is similar to that which was given some years ago, where another manufacturing concern secured an injunction in the lower courts against the J. D. Parke & Sons Co., restraining them from purchasing the articles manufactured by the plaintiffs at less than their specified figures, and which injunction was reversed on an appeal to the United States Court of Appeal.

It is contended that the sales did not constitute an agency, and the courts hold that an attempt to prevent the purchase of goods at less than a specified figure constitutes a monopoly and is contrary to the common law of the United States. It is not at all unlikely that this case will be taken to the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS

In our advertising columns this month will be noticed the announcement of several photographic dealers and manufacturers who are looking to the drug trade for the output of a certain quantity of their goods. The sale of cameras and photographic accessories has of late years become a leading feature with many of the retail druggists, and it is one of those branches of business which continues and will steadily continue to grow, as photography is not now merely a pastime, but one of the useful sciences. Amongst the various "side lines" which the druggist handles, these will wherever kept in stock command a foremost place, and always bring to the store the very best class of customers, so that taken as an advertising medium alone a stock of photographic goods in the store is one of the best which a druggist can handle, catering as it does both to the professional and amateur photographers. The firms which advertise with us are all well known and amongst the leaders in the various lines which they handle, and when placing orders for goods our readers cannot go astray in buying from those manufacturers and dealers who solicit their business through their own trade paper.

PHYSICIANS DISLIKE PATENT MEDICINES

The communication received by the Drug Section of the R.M.A. from the Territorial Medical Association of Toronto is one which calls for some comment.

Leaving aside the distasteful wording of the communication, unworthy of any body of professional men, we cannot but regret the tone of the whole epistle, which is not only an impertinent interference with the prerogatives of the druggist, but also contains thrusts at members of the medical profession which reflect but little credit on the framers of the letter.

We are told that "the basis of all patent medicines is a commercialism which stinks to heaven," while others are complaining that the "basis of most patent medicines is alcohol," and it appears to be a policy of "anything to kill the patent medine."

Now we are not going to defend the patent medicine, nor to seek to justify any article which is put on the market, but while holding no retainer for patent medicine manufacturers or makers of proprietary preparations of any kind, we do in the name of the retail druggist protest against any wholesale denunciation of a class of goods which the public ask for and which have now obtained by the recently introduced Bill of the Minister of Inland Revenue at the present session of the House of Commons an "official recognition" as being legitimate goods and having government supervision.

Although we do not believe the so-called Territorial Medical Association of Toronto represents the better element amongst the medical profession of this city, yet cognizance must be taken of their communication, and we trust that the Committee to be appointed by the Drug Section will deal with the matter from a higher standpoint and with more careful consideration of all sides of the case than does the writer of the epistle.

THE PICTORIAL POST CARD

There is no doubt that the tourist season will see a decided revival in the sale of pictorial post cards, which possibly has slackened somewhat in the last few months, but now will appeal quite as strongly as ever to the tourist trade, while still holding its own in a large measure with the regular purchasers.

While the profit on these cards has in many cases been reduced by cut-rate stores, yet there is no reason why the price on a good class of cards should not be maintained, for the public are always prepared to pay a fair price for better class of goods. This is one of the lines in which goods properly bought are half sold, and on the other hand unsuitable goods will undoubtedly become "dead stock." The main point in handling post cards is to give them best possible display, and those which are displayed in the window or on the post card stand should be changed frequently in order that the different varieties may be brought well to the front. The announcement on a noticeable printed card in the window, as well as in the store of the new varieties received will be helpful in the sale of cards.

FURTHERING THE SALE OF PAINT

The sale of ready mixed paints by the retail druggist is becoming an increasing feature in many of the stores throughout Canada, and it is a line which must grow in favor with the drug trade, as it is one which is so easily handled and is so much in keeping with the business of the druggist, especially in smaller towns. Paints, as well as all classes of brushes have always been a feature with many of our readers, and they

None Cheaper = None Better

THAN

HOWARDS'

Quinine Salts
Mercurials
Bismuth Salts
Rochelle Salts
Iodides
Iodoform

See That You Get No Other Brand

MERCK'S PURE CHLOROFORM

E. Merck

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR

ANAESTHESIA

is made by an improved process which guarantees purity and reliability unsurpassed by any other make put on the market.

It is therefore

Used in Many Large Hospitals

all over the world.

Keep in a cool and dark place. After bulk is broken, use contents of a bottle within a few days, since Chloroform is subject to decomposition in bottles which are not completely full.

SUPPLIED IN

1 oz. and 2 oz. melted-up tubes. ½ lb. and 1 lb. glass stoppered bottles

Darmstadt

Do You Wish to Decorate?

Good Ornamental Glass Beautifies both outside and in

Good design is always attractive, and when the translucency of Glass is added the decoration is very desirable

Parlor
Dining Room
Hall
Stairway
Office
Bedroom
Den
Music Room
Alcove
Store Front

Design 322

Communicate with us for suitable Designs and Prices

LUXFER PRISM COMPANY, LIMITED

100 King Street West, TORONTO

WILSON'S
FLY PAD
POISON
REG'D. 2ND JUNE
1880.

The Only Advertised

Fly Killer

And the Most Satisfactory

Retailers profit from 66⅔% to 90%

Archdale Wilson - Hamilton

Pharmaceuticals of Merit

When you order specify

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

Our Catalogue is at your service for the asking.

William R. Warner & Co.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS LONDON, ENGLAND

AND JOBBING HOUSES EVERYWHERE

have been found to be a profitable portion of their stock.

To make this a profitable adjunct of the retail druggist's trade, it, however, requires special attention, just the same as any other "side line," and it can be done in a way which only requires a little window space and care in order to bring the goods directly before the notice of the purchasing public. A portion of one window can, in the season, be very profitably devoted to a prettily arranged display of these goods, as the packages are tastily labelled and can be made to present a very nice appearance. A display also of paint, varnish, and kalsomine brushes, together with others of similar lines, such as bannister, horse, window and other brushes, together with an assorted display of whisks, cannot fail to call the attention of passersby to goods which are in almost every day demand.

STATIONERY IN THE DRUG STORE

Following up the lines in previous issues in which we dealt with some of the "side lines" which druggists may handle to advantage, we come to a class of goods which is meeting with more favor every day with the retail druggist. Stationery has come to be recognized as a very large portion of the stock in trade of the druggist throughout the smaller towns, and even in the city there are very few stores in which boxed stationery and other accessories are not to be obtained.

The large majority of the drug stores now opening in Western Canada have this line of goods as a leading feature, and in some cases possibly exceeding the sales made in the drug branch of the business. It is a line which is so easily handled, is quite in keeping with the drug business itself, and affords a good margin of profit, so that consequently it has become a general favorite and wholesale stationers and manufacturers find now that by catering to the drug trade they are establishing an excellent business connection. The amount of capital invested in this line of goods need not necessarily be large and the profit obtained will compare very favorably with that made in any other line of goods. It of course must be borne in mind that a stationery stock must bring a proper proportionate of the running expenses of the store, and in marking the selling price of goods this must always be taken into consideration. It is generally conceded that the average expenses of conducting a retail drug business amounts to from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the sales, and we believe that 25 per cent. will form a very safe average. So that the wisest plan in marking the cost of any goods is to add from 25 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. on the invoice value. The New York Association some time ago in presenting a report suggested the following as being reasonable figures from which to mark the selling price and this will afford a guide to such of our readers who have not had much experience in handling stationery, although in some cases the profits even may appear somewhat excessive:

"Pens with a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. or better should be sold at list price. With a discount from list of less than 33 1-3 per cent., add 33 1-3 per cent. to list price.

"Ink, mucilage and paste, add 66 2-3 per cent. to cost price.

"Pencils, add 50 per cent. to cost price.

"All other lines of stationery as follows: To articles costing $1.00 or less add 100 per cent. To articles costing more than $1.00 add 50 per cent., and to the amount so obtained add 50 cents. Thus, if an article cost $2.00, the selling price would be $3.50 or 75 per cent. gross profit; and if an article cost $4.00, the selling price would be $6.50, a profit of 62½ per cent. gross profit. Thus, the percentage of profit gradually diminishes, but never goes below 50 per cent.

"The object in loading the price with 50 cents is for the purpose of offsetting the loss in selling small articles that at the best are not profitable. The time required to sell a single pencil or a roll of pins or a half dozen pens (and small sales are in the majority) is frequently as great as if the sale were for a much higher priced article and the disproportionate expense cannot be offset in a better way."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec took place on Tuesday morning, June 9th, at Quebec, in Laval University, and was attended by a number of representative Quebec druggists, as well as from Three Rivers, Thetford Mines, and Montreal. The annual report which had been printed and circulated was concurred in.

The election of six new members for the ensuing two years resulted in the return of W. H. Chapman, Montreal; Alf. L. Jolicoeur, Quebec; E. C. Fraser, Sherbrooke; A. E. DuBerger, Thetford Mines; C. E. Scarff and L. A. Bernard, Montreal.

Various matters of interest to the profession were discussed. It was unanimously recommended that the Province of Quebec Pharmaceutical Association join the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, a new body in course of formation, which it is hoped will solidify and upbuild Canadian Pharmacy without encroaching on provincial rights.

BACHELOR OF PHARMACY

The following have passed their examinations at the University of Toronto and secured the degree of Phm.B.:

D. H. B. Anderson, J. P. R. Bond, M. A. Brillinger, E. R. Brown, A. J. Chapman, C. F. Cummer, R. I. Davidson, W. G. Dean, Miss F. M. Dockrill, J. R. Douglas, R. F. Fraser, T. W. Goodyear, W. G. Hooper, C. A. Lanspeary, W. A. Lappin, W. J. Larkworthy, P. J. Litster, T. A. McCarroll, D. C. McMillan, W. M. Maltby, H. R. Nixon, E. L. Odlum, S. W. Oldershaw, R. W. Parke, R. S. Rodd, G. H. Slack, O. S. Smith, G. P. Souch, C. L. Suggett, J. R. Thornton, H. H. Todgham, G. D. Troup, J. W. Vance, G. L. White, Miss P. Worden, P. N. Yuill.

E. C. McNally must pass a supplemental examination in prescriptions before completing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy.

MANITOBA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

At the recent examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, the following candidates were successful, and passed with honors in order of merit:

L. Erk, T. T. B. Whaley, C. P. Johnson, W. Bucham, V. Allen.

The pass list in alphabetical order is as follows:

J. S. Burnett, W. L. Calderbank, B. Cook, F. E. Doidge, F. J. Freer, G. M. Gemmell, J. L. Geron, E. J. Greden, F. W. Ham, J. G. Hobman, F. W. Humphries, W. D. Mitchell, H. McKechnie, C. L. McPherson, H. D. Neve, H. K. Oatway, L. D. Poyntz, J. S. Rooke, R. Shaw, C. Sutherland, H. Thompson, V. Thompson, J. Vance, C. W. Wickett.

L. Erk wins the silver medal for general proficiency, and G. M. Gemmell the Flexon medal for chemistry.

The above report was adopted at a meeting of the Council, with E. Nesbitt, C. H. Cranston, C. W. Campbell and A. R. Leonard present.

KEEP THE DATE AUGUST 5TH OPEN

That is the day set apart for the Empire College of Ophthalmology Alumni Association picnic to Niagara Peninsula, to which all former students and opticians generally are invited. This is their annual outing and a good time is anticipated. You are invited to come and bring your friends. Reduced rates, various kinds of sports will be indulged in. This is a good time for a reunion and getting together for better acquaintance. Further particulars by addressing the Secretary, Dr. G. H. Wright, 358 Queen Street W., Toronto.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From Our London Correspondent.)

PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION

The Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament which has had under consideration the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill has now concluded its inquiry and the report has been published as a Parliamentary white paper. Only a few slight amendments were made to the Bill which will now come up before the House of Lords at the end of this month and probably be introduced into the House of Commons some time in July. The Bill as it stands at present is practically the same as the one which passed third reading in the House of Lords two years ago. It legalizes the use of the title by companies and extends the sale of certain poisons to persons licensed by the local authorities. It also contains the reciprocity clause which empowers the Pharmaceutical Society to accept the diplomas of Colonial chemists for registration in this country. As already reported the Pharmaceutical authorities of Great Britain and Ireland are as strongly opposed to several clauses in the Bill as ever; in fact feeling in London is so keen that a fund had been established to fight the Bill.

SLUMP IN OPIUM

The market in opium and its alkaloids has been in an unsettled condition lately and several drops have taken place in the price of morphine and sodeine. In order to encourage buyers the makers have introduced a falling clause into their contracts, but this has not had the effect of stimulating business to the extent anticipated. Until the morphine market is more settled buyers of the alkaloids cannot be expected to make substantial purchases.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

It appears from the half yearly report of the Pharmacopoeia Committee of the General Medical Council that from November 18, 1907, to May 18, 1908, the number of copies of the British Pharmacopoeia (1898) sold by the publishers was 588. The total number of copies sold in the year beginning May 25, 1907, was 1,095. Up to the present time, 39,769 copies of the Pharmacopoeia and 4,470 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum have been sold. A further impression of the Pharmacopoeia having been ordered, the stock on hand now consists of 3,261 copies, together with 1,894 copies of the Addendum. The Committee of Reference in Pharmacy has presented two reports, one containing suggestions for the revision of certain monographs of the Pharmacopoeia (1898), the other containing the

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Have you sent in your order?
If not, do so at once.
We will deliver at any date you name.
The **WINDOW DISPLAY** will sell the Brushes twice over.
This is the **Greatest Tooth Brush Offer** ever made in Canada.
Orders filled in rotation as received.
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Meggeson & Company, Limited

London, England

ACIDULATED DROPS and TABLETS

Prepared with Pure Cane Sugar and the Finest Fresh Fruit Flavors and Essences in the following variety:

Apricot Drops	*Special Cough Tablets*	*Cherry Drops*
Barley Sugar Drops	*Aniseed Cough Drops*	*Greengage Drops*
Damson Drops	*Chocolate Tablets*	*Horehound Drops*
Lemon Drops	*Mixed Fruit Drops*	*Lime Fruit Tablets*
Jargonel Pear Drops	*Pineapple Drops*	*Quince Drops*
Plum Drops	*Strawberry Drops*	*Rose Drops*
Raspberry Drops	*Agreeable Thirst Quenchers*	*Vanilla Drops*

Keep quite fresh in any climate and are guaranteed not to stick together.

SOLD TO THE DRUG TRADE EXCLUSIVELY. TRY A SAMPLE CASE OF TWELVE 5-LB. JARS.

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The Auto Strop Safety Razor

IS SOLD

STRICTLY UPON ITS MERITS

The Auto Strop Safety Razor is the youngest safety razor on the market; having been introduced only a little over one year, nevertheless it has surpassed in sales all other safety razors but one and that one has been most extensively advertised for years past.

The question is naturally asked—

WHY IS THIS SO?

The best way to obtain an answer to this question is—

TO BUY ONE AND TRY ONE FOR YOURSELF.

When you have used the **Auto Strop** for a week or two you will realize that it has a number of advantages that no other safety or long handled razor has, and you will then naturally

FIND PLEASURE IN SELLING IT TO YOUR FRIENDS.

The main features are :—

1.—You can obtain a perfect shave in the dark, without a mirror, on a train or a moving boat and not even scratch your face.

2.—You can strop your blades without the slightest difficulty, in a mechanical way far better than by hand.

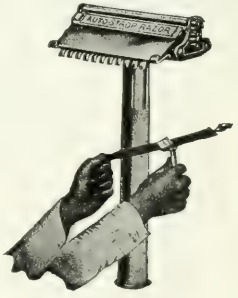
3.—Your blade is always sharp, better after a few weeks use than at first.

4.—Your blades with ordinary care will last a lifetime.

5.—The razor is cleaned by simply dipping and wiping off in a fraction of the time that it takes to unscrew and take apart other safety razors.

6.—The price, including the strop, is no higher than that charged for other reputable safety razors.

Let us send you a Sample for your own personal use at Trade Price.



The Auto Strop Safety Razor Co., Ltd.

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results of an analysis of 38,000 prescriptions actually dispensed by pharmacists in England, Scotland, and Ireland during the last year or so. Information has also been furnished by wholesale druggists and manufacturers regarding the unofficial drugs and preparations for which there is a large demand, and regarding the official articles for which the demand has become very small. The details thus supplied will be of material assistance to the Committee in deciding on the inclusion in or omission from the next Pharmacopoeia of particular articles.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Members and friends of the Pharmaceutical Society assembled at the Hotel Metropole, on May 19, for their annual dinner, the President, Mr. J. Rymer Young, being in the chair. Several M.P's. and prominent medical men were present, and the toasts of the "Houses of Parliament," proposed by the President, and responded to by Mr. T. Lough, M.P., and Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., "the Society," submitted by Sir Boverton Redwood, the President responding, and "The Medical Profession," replied to by Sir Richard D. Powell, K. C., V.O., were received with much enthusiasm. The annual meeting was held on the following day when the report and balance sheet were adopted, and the President reviewed the work of the year. At the June meeting of the Council of the Society, Mr. J. Rymer Young was unanimously re-elected President, it being the unanimous wish of the members of the Council that Mr. Young should retain his position in view of the Society's attitude regarding the proposals of the Government now before Parliament to amend the law relating to the sale of poisons. Mr. J. F. Harrington was re-elected Vice-President, and Mr. Walter Hills, Treasurer. A report was received from the Dean of the Society's School of Pharmacy which embodied the recommendation that the bronze medals for the elementary course in botany, practical chemistry, and materia medica should be awarded to Miss Grace M. Neve. It is interesting to recall that a number of medals in the advanced course were also recently awarded to a woman student.

THE FRANCO EXHIBITION

The Franco-British Exhibition opened in London in May is now in full working order, and the thousands of visitors who daily flock to Shepherd's Bush find many things to interest as well as to amuse them. The pharmaceutical visitor, if he cares to mix business with pleasure will probably find his way to the chemistry section where he may inspect a remarkably faithful representation of "Ye Olde Apothecary's Shoppe," exhibited by Mr. W. H. Martindale, manufacturing chemist. As an example of the chemist's shop of 150 years ago this model is unique as the "shoppe" is fitted with antique pots and bottles, rare old Italian storage jars, alembics, dog-eared books, etc. The Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., have an attractive stand devoted to acid-glycerophosphate preparations. "Erasmic" toilet specialties occupy a magnificent exhibit which cannot fail to escape the notice of passers-by. The chemical products of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., are adequately displayed in a stand of a very quaint design, and the list of chemicals on view is a very large one. Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., of Stratford, also are showing a large variety of their well known preparations in a handsome stand. Canadian visitors will find that the products of their great country are well represented in the Palace of Canada, which was only ready for inspection on June 11. In this magnificent building the Government of the Dominion of Canada present a few of the examples of the country's natural and industrial resources. Canada is an old hand at exhibitions; in fact, I believe she runs a department to see to nothing else than that the Colony shall be properly represented at all big exhibitions. At the Franco-British Exhibition she is spending altogether about £33,000, of which £10,000 goes in ground rent alone, and £18,000 for the bare construction of the Palace.

WOMEN AS CHEMISTS

Some suggestive particulars regarding "Pharmacy as a Profession for Women" were given by Miss M. E. Buchanan, Ph.C., in a paper read before the Association of Women Pharmacists recently. Miss Buchanan explained that thirty-three years ago there were no women in pharmacy, the ones and two who qualified each year after that were a negligible quantity, but during the last ten to fifteen years, numbers have increased until at the present moment there are over 160 fully qualified women chemists in Great Britain, of whom two-thirds are actually employed in pharmacy. The great majority, certainly 60 per cent. or more, are employed in dispensing in some hospital or institution, some 18 or 20 per cent. are in business on their own account, or managing for a relative, or employed in business, about 12 per cent. are dispensers to medical men in their private practice, while a few are employed by wholesale houses, and still fewer are engaged in research, analytical work, and in teaching. Medical men in large country practices are in some cases employing qualified women, and Miss Buchanan thinks that this would be far more generally the case, but that the

hours of work are so divided, necessarily, by the exigencies of practice, that the dispenser has no evenings off duty, and also because the salaries offered usually prove no inducement to anyone holding more than the assistant's certificate. The average salaries, Miss Buchanan estimates, are as follows: In institutions, if single handed, £118 per annum outdoors, or £70 indoors for a full-time post of eight to nine hours a day. If two or more are employed the head dispenser will receive perhaps £10 to £20 more than this, and the second and others £10 to £20 less. Of business salaries it is difficult to obtain figures; generally a woman acting as her father's assistant or manager will receive £52 a year, in addition to board and lodging, if with other employers from £50 to £80. Referring to the allegations as to women's unscrupulous under-cutting in the matter of salaries, Miss Buchanan asked a number of women chemists, "Are you receiving the same salary as the man who preceded you, if such were the case?" Out of fourteen women chemists who had been preceded by a man the reply in six cases was in the affirmative, while five are receiving more than the man and three less. There certainly appears to be a great future for women chemists.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINE LEGISLATION

The Act regulating the sale of proprietary and patent medicines has passed its second reading in the House of Commons, and is in a fair way to become law. This Act appeared in its entirety in a former issue, and it is altogether likely that very little change will be made when it goes into committee.

The definition of proprietary or patent medicine, as given in the Bill is made very clear, the wording being "proprietary or patent medicine means every artificial remedy or prescription manufactured for the internal use of man, the name, composition or definition of which is not to be found in the British Pharmacopoeia, the Codex Medicamentarius of France, the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or any foreign Pharmacopoeia approved by the Minister, or any Pharmacopoeia adopted by any properly constituted Pharmaceutical Association approved by the Minister, or upon which is not printed in any conspicuous manner, and forming an inseparable part of the label or wrapper, a true formula or list of ingredients."

The Bill as it now stands is not nearly as drastic as was the tentative Bill proposed last year, and the present one should meet the views both of the proprietary medicine manufacturers and the drug trade.

The aim of the Bill is the protection of the purchasing public by reducing the use of alcohol, cocaine and other habit-forming drugs. One important feature of this Bill is that a remedy which has the formulae printed on the label will be exempt from the operation of this Act. The Bill after passing its second reading was referred to a committee of five, three of which are physicians.

FORMULAS WANTED

A correspondent, "Alberta," asks for a formula for "a liquid blister for veterinary purposes similar to Gornbault's Balsam," also one for a gall cure. Can any of our readers who have a "tried" formula for one or both of these, furnish the information.

SUBSCRIPTION TO G. M. COLLINS FUND

The following is the balance of the list of subscriptions to G. M. Collins fund:

W. B. Barley, Mitchell, $1; A. W. Smiley, Brantford, $3; W. S. Belfrey, Woodbridge, $1; R. A. Rowland, Toronto, $2; W. Turner & Co., Markdale, $5; Fred. W. Judd, St. Thomas, $3; W. H. Stepler, Strathroy, $1; H. S. Roadhouse, Toronto, $1; Jno. R. Byers, Oakville, $1; J. E. Campbell & Co., Hepworth, $1; E. F. Darby, Harrow, $2; Henry Watters, Ottawa, $5; A. M. Dow, Toronto, $1; C. McGregor, Ayr, $2; Harry Bull, Gore Bay, $1; Jas. Fox, Brussels, $1; A. W. Dewar, Oil Springs, $2; E. E. Rutherford, Toronto, $5; E. R. Wigle, Wiarton, $5; E. J. Kibblewhite, Vermillion, Alta., $1; G. G. Byers, Delhi, $1; Geo. Monkman, Barrie, $2; Jas. A. Cairns, Toronto, $2; Jas. Clarke, Renfrew, $1; W. H. Rutledge, Toronto, $2; J. D. W. Randall, Niagara, $1; A. T. Elliot, Fort Erie, $1; ———, West Lorne, $1; Lawson & Jones, London, goods, $10; J. J. Gilfellan, Orona, $1; W. T. J. Bethel, Pembroke, $5; N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, goods, $15; Jas. R. Gun, Durham, $1; J. M. Hargreaves, Winnipeg, Man., $1; A. L. Geer, Belleville, $2; E. B. Ostrom, Alexandria, $1; Clarke Bros., Fort William, $2; John McLuster, Alexandria, $1; Dr. G. W. Ling, Dutton, $1; A. E. Roberts, manager, Dutton, $1; F. J. Steaman, Nanaimo, B.C., $5; Geo. Crawford, Moosefield, $1; S. T. White, Shelburne, $1; S. W. Fisher, Ladner, B.C., $1; O.C.P., '04 and '05, New Westminster, B.C., $1; O.C.P., '01 and '02, New Westminster, B.C., $1; A. T. Embury, Bancroft, $1; M. C. Dewar, Bright, $1; Henry S. Tapscott, Brantford, $5; Dominion Drug Co., Hamilton, goods, $25.

The total amount subscribed in cash and goods was $772.75 from 258 subscribers.

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Good Appearance, Good Sellers, Good Profit-Bearers, Good Medicinal Value

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"Pulverette"
A new form of Medication.

"Pulverette"
Powders in the form of Pills.

TRADE "PULVERETTE" MARK

THE LANCET says:

"The 'Pulverette' may be regarded as a real advance on the ordinary pill. By merely pressing the 'Pulverette' between the thumb and finger, it cracks and the powder is released. In water the 'Pulverette' soon disintegrates and the medicament in the form of a powder, is brought to view. The 'Pulverette' obviously secures the prompt administration of a soluble drug."

Prices in Bottles of 100

Acetanilide gr 3	$0.40
Cascara gr. 2	0.40
Phenacetin gr. 5	0.60
" gr 4 c Caffeine gr 1	0.65
Pil. Aloes et Ferri B.P. gr 4	0.40
" Aloin et Jalapin Co.	0.30
" Blaud gr 5	0.30
" " gr 5 c Arsen. gr 100	0.30
" Colocynth Co. B.P. gr. 4	0.55
" " Co. c Hyos gr 4	0.60
" Eastonii ¬ 1 Syrup	0.65
" Hydrarg. B.P. gr. 4	0.25
" Plumbi c Opio B.P. gr 2	0.30
" Podophyllin gr ½ c Calomel gr 1	0.30
" Rhei Co. B.P. gr 4	0.40
Pulv. Ipecac. Co. gr 5	0.50
" Opii gr 1	0.50
Quinin. Sulph. gr 2	0.29

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, Nov. 30th, 1907, says:

"It looks like a coated pill, but if pressed between the thumb and finger, it falls to powder, the slight click that is heard, reminding one of the breaking of an egg shell. . . . The process of manufacturing the 'Pulverette' is new, and is so accurate that the finished articles do not vary in weight . . . . Not approached by any method of administering solid drugs."

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL DRUGGIST, Dec. 6th, 1907, describes the "Pulverette" as reaching the high water mark in pill manufacture.

All private formulae usually made in pills can be made in "PULVERETTE" form
(Minimum quantity 2,000)

Manufactured only by **OPPENHEIMER SON & CO.,** London, England
LIMITED

Canadian Agents

T. H. McTAVISH & CO.
74 YONGE STREET ARCADE TORONTO, ONT.

"Pulverette"
May be crushed to powder between thumb and finger.

"Pulverette"
Superior to Compressed Tablets, Pills, etc.

Lyman's Talcum Powder

Crushed Rose and Crushed Violet

Two that Cannot be Beaten

ACKNOWLEDGED by experts to be the handsomest package and the most finely perfumed of any Talcum on the market :: :: ::

Retails for **25c.** a Package

Pays Retail Druggist a Large Profit. They will Sell ON SIGHT

LYMAN'S WATER GLASS EGG PRESERVER WILL BE ASKED FOR THIS MONTH

We have in Stock

Lavona de Composee	$6.00 Doz.	To-Kalon Perfume, 2 dram	$2.00 Doz.
Flowers of Oxzoin	$4.00 "	To-Kalon Perfume, 1 oz.	$8.00 "

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Original and Only Genuine

Samples, Signs, Window Displays or Fountain Outfits will be shipped, Free and Prepaid, to the Trade, upon request.

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Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets
Horlick's Food, Horlick's Diastoid, etc.

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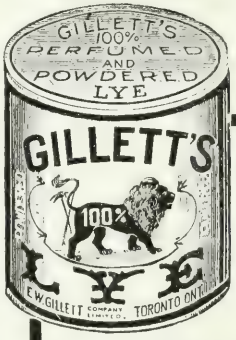

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It makes soap. It cleans baths, sinks, pans, cans, dishes, drains, closets, etc., and everything pertaining to the home. It's a fine disinfectant.

GILLETT'S CAUSTIC SODA.

GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR.

(Chemically Pure.)

Should be sold by every druggist in Canada.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

Trade Notes

Dr. Dunn has opened a new drug store at Gimli, Manitoba.

A. E. Sloane has opened a new drug store at Norwood, Alberta.

R. L. Baldwin has opened a new drug store at Lindsay, Ontario.

G. A. Woodruff has opened a new drug store at Nesbitt, Manitoba.

W. B. Bellamy has opened a new drug store at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

R. D. Bruce has purchased the Modern Pharmacy, at Morden, Manitoba.

J. M. Hamilton has opened a new drug store at Athabasca Landing, Alberta.

The Crown Drug Co. has moved to Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

R. N. Kelly, druggist, Regina, Saskatchewan, is adding a stock of stationery, etc.

Mr. Van Allen has purchased the drug business of F. A. Wilson, Darlingford, Manitoba.

T. B. Taylor & Sons have purchased the drug stock of J. E. Platt, London, Ontario.

B. Little has purchased the drug business of G. H. Bean, Quill Lake, Saskatchewan.

W. S. Jones has purchased the drug business of W. E. Foxwell, Riverside, New Brunswick.

C. R. Newton is said to be opening a new drug store at Grand Forks, British Columbia.

C. L. Smith has opened a new drug and stationery store at Rocanville, Saskatchewan.

The Crystal Glass Company, New Westminster, British Columbia, have made an assignment.

Thos. Fletcher has opened a new drug store on Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

A. Desmarteau has been appointed curator of the estate of Nap. Boucher, druggist, Verdun, Quebec.

Dr. G. A. Calbeck is negotiating a sale of his drug and stationery business at Hardisty, Alberta.

R. D. Bruce has purchased the drug business known as The Modern Pharmacy, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The drug store of J. E. Platt, Talbot Street, London Ontario, has been closed under a chattel mortgage.

G. F. Daintry has purchased the drug and stationery business of The Security Drug Co., Hanley, Saskatchewan.

Lapatourell & McRae have purchased the business of The Independent Drug Store at Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Bladworth Drug and Stationery Co. has purchased the drug business of Dr. J. Fyfe, Bladworth, Saskatchewan.

The Moyes Chemical Co. has been incorporated at Toronto, Ontario.

V. Allen has bought the drug business of F. A. Wilson, at Darlingford, Manitoba.

W. S. Jones has purchased the drug business of W. G. Foxwell, Riverside, New Brunswick.

F. H. Page has bought the drug business of Strong & Co., 186 Carlton Street, Toronto, Ontario.

G. H. Bamtree has purchased the drug business of the Presholdt Mercantile Co., Hanley, Saskatchewan.

The Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Ltd., Collingwood, Ontario, has taken over the drug business of E. J. Bellman.

The Burgess-Powell Co. has moved to the store formerly occupied by the Crown Drug Co., Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Fire caused damage to the extent of about $700 in the drug store of James A. Thompson, corner Bay and Queen Streets, Toronto, Ontario, June 7th.

The Western Drug Trading Company has been incorporated, with capital of $60,000, and head office in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The following are the directors: Thornton Andrews, Matthew Ruckle, Robert James Pelton, Arthur Isaac Brooking, John Kerr Brown, Murray Chisholm Colcleugh, druggists, and James Mason Hargreaves, manager, all of Winnipeg.

The soda fountain in the drug store of Harry McKenzie, Springhill Junction, New Brunswick, exploded with terrific force, wrecking the front store, shattering the plate glass window and tearing down the whole front of the store. A portion of the building was hurled against a freight car of the I.C.R. some thirty feet away, breaking in the side of the car. No one was injured.

ELECTION RESULTS

We have to congratulate the druggists of Ontario, as well as the members-elect, on the return to the Provincial Legislative Assembly of Messrs. J. P. Downey, Hugh Clarke and Dr. Smellie, all of whom rendered such excellent assistance in the amendment of the Pharmacy Act last session, and who are always to be counted upon as willing to help when matters affecting druggists are brought before Parliament.

A valuable addition to the Legislature, from a druggist's standpoint, is that of Mr. R. Shillington, of Temiskaming, a former druggist, of Ottawa.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

THE LICENTIATE CLERK'S VIEW

To the Editor.

Dear Sir, I carefully read an article in the June number of The Canadian Druggist, entitled "Should a Licentiate Clerk Have a Seat on the Quebec Pharmaceutical Council?" and your correspondent invited his confreres to express their opinions. With your permission, I avail myself of this opportunity to air the views of a licentiate clerk.

When a young man passes his final examination he receives a diploma (if he has $10.00) which states that he is entitled to enjoy all the privileges of a pharmaceutical chemist.

At the present time a licentiate's salary is about double the amount that he could command a few years ago, thus enabling him to get a good living and fare as well, if not better, than some legalized proprietors of drug stores.

The licentiate clerk pays the same annual fee, ranging from $5 to $10, as required from the proprietor, and the latter may own as many stores as he likes.

Very often the licentiate clerk has better educational qualifications than the proprietor who employs him, and if the clerk is capable of holding down a responsible position and shares the confidence of physicians and customers, why is he not equally capable of becoming a valuable member of the Council?

Regarding the time required to attend the Council meetings, that worthy body does not meet often enough to upset the routine work of any well managed pharmacy, and I do not think any proprietor would hesitate to allow his clerk to attend any, or all, the meetings, for fear the clerk would retaliate at the next meet of the race track, and refuse to forego his afternoons for two weeks to please his employer.

I cannot understand why the Council should deal with questions, etc., that the proprietor and head clerk could not take an equal interest in. Whatever affects one should affect the other, if they are working hand in hand for each other's welfare, and I do not for a moment think it an act of courtesy, or an oversight, that he is allowed to enjoy all the privileges provided by the Pharmacy Act.

Thanking you for allowing me so much space, I am,

Yours very truly,

Licentiate Clerk.

Province Quebec.

GENERAL NEWS

A move has been made in the direction of furthering a new outlet for exports from Western Canada to the seaboard, via the proposed Hudson's Bay Railway, and a survey party is now laying out the town site of Fort Churchill, which is to be the future metropolis of Hudson Bay, and the terminus of the proposed railway. The present population of Fort Churchill is under thirty, but with the completion of the road a splendid future is in prospect for this, one of the most northerly cities of the Dominion.

It is understood that the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government will this year undertake important experimental work in respect of the utilization of the large peat deposits which are scattered throughout the Dominion. It is proposed to establish an experimental plant, probably at Ottawa, where investigations will be carried on showing the methods of obtaining producer gas from peat, and as to the various industrial and domestic purposes for which it may be applied. Arrangements, we understand, are being made to bring an expert from Sweden, who can advise as to the various European methods of utilizing peat, of which it is estimated that the area in Canada amounts to about 87,000 square miles, of which over 10,000 square miles are in Ontario, and some 25,000 square miles in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Territories.

Judging by the evidence brought out at the inquiry made at Vancouver, B.C., as to the losses sustained in the recent Chinese trouble in that city, it would appear that trade with the Orient has been very brisk. One of the Chinamen testified that he had made $20,000 a year profit in opium, and that his gross receipts during last year were $800,000.

ANNUAL MEETING D. T. CO.

The Drug Trading Company, Limited, which has now been in existence three years, held their annual meeting, on Friday, May 22nd, in their own premises, at 6 Ontario Street, Toronto.

The meeting was the most successful since their organization. The directors were highly pleased with the attendance, and the shareholders were more than pleased with the report which was presented. The business of the year was about $44,000.00 more than the year previous, and nearly $80,000.00 more than the first year. The profits during the year, we are informed,

SOUTHALLS'

SURGICAL

Absorbent Wools, Lints, Bandages, Gauzes, and Butter Cloths, Aseptic and Antiseptic Dressings, Boric Lint.

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WEAVERS AND BLEACHERS
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LIQ. AMMON. FORT.

PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums
BORIC. ACID, Merck and English.
CARB. AMMON. 5 lb and 10 lb cans, kegs and casks
CHLOR. AMMON., kegs and casks.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED
3 DALHOUSIE STREET
MONTREAL

REALIZE ON THE WEATHER

¶ The hot, dry, THIRSTY summer is here—and with it the druggists' opportunity to push the sale of thirst-quenchers. The best and most satisfying of them all, to druggists as well as to drinkers, are

MONTSERRAT & SOVEREIGN

Lime Fruit Juice and Cordials

Made from the finest West Indian Limes, they quench the thirst and cool the blood. They are better for the system than lemonade, much easier to prepare, and cost less per glass. Introduce your customers to MONTSERRAT or SOVEREIGN LIME FRUIT JUICE. Any "National" traveller will quote prices that should interest you.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

$100.00 HAND POWER ELEVATOR

F.O.B. WORKS, HAMILTON. LOAD 1500 LBS., CAR 5 FT. X 6 FT.

MONTREAL St. James St. | OTTAWA O'Connor St. | WINNIPEG McRae Block | VANCOUVER Alexander St

OTIS-FENSOM ELEVATOR COMPANY, Limited

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You can get 'em in sections to suit your various travellers.

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One and two year Special Courses in Food and Drug Analysis, Bacteriology and other parts of the regular courses.

EMPLOYMENT.—Students are assisted in securing situations, with college privileges among the 160 drug stores of Buffalo.

STATE REGISTRATION.—This College is registered with the State Education Department and with the State Boards of Pharmacy of New York, Pennsylvania, and other States.

Write for ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT. It gives full information concerning requirements for admission, courses of study, laboratories, lectures, prizes, degrees, equipment, etc. Address to-day—

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High'and Park College of Pharmacy, Des Moines, Ia.

No Dead Stock

MADE BY THIS FIRM

We have catered to druggists with our line of Merrill's Famous Family Remedies for twenty years and hold the record for always presenting a selling proposition which moves the goods. Hence no dead stock accumulates.

Do you sell

Merrill's System Tonic
A Blood Purifier and Tonic

Merrill's Wizard Lightning
An Internal and External Liniment

Four T's—T.T.T.T.
The Great Guaranteed Cough and Cold Cure

Won't you write and let us give you our proposition? We only ask second place in your affections. We make an interesting and profitable proposition on Patent Medicines and Toilet preparations. : : : Write us to-day.

The MERRILL MEDICAL CO.

Manufacturing Chemists

Merrill Building, Dept. D. TORONTO, ONT.

amounted to $30,000.00 the three years profits being over $70,000.00.

The success of the company from the start, and its continued satisfactory growth should be most gratifying to the shareholders, and particularly to the directors.

CAPE BRETON R. D. A.

The retail druggists of Cape Breton have formed an Association under the title of C. B. Retail Drug Association, and have elected the following officers

President—J. J. Turnbull, Sydney.

1st Vice-President W. M. McCallum, North Sydney.

2nd Vice President—R. D. Dickson, Glace Bay.

Secretary Treasurer—Geo. Friend, Sydney.

The formation of this Association will undoubtedly lead to a strong feeling of co-operation amongst druggists, and will foster a policy of consultation on all matters effecting the drug trade.

CHEER UP

Not that the trade are in the throes of despondency, discouragement or disappointment have we headed this writing "cheer up," for at this season of the year all is gladness and joy and even the little birds warble that same note, chirrup; but the phrase has many meanings and the particular one we want to impress on the druggists at the present time is: If you have not bought or seen the Copp, Clark Company lines of holiday and leap year post cards, or Japanese flags and fans, you have missed one of the best opportunities of securing some of the season's leaders. As the cobbler says, it is never too late to mend, so we say now: It is not too late to get in on their best lines, as their stock is yet as full as ever. The tourist and holiday trade is not quite in full swing, and the Copp, Clark Company can fill at once any orders entrusted to them.

Mr. G. A. Parker, the urbane manager of the Imperial News Company, Toronto, who on his recent tour received considerable support from Western druggists and stationers, is completing his Canadian tour this month, visiting Western Ontario. He is gratified at the reception given to his service for British publications, which are increasing so rapidly all over the Dominion.

A customer dissatisfied, either in his purchase or by the service rendered, can be marked non-returnable.

SHOW CASES

A Monthly Memo. of Show Case Pointers by Canada's Leading Manufacturers, Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The All Glass or Crystal Case does away with the objection of the wood rails hiding the view of the goods displayed, and the great objection heretofore to the All Glass Case has been the fact that on account of the holes bored in the glass to hold it together, the liability of breakage from expansion through heat or cold was increased.

The Kade Patent Case has no holes through the glass and consequently does not break from this cause.

The Kade Patent Case is made only by Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., and is put up in four different styles and fitted with any kind of shelves to suit any style of goods.

It is the handsomest case yet designed, and it will pay any druggist, who contemplates buying show cases to investigate its merit and price, as it is a well known axiom that it pays to have the latest and best.

CANADIAN MEDICAL DEGREES RECOGNIZED

Word has been received from Dr. McAlister, President of the British Medical Council, that the Council has now agreed to recognize the medical degrees of McGill and Laval Universities and holders of degrees from either of these colleges will be permitted to practice in any part of the British Isles. It is expected that this privilege will soon be extended to other Canadian universities and will establish a reciprocity of degrees not only between Canada and Great Britain, but also between this country and all portions of the Empire.

We trust that a similar arrangement in pharmaceutical circles will also soon be an established fact. A clause in the Pharmacy Act now before the British House of Commons provides for a similar recognition of degrees from recognized Colleges of Pharmacy in Canada, and there appears to be every reason to believe that it will become law.

There are some unforgetable words and sentences, or phrases that stick to the memory. And they make an advertisement doubly effective.

Most men do not possess the knack of charging themselves with enthusiasm; they have to be attached to another man's dynamo at frequent intervals. The person who can "charge" men with enthusiasm and selling energy quickly becomes a leader among his fellows.

BOOKS

"The First English Conquest of Canada," with some account of the earliest settlements in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, by Henry Kirke, M.A., B.C.L., F.R.G.S.

The above is the title of a book just issued from the press of Sampson Low, Marston & Co., 100 Southwark Street, London, S.E., and is a timely work, dealing as it does with the early history of Canada and Newfoundland, beginning with the conquest of this country in 1626-9.

The book is of exceptional interest at the present time, when the Tercentary of Quebec is being celebrated, and will add materially to the literature dealing with the early settlement of the eastern portion of Canada.

The illustrations of Newfoundland in this book are from original sketches by Miss Prescott, afterwards Lady Lushington, whose father, Admiral Sir Henry Prescott, G.C.B., was Governor of the colony from 1834 to 1841.

"Scenic Sieges and Battlefields of French Canada," by Livingston, published by Valentine & Company, Toronto and Montreal, is one of the most deeply interesting books to not only the students of early Canadian history, but to those who do not care to remember figures and dates, because it reads as though it were a story of historical events.

In almost thrilling manner it depicts the trials, privations and fierce defence from massacre and annihilation by the Indians of those seeking a new home and country.

In the forefront is the poem, "Aca Nada," which tradition suggests are two Spanish words, signifying "nothing here," when the earliest navigators were disappointed in their hope of finding fortune. Forty-two beautiful illustrations, reproduced from masterpieces, help to make the work one which should command attention.

"THE WAY OF THE WOODS"

We can confidently recommend this little volume (published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York,) to those of our readers who delight in camping, fishing or hunting. Dr. Edward Breck, the author, has devoted years of his life to the study of natural history, both in the United States, Canada, and Scandinavia. The further the reader is advanced in wood-craft, the more he will enjoy the perusal of Dr. Breck's pages.

POST CARDS

Valentine & Company are issuing souvenir picture post cards of the Tercentenary of Quebec, with all of the most interesting and historical places in that quaint old city, illustrated in colors.

As this big event is commanding the attention of the whole of Canada the sale of these cards will not be limited to the Eastern Provinces only, and dealers in this line will have the opportunity of securing cards which will doubtless prove excellent sellers.

Dr. R. R. Milne, of the Faculty of the Empire College of Ophthalmology, has arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland, after an extended trip of some months, on business and pleasure through the Continent of America. The Doctor will spend several weeks in Newfoundland and the United States prior to his return to Toronto to assume his arduous duties. We are pleased to learn that he has been much benefited by his trip, which has also meant a great advertisement to Canada's educational institutions and particularly to the optical profession. The Doctor's many friends will be pleased to welcome him home, which will probably occur in time to enable him to be present at the annual rally of the graduates to be held Wednesday, August 5th.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED FICTION MAGAZINE

THE LATEST HARMSWORTH PRODUCTION

The "Red Magazine" is the latest monthly to join the vast family of Harmsworth publications. It is the only illustrated fiction magazine published in the British Empire, and as the popular demand at the present time is for high class fiction magazines, the publishers of this new magazine anticipate a very large sale of it.

Druggists throughout Canada will find this a most profitable line to handle. The margin of profit on each magazine is large, and the publishers are prepared to send out a large supply of advertising matter to any drug store in the Dominion prepared to distribute same.

The Harmsworth business is by far the largest of its kind in the world. Over forty newspapers, magazines and periodicals with circulations of upwards of twenty millions per week, are published by this vast organization.

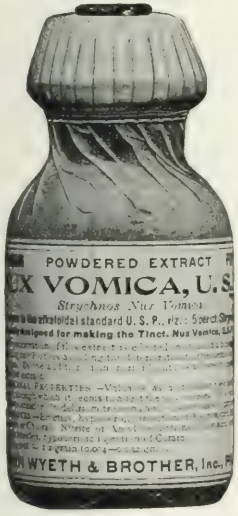
Mr. J. R. Irwin, of Toronto, the Harmsworth Circulation Manager for Canada, is always ready to supply fullest particulars regarding publications of this firm.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota, who is seeking nomination by the Democratic party as the candidate of that party for the United States Presidency, was at one time a drug clerk, and Senator Platt, who aimed at the Republican nomination, was also engaged in the drug business in his youthful days.

WYETH'S

STANDARD
POWDERED EXTRACTS

Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.



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GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

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ACID PHOSPHORIC

(Made from Phosphorus)
All Strength
GUARANTEED FREE ARSENIC

SCALE PREPARATIONS — HYPO-PHOSPHITE

ETHERS

ANALYTICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL CHEMICALS

STRATFORD, LONDON, ENG.

SPECIAL NOTICE

WE are pleased to announce to the drug trade that we have secured the services of a Manufacturing Chemist who for many years has had the manufacturing for one of Toronto's leading Drug Houses.

We have opened a laboratory at 158 Duke Street, and ask you to send us a trial order for :—

Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia,
Granular Effervescent Sodium Phosphate,
Tinctures and Fluid Extracts.

ALL GUARANTEED. Quality Right and Prices the Lowest.

E. G. WEST & CO.

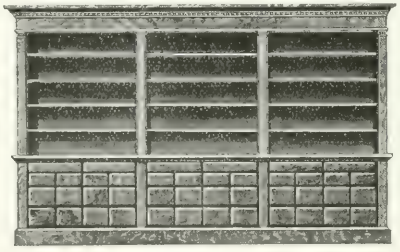
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

176 King Street, East, Toronto

DOMINION Office and Store Fitting Co.

LIMITED

LONDON, CANADA



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SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

The Store That Grows

is the one that seeks trade in all directions. The Edison Phonograph field is to-day the largest and most profitable in any dealer's territory. The name is known as identifying a talking machine of the highest type—the best in construction, principle and musical qualities. The minute you add

Edison Phonographs

to your stock, you will feel the effect of our advertising and will reap the benefit of the demand for Edisons that now exists. Little effort and a small capital will put you in control of this business.

Write us, or the nearest Edison jobber, for full information.

National Phonograph Company,
104 Lakeside Avenue, ORANGE, N. J.

QUEBEC - C. Robitaille, 320 Rue St. Joseph
ST. JOHN - W. H. Thorne & Co. Limited, 42-46 Prince William Street
TORONTO - R. S. Williams & Sons Co., 143 Yonge Street
VANCOUVER M. W. Waitt & Co., 558 Granville Street
WINNIPEG - R. S. Williams & Sons Co., 121 Princess Street

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section was held at the O C P on June 11th, Mr. W. A. Ellis in the chair, and Mr. I. Curry, Acting Secretary.

The meeting was very slimly attended and certainly does not show any enthusiasm which Toronto druggists should display in matters affecting the trade. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Territorial Medical Association of Toronto, which reads as follows:

May 16th, 1908.

Secretary Retail Drug Association,
Toronto:

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the Territorial Medical Association of Toronto, I was instructed to write you, and respectfully request your Association to do what it could among the retail druggists to prevent the display in their stores of advertisements for patent medicines.

From a number of your members I have learned that these advertisements are as distasteful to your profession as to ours. No one realizes more fully than the druggist that the basis of all patent medicines is a commercialism which stinks to heaven. The interest of the patient is of small import.

While we understand many of the reasons which lead the druggist to handle these abominations, we are also fully aware that our own skirts are far from clean, and that many in our own ranks are prescribing proprietary concoctions so venal as to make peruna look like soft water. But we are doing our best to have this righted, and the man in this city who continues to use antikamnia, seng, et hoc genus omne will soon find I hope, that he is an Ishmaelite, with every man's professional hand against him.

Hoping that your Association will do what it can to lessen this growing evil, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
F. Arnold Clarkson, M.D.

After a short discussion, it was moved by Mr. John Hargreaves and seconded by Mr. Chas. Wilson:

"That in reply to the communication from Dr. Arnold Clarkson, we would instruct our Secretary to acknowledge receipt of same and intimate our willingness to appoint a committee to meet a committee from the Territorial Medical Association and confer with them on all questions of mutual interest to pharmacy and medicine. Further that we are pleased to have all medical associations observe the damaging effect on professional ethics that is caused by prescribing and sale of proprietary medicines and would especially call attention to the fact that our Association has on several previous occasions requested the Medical Associations of Toronto and Ontario to appoint such a committee for conference between us."

As no other important business was brought up the balance of the time was devoted to a talk on Canadian Formulary preparations, Mr. Hargreaves submitting a quantity of samples of these goods.

COUNCIL ELECTION

The election of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain took place at the annual meeting held May 20th, and resulted as follows:

Young	2,626
Hobbs	2,462
Harrison	2,430
Harrington	2,389
Park	2,387
Carteighe	2,034
Cuff	1,973
Gibson	1,800

The first seven are therefore elected. The number of voting papers which was issued was 6,280, but of these 3,364 were not returned.

STORE FITTINGS

Published in the Interests of Modern Drug Store Fittings by Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The "Jones System" of drug store fittings has more new features than can be explained in cold type.

Among the most important is a new window back, that increases the display space in a window and allows any article to be removed in a second. A new dispensing and prescription department that does away with the objection of the clerk not being able to watch the store while dispensing, without bending his head around a corner or looking through a knot hole. A new back shop with a place for everything. New Tincture and Patent Medicine Shelving, all combined in a system that shows where every item of stock is kept and that keeps the stock in proper condition.

To crown all there has been added a new revolutionary idea in a Silent Salesman Case that does away with all objections and increases its usefulness a hundredfold.

It will pay any druggist thinking of installing new fixtures or changing his old ones to ask Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., for particulars.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY COUNCIL MEETING

—

SESSION, JUNE 1ST

The semi-annual meeting of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held in the council chambers of the College from June 1st to 5th, 1908. Owing to the absence of the President, it was moved by Mr. Henry Watters, seconded by Mr. W. A. Karn, that the Vice-President, Mr. John Hargreaves, occupy the chair.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Johnson, that the minutes of the last meeting as read and printed be adopted, if containing no errors or omissions.—Carried.

Correspondence was referred to the various committees for their report at this meeting of the council.

Moved by Mr. Karn, seconded by Mr. Roberts, that council accept the kind invitation extended by Mr. Broughton to visit Newmarket, providing it does not interfere with the business.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Karn, that the council adjourn until Tuesday, June 2nd.

SESSION, JUNE 2ND

Council opened with the usual formalities with the President in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Broughton, seconded by Mr. Southcott, that R. A. Harrison, J. H. Jury, Geo. E. Gibbard, A. Stewart, and the mover be a committee to consider the re-distribution of districts in the Province, and that they meet and report at this meeting of the council.—Carried.

There being no further business to consider at this session, Mr. Case moved that the meeting be adjourned until Wednesday, at 10 a.m.

SESSION, JUNE 3RD.

The meeting opened with the President in the chair. There being no correspondence, and the committees not being prepared to report, it was moved by Mr. Case that the Council adjourn until 10 a.m. Thursday.

SESSION, JUNE 4TH.

Council assembled at 10 a.m. with the Vice-President, Mr. Hargreaves, in the chair. Report of special committee on re-distribution of districts in the Province :—

To the President and Council of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—Your committee appointed to take into consideration the matter of the re-distribution of the districts of the Province, beg to report that we have not sufficient information at the present time to make a final report. We are collecting details and hope to be in a position to make a recommendation at the next session of the Council.

Moved by R. A. Harrison, seconded by J. H. Jury, that the report of the special committee on re-distribution of districts be received and adopted.—Carried.

REPORT NO. 1 OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION.

1. Re the case of Chas. A. Shaver, who writes on behalf of his son, who has been in the employ of Wm. N. Braund, of Dundas, since Sept. 1st, 1906, your committee recommend that his request for registration be granted, he having complied with the requirements of the College as stated in the registrar's letter of March 5th, 1908.

2. Re application of Wm. Ray Riordon, of Belleville, asking to be registered, December, 1906, your committee recommend that his request cannot be granted, as your committee have no evidence that he was serving as an apprentice at that date.

3. Re application of Claude C. Brody, asking to be registered from December 1st, 1907, your committee recommend that his request be granted, he having complied with the requirements of the College.

4. In the case of Norman E. Kingston, we would recommend that he be informed that in order to complete educational requirements of this College, it will be necessary to produce certificate from Educational Department that he has passed in Latin and Algebra, as required in junior leaving certificate.

5. In the case of Jas. D. Kellock, who asks to be registered from the period of 1900, on which he entered on apprenticeship with J. F. Kellock, which will be set forth in a affidavit of the latter, your committee recommend that his request be granted on production of a proper affidavit.

6. Re application of Harold J. Gleason, of Napanee, who asks to be registered from the 11th of September, 1907, your committee recommend that his request be granted, he having procured the required affidavit of time served.

7. Re application of Donald McLean Boyd, of Toronto, to be registered July, 1907, your committee recommend that his request be granted, he having the necessary educational qualifications, on producing the required affidavit of time served.

8. In the matter of Ray M. Collie, your committee recommend that the registrar be instructed to register him as an apprentice on the production of an affidavit from his employer of time served.

9. In the matter of Donald McInnis, of London, your committee recommend that he be registered from January 29th, 1908, upon production of the affidavit from C. E. Perry of time served.

Purity in Essential Oils

Whether for medicinal use or for perfumery, purity is the first necessity in essential oils. "Allen's" Oils are pure; they go straight from the still to the buyer. Their use gives satisfaction and brings credit to the user.

Specialities: Clove, Orris Root, Sandalwood, etc.

From the Field to the Laboratory

Allen's are growers of medicinal plants and make their green extracts on the spot. Thus the fresh herb is used and the extracts are of the highest efficiency.

Specialties: Belladonna, Henbane, Dandelion, etc.

Stafford Allen
& SONS, Limited

Distillers of Essential Oils, etc.

London, E.C.

And LONG MELFORD, ENGLAND

Canadian Agents:
WINN & HOLLAND, Limited, Montreal

Ask Your Wholesaler

FOR

VANCO Hydrogen Peroxide

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES
LIMITED

TORONTO CANADA

Sizes	Price per doz.
2 ozs.	85c
4 "	$1.05
8 "	$1.80
16 "	$2.60

The Finest **OLIVE OIL** in the World

IS MADE BY

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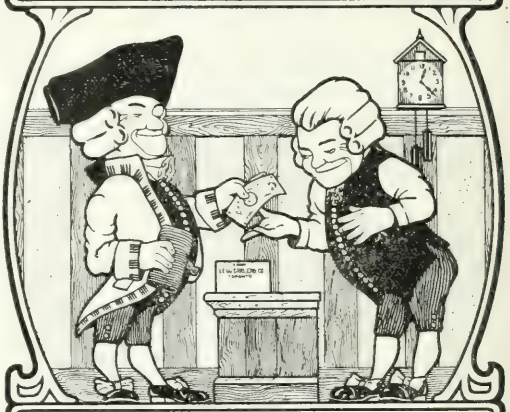

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10. In the matter of D. F. A. McNiven, of Comber, your committee recommend that owing to misapprehension of legal obligations of the name MacNiven and Campbell, and in so much as all fees demanded by registrar have been paid, the registrar be instructed to accept the registration of D. MacNiven as a member of the College.

11. In the matter of application of Willard C. Gordon, of Strathroy, Ont., your committee would recommend that, owing to incomplete educational qualifications, his request cannot be complied with, the Act requiring that educational standing be obtained before entering upon apprenticeship.

12. In the matter of application of Wm. Woodhouse, your committee cannot recommend that it be granted, as we have no power to go beyond the educational qualifications of August, 1905.

13. Regarding communications of J. W. Cairns, inquiring for information in some aspects of the Liquor License Act, we would recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to refer communication to the College solicitor for opinions on the points raised.

14. Regarding the communication of R. A. Healy, we would recommend that he be informed that he has the privilege of taking the examination in chemistry, and if successful in passing he be granted the College diploma, he having already qualified in other subjects.

15. Your committee recommend that a sufficient supply of Cocaine Act be provided by the Registrar-Treasurer, of a size suitable for insertion in Poison Register, and that a copy be mailed with the minutes of this meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. Roberts, Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Harrison, that the report be received and adopted. Carried.

REPORT NO. 1 OF INFRINGEMENT COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—Your committee beg to report as follows.

Numerous violations of the Act in different parts of the Province have been reported to the Registrar, such as illegal partnership, selling poisons, keeping open shop, etc., nearly all of which have been investigated by the College Inspector. Convictions were obtained in the following cases: A. E. Schadley, of Springfield, Duncombe Drug Store, St. Thomas; J. W. Dafoe, Trenton; W. B. MacCollom, Tillsonburg; Alexander Stewart, Windsor; J. D. Conway, Hespeler; and O. Johnson, of Thorold. Several of these convictions were for second offences.

It was a matter of regret that, owing to illness in the family of the Inspector, he was unable to investigate complaints of infringements of the law in some of the remoter parts of the Province, especially New Ontario. If for any reason in the future, the College Inspector is unable to give his attention to cases requiring it, we would recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be empowered to secure assistance, if possible, that a more prompt investigation may be made in such instances. We are pleased to be able to report a satisfactory state of the finances of the committee and express our satisfaction that the economy with which the work of the inspector has been carried out. The total receipts and fines, moities, and costs amounted to $334.84, and the total disbursements in connection therewith $240.43, leaving a balance on hand of $94.44. Your committee further beg to express their strong disapproval of the class of advertising by one drug firm in Toronto, purporting to have made use of physicians' prescriptions in compounding nostrums, and express the hope that no member of this College will so far forget their relations that should exist between physicians and pharmacists as to bring disrepute to the profession. We further recommend that the registrar be instructed to remunerate Inspector Grant at the rate of $4.00 per diem for the time he was actively engaged in the services of the College.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. Johnson, Chairman.

Moved by J. Johnson, seconded by A. Stewart, that the report of Infringement Committee, as read, be adopted. Carried.

SESSION, JUNE 5TH.

Council opened with the Vice-President, Mr. John Hargreaves, in the chair.

REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—Your committee respectfully submit the following report.

1. Re application of Chas. R. Green, Vancouver, B.C., who asks for diploma of College, your committee recommend that his application be granted, he having produced affidavit that he has properly served four years with a registered druggist of Edmonton, that he having attended lectures required and passed examinations of the the O.C.P.

2. Re application of T. H. Duncombe for a new diploma to take the place of one destroyed by fire, the committee recommend that it be granted on production of affidavit and payment of $5.00 fee.

3. Re application of E. W. Howard for new diploma, your committee recommend that it be granted, he having produced affidavit required and forwarded fee for same.

4. Re application of W. B. McDonald for a new diploma to take the place of one damaged, your committee recommend that it be granted on payment of usual fee of $5.00, he having surrendered his damaged diploma.

5. Re application of Prof. Paul L. Scott for 25 eye pieces and 25 eye-piece micrometers, for improvement to his department, your committee recommend that it be granted, and that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to procure same at an approximate cost of $1.50 each, less discount (about 12½ per cent.), for use at approaching term.

6. Re enquiry of W. H. Pirie, of Costa Rica, who is desirous of attending the O.C.P., and who asks what preliminary educational standing would be required, your committee recommends that a copy of our educational requirement be forwarded to him, with request that he produce a document, certified to by an educational official of that state authorized for the purpose, as to the standing of the applicant.

7. Report of Dean Heebner is submitted herewith and recommended for your adoption.

8. Report of Board of Examiners is submitted, giving results of examination. We recommend that diplomas and prizes be awarded to those entitled to the same, as set forth in report.

9. Your committee recommends that the stock of chemicals and apparatus in chemical department be protected from loss by enclosing the shelving with frame cover provided with lock and key, and also recommends that better means be resorted to to improve ventilation in chemical laboratory by installing additional flume cupboards at an approximate cost of $100.00.

REPORT OF PRESIDING EXAMINER.

To the President and Members of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—I beg to report having performed duties assigned to me at examinations beginning Thursday, April 30th, and ending May 9th. There were 101 candidates in all subjects and seven in partial subjects. I am pleased to note that the duties of the examiners and moniters were discharged most efficiently. A departure was made from the custom of giving notice of examinations in the newspapers at a considerable saving.

In conducting written examinations use was made of the lecture hall, with a substantial saving to the College, and involving no improvements.

The style of the College medals has been given some thought, and it was suggested that steps be taken to secure a form of medal suitable for wearing on the watch guard.

The value of our examinations in Practical Chemistry and in Practical Pharmacy is open to question owing to the limited time allowed for those subjects. The time allotted, three hours, does not permit of the proper and satisfactory treatment of the materials provided for examination in Practical Chemistry and in Practical Pharmacy, only the simplest processes are open to the examiner. The distinctively pharmaceutical methods involved in the British Pharmacopoeia demand more time than our examinations up to the present. I would, therefore, recommend that this problem be kept in view in considering the best means of serving the purpose of examination.

Respectfully submitted.

Henry Watters, Presiding Chairman.

To the Committee on Education of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit herewith the results of the last junior examinations during the last meeting of the council. These examinations were held on November 25th, 26th, and December 3rd to 7th, inclusive. Ninety-eight candidates presented themselves, of which 93 were successful, two received stars, and three failed. First-class honors were granted to all candidates obtaining over 80 per cent. or more of the total number of marks; second-class honors to those receiving 75 or 80 per cent., and pass to all others making 50 per cent. or more, with a minimum of 40 in each subject.

Towards the end of the term the students were favored with addresses by the President, the Vice-President of the College, and the Chairman of the Committee on Education, on such subjects as the Pharmacy Act, Ethics, O.C.P. Examinations, and the environment of the pharmacist, all of which were ably presented and enthusiastically received.

Respectfully submitted.

Chas. F. Heebner, Dean.

Moved by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Case, that the report of Educational Committee be adopted.—Carried.

REPORT OF DIVISIONAL WORK.

To the President and Council of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Divisional Work beg to report as follows.

1. Re report adopted at the Council meeting held in December, regarding holding a general meeting of the druggists of the Province in Toronto in September, in view of the fact that a druggists' bowling tournament is being arranged to be held here about that time, your committee would recommend that we should endeavor to combine the two events by holding union district meetings in the evenings during the bowling tourney.

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Size	Per Gross	Original Package
½ Oz.	$ 5.35	5 gross
¾ "	6.25	5 "
1 "	7.50	3 "
2 "	9.90	3 "
3 "	12.75	2 "
4 "	15.00	2 "
6 "	20.00	1 "
8 "	27.00	1 "
16 "	39.50	1 "

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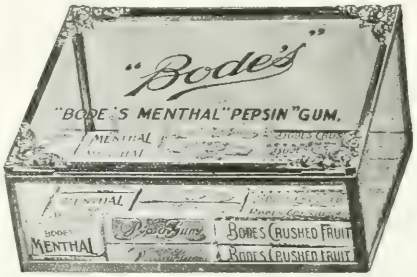

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For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints

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Wholesale Distributors for Canada.

2. Your committee would further recommend that the chairman of this committee, the President, and Vice President be a committee to arrange a programme for the occasion.

3. That the sum of $50.00 be placed to the credit of the committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. Jury, Chairman.

Moved by J. Jury, seconded by H. Southcott, that the motion as read be adopted.—Carried.

REGISTRAR-TREASURER'S REPORT.

Toronto, May 27th, 1908.

To the President and Council of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit my semi-annual report as follows, ending May 26th, 1908: I am pleased to say that the finances of the College are in a much healthier condition than when I took office as Registrar-Treasurer about two years ago. Collections have been good, yet quite a few are still in arrears for annual fee of 1908, and will dislike having to pay $4 instead of $2, expressing themselves freely that it is unfair dealing not to accept their various excuses of accidents, forgetfulness, matrimony and sickness, for not having remitted before the first day of May.

I sent your resolutions re Cocaine and Carbolic Acid to the Attorney-General, and you know the result. A Cocaine Bill was introduced by our good friend, Dr. Smellie, of Fort William, restricting the sale as suggested by you, and it is now law. I feel sure you will pardon me if I suggest that this bill be printed and mailed with the minutes of this meeting. Twenty-five new up-to-date microscopes have been purchased and used with satisfaction during the senior term; the old ones were advertised for sale at $13 each, and you will notice by the report some have been sold. The new lavatory has been put in the room occupied by the lady students, and necessary repairs have been done to the McGill street houses, the account for which is before you for payment.

A fire occurred in the chemical laboratory during the early part af the term, and had it not been discovered by our tenant, Mrs. Gibson, while getting early breakfast, might have resulted disastrously, but fortunately slight damage was done, which was amicably and promptly adjusted, and the loss settled by the insurance companies, and great credit is due to the Fire Department for the manner in which they extinguished the flames, causing no damage whatever by the water. The repairs were made immediately and the lectures continued without any inconvenience to the students.

The infringement work has been carefully attended to by Inspector Grant, and much is to be done which should have been done if time would have permitted. Forty-four apprentices have registered.

Eleven physicians have taken out registration, viz.: R. C. Lowry, Englehart; Wm. J. Corrigan, Toronto; J. H. Lowe, Haileybury; J. F. Campbell, Sombra; Geo. N. Fish, Brougham; T. J. C. Tindle, Flinton; J. M. Standish, Chippewa; K. Campbell, Bruce Mines; Donald McKenzie, Toronto; J. E. C. Henderson, Zephyr; and Wm. M. Robb, Avonmore.

The number of renewals issued since the 25th November, 1907, is as follows:

1902	1 at $4.00	
1906	1 at	4.00
1907	13 at $2.00 and 22 at	4.00
1908	1053 at 2.00 and 24 at	4.00
Total	1066 at 2.00 and 48 at	4.00
		$2,234.00
Less 10 rebates		20.00
		22,304.00

I beg to submit the following statements of Receipts and Disbursements for the last six months, ending May 27th, 1908, viz.:

Receipts.

Cash on hand at last audit	$ 48.77
Bal. in Bank, Gen. acct.	1,357.56
Miscellaneous receipts	14,284.64
Total	$15,690.97

Disbursements.

Salaries	$ 7,060.51
Deposit Fees, returned to students	489.07
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,197.92
Cash on hand	24.72
In Bank, General acct.	1,864.63
In Bank, Savings acct.	2,000.00
Interest on Savings acct.	54.12
Total	$15,690.97

LEDGER STATEMENT

Receipts.

To Cash Balance		$ 48.77
" Bank, General acct.		1,357.56
" Bank, Savings acct.		4,941.65
App. Fees		44.00
" App. Fees, less returns		6.40
" Diploma acct.		15.00
" Examination acct.		242.20
" Rebate on Typewriter		10.00
" Fur. and Apparatus acct.		65.35
" Infring. acct., Bal.		94.44
" Lecture Fees, Bal.		8,796.23
" Liq. Sales Regs.		4.71
" Coll. Bldg. Bal.		36.78
" McGill St. Property		253.21
" Entrance Fees		40.00
" Poison Sales Reg.		15.31
" Certificates for File		20.00
" Rec. Reg. Fees		100.00
" Drug. Lic. Fees Renew.		2,304.00
" M.D. Reg. Fees		42.00
Total		$18,437.61

Disbursements.

By Auditors	$ 10.00
" App. and Appliance acct.	598.27
" Council Minute Sheet	527.10
" Sundry accts., Supplies, etc.	1,131.45
" Salaries acct.	7,060.51
" Phar. Supply acct.	225.16
" Cash Balance	24.72
" Bank Bal., Gen. acct.	1,864.63
" Bank Bal., Sav. Dept.	6,995.77
Total	$18,437.61

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Assets.

College Building	$35,106.85
College Lot	5,000.00
McGill Street Property	6,000.00
Furniture	4,102.59
Apparatus	9,522.77
Supplies (Chemical, etc.)	800.00
Outstanding License Fees (est. good)	230.00
Canadian Formulary	173.00
Liquor Sales Books	202.12
Poison Registers	72.45
Rentals	38.50
Cash Balance	24.72
Bank Balance (General Account)	1,864.63
Bank Balance (Savings Account)	6,995.77
Estimated Interest on Savings Acct.	94.92
	$70,228.32

Liabilities.

Salaries	$ 305.00
Sundry Accounts, presented	143.75
Balance	69,779.57
	$70,228.32

J. H. Mackenzie,
James Watt, Auditors.

W. B. Graham,
Registrar-Treasurer.

REPORT.

The John Roberts' Scholarship Fund.

Statement as per 1st December, 1907	$ 3,364.83
Canadian Savings & Loan Coupon, less exchange	59.85
Interest on Bank Account to 27th May, 1908	4.90
	$ 3,429.58

James Watt,
J. H. Mackenzie, Auditors.

W. B. Graham,
Registrar-Treasurer.

Moved by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that the report as read be received and adopted.—Carried.

REPORT OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the O.C.P.:

Gentlemen,—Your Pharmaceutical Research Committee, beg to present herewith for your approval and adoption the following report, in compliance with your instruction given at the last session of this Council. 2,500 copies of the Canadian Formulary were procured, entailing an expenditure of $333.25. 1,050 copies were mailed free to members of our College, and about 100 were presented to the students who were in attendance at the term lectures just closed. One copy each was also mailed to members of the Research Committee of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Society, and the members of the Formulary Committee of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, to the editors of the various drug journals of Great Britain and the United States, who send copies of their journals to our College, all of which were supplied free of charge. Some twenty copies were mailed upon application to different addresses in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Illinois, United States, and to London, England, at the rate of 50 cents per copy. 400 copies were supplied to druggists at Toronto at the Association's price of 25 cents per copy. We are pleased to note that these are to be distributed to the physicians of Toronto for the purpose of awakening the medical profession to the fact that members of our College are fully qualified and equipped to co-operate with them in a determination to advance the standards of elegant pharmaceutical products, as required and prescribed by the ethical physician. We would recommend that many other cities and towns in the Province could profitably imitate the Toronto druggists and endeavor to interest their medical patrons of their locality in the objects and intentions of the Canadian Formulary. In some similar co-operative action by the respective bodies. We would also recommend a full and hearty discussion of the formulas in every district, accompanied by our exhibit of as many of the preparations as it was possible to provide, with the further intimation that all conventions and every individual pharmacist in Canada will strive to impress on all in any way interested in advancing higher standards in the field of medicine. That the Canadian Formulary as signified by the two letters "C.F." represents accuracy and truth in constituents and nomenclature and uniformity and excellence in the most approved results to be dissolved in scientific and ethical pharmacy. To assist in the presentation of exhibits of the Canadian Formulary preparations to the profession of medicine a limited number of printed strip labels of the names of the preparations may be obtained upon application to a chairman of this Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John Hargreaves,
Chairman.

Moved by J. Hargreaves, seconded by E. R. Wigle, that the report of the Research Committee be received and adopted. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE.

Gentlemen,- Your Committee on Executive and Finance beg to report as follows:

That we have gone over the report of the Registrar-Treasurer, the John Roberts' Scholarship Fund, and the auditor's report of the assets and liabilities, showing net assets of $69,779.57, and congratulate the College on the satisfactory condition of its affairs, as outlined in these reports, and we feel a large amount of credit is due the Registrar-Treasurer for his watchful care and diligent attention to every detail of his work. We beg further to report the examination of the following accounts, all of which we recommend to be paid:

John Kitchener	$132.55
Bell Telephone	1.45
Mail & Empire	6.75
Grand & Toy	4.00
John Boyce & Sons	7.90
W. A. Karn	15.00

Having explained the condition of the College building, we would recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to have the following work done:

1st. The stairs and hallway be treated with oil, as has been the usual custom.

2nd. A new curb be placed in front of the College where necessary.

3rd. That the front steps of the College be painted.

4th. That the ladies' toilet room be painted and other necessary repairs made therein.

Having examined the McGill Street property, we desire to express our satisfaction with the repairs which have been made, and with the general condition of the property, and we further recommend that the old board walks be replaced with granolithic walks, and also that the necessary repairs be made in the eaves trough. As a recognition of the services of our tenant, Mrs. Gibson, of McGill Street, in giving the alarm of the recent fire in the College building, your Committee further recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to grant her one month's rent free.

Your Committee also recommends that the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to purchase the usual supply of coal at the best possible price per ton, payment to be made at once.

Your Committee realizing the value of placing a bound volume of the minutes of this Council's meetings, dated back as far as possible, in the hands of each member of the Council, and recommend that fifteen copies be secured by the Registrar-Treasurer for this purpose.

We recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to instruct the solicitor to collect the amount of salary over-paid to W. H. Kendall, if the solicitor considers the College entitled to the same.

In view of the request of the Divisional Committee for a grant to defray the expenses of the work, we recommend that the sum of $50.00 be placed to the credit of the Committee. We beg further to recommend that whereas the saving and loan debentures in connection with the John Roberts Scholarship Fund, which are payable Nov. 1st, 1908, that the President, the Registrar-Treasurer, and Chairman of the Finance Committee be authorized to make arrangements for the re-investment of the same.

Your Committee would recommend that the sum of $100.00 be placed to the credit of the Research Committee for the purpose of their work. Having considered the application for increase of salary for Mr. Williams, we recommend that the application be not entertained. Upon consideration of the excellent report of the Registrar-Treasurer, which gives evidence of the marked efficiency with which he has performed the duties of his office, your Committee recommends that his salary be increased to $1,800.00 per annum, said increase to take effect July 1st, 1908.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. Karn,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Karn, seconded by Mr. Jury, that the report as read be received and adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Stewart and seconded by Mr. Jury, that the minutes of this meeting of the Council be printed in pamphlet form, and a copy sent to each druggist in the Province. Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. E. W. Case, that this Council do now adjourn, to meet on the first Monday in December, at 2.30 p.m., or at the call of the President. Carried.

DISPENSING MERCURY

This is unusually a difficult task to perform. The metal is apt to run anywhere rather than into the proper receptacle. To obviate the difficulty, D. E. Nicklas suggests the following device. Secure a cork which fits a one or two pound jug of mercury, or a larger one. Bore a hole through it large enough to hold the barrel of an eye dropper. Place the cork in boiling water in order to soften it and then force through the opening a curved dropper, or use a straight one and bend the point afterward. The mercury can then be poured out at will. This contrivance is not only convenient, but it saves mercury.

NOVA SCOTIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Examination Papers

—

DISPENSING, 1908

1. Give the unabbreviated official Latin name and B.P. doses of the following: Atropine sulphate, silver nitrate, mercury bichloride, lead acetate, camphor, sublimed sulphur, tinct. opium, tinct. belladonna, fluid extract nux vomica, fluid extract ergot, wine ipecac, aromatic spirits of ammonia.

2. Should the following be dispensed: (a) When iodides have assumed a dark color. (b) Calomel and antipyrine. (c) Potassium permanganate and glycerine. (d) Silver nitrate and sodium chloride. (e) Potassium iodide and mercury bichloride. Give reasons.

3. How would you prepare the following prescriptions? Mention incompatibilities if any.

R	Tr. guaiac	℥vi
	Tr. cinchon co	℥iv
	Potass. chlorat	℥ss
	Aquae ad	℥iii

Mix.

Sig. Teaspoonful in a little water as a gargle.

R	Potass. iodid	℥iv
	Quinine hydroch	℥ss
	Elix. aurant	℥i
	Aquae ad	℥iv

Mix.

Sig. Teaspoonful three times a day.

4. Write formulae for the following prescriptions:

(a) A 5 per cent. ointment (℥i) of iodine.

(b) A 20 per cent. emulsion (℥ii) of oil of turpentine.

(c) A 25 per cent. solution (℥iv) of argyrol.

Also give the quantities their metrical equivalent (approximately).

5. Give three methods of preparing ointments. Describe each method. What rules should be observed in preparing or dispensing ointments. In what respects do cerates differ from ointments?

CHEMISTRY, 1908.

1. Potassium.—(a) Give symbol, atomic weight, valence history, occurrence, source, properties. (b) Give the compounds of potassium with the halogens, their preparations and uses.

2. Arsenic.—Give symbol, atomic weight, valence history, occurrence. Give the compounds of arsenic with oxygen. What B.P. preparations are made from the oxide of arsenic. Give tests for arsenic, also antidotes in case of poisoning.

3. Boron.—Give symbol, atomic weight, valence. Give formula of boric acid, history, occurrence, properties. What is borax? Give test for borates.

4. Iron.—Give symbol, atomic weight, valence. Give the compounds of iron with the halogens, with oxygen, with acids, with sulphur.

5. Lead.—Atomic weight, valence. Give compounds of lead and halogens. Lead with acids. Give commercial name, B.P. name, chemical name and symbol of all the compounds of lead usually found in a pharmacy. Give tests for lead.

6. Describe the preparation of phosphorus. Complete the equation:

$Ca_3 (PO_4)_2 + 3H_2 SO_4$

7. Describe the chemical changes which take place in the manufacture of syrup of iodide of iron. What volumetric solution is used in testing it? What percentage of ($Fe I_2$) should it contain?

8. Complete the equation:

$As_2 O_3 + 2 KHCO_3 + H_2O =$

Describe the resultant product.

9. Describe the manufacture of bismuth subnitrate, completing the equations:

$(B\ 10)_2 CO_3 + 6 HNO_3\ 6\ BI\ (NO_3)_3 + 10\ H_2O =$

10. Write the equation for intractions of nitric acid and potassium cyanide. What would be the probable result of mixing potassium cyanide with a mineral acid?

BOTANY.

Not more than five questions to be answered. Answers are expected to be complete, correct, polyadelphous?

1. When are anthers said to be sygenesious and well expressed.

2. What is a samara? Mention two trees which produce them?

3. What is the composition of the stems of exogens?

4. Draw a pair of keys, and a nut and cupule.

5. Mention three common fruits containing drupes. Draw a section of such fruit.

6. Give the general characteristics of the natural order solanaceae.

7. To what natural orders do dandelions, onions, and burdocks belong?

8. Mention the different species of coniferae found in Nova Scotia. How is the process of seed diffusion carried out by the pine tree?

9. To what families do the buttercup, oak, and deadly nightshade belong?

10. Describe the process of germination in an ordinary bean.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Answers will be expected to questions 10 and 11. Not more than ten questions are to be answered.

1. Give the sources from which pepsin is obtained. What is pepsin? In what form is it official?

2. Give the official preparations of honey. State what are the most common adulterants

PRICE LIST
OF
Dr. A. W. Chase's Medicines

EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Props.
TORONTO, ONT.

Doz.	Dr.	A. W.	Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills	$2.00
"	"	"	Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine	2.00
"	"	"	Ointment	4.80
"	"	"	Nerve Food	4.00
"	"	"	Catarrh Cure	2.00
"	"	"	Liver Cure	4.00
"	"	"	Backache Plaster	1.75
"	"	"	Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, Family Size	4.80

In quantities amounting to $200.00 net, 10% and 5%, 30 days, freight prepaid. In quantities amounting to $100.00 net, 10% 30 days, freight prepaid.

In smaller lots 5%, 30 days and no allowances for freight or express charges.

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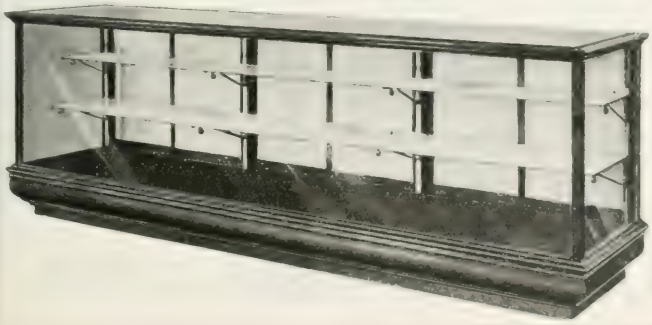

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The C.C.C. Pocket Stylo, Red Vulcanite, $7.20 per dozen
The C.C.C. Black Baby, Black Vulcanite, 7.20 " "

A short thick PEN in a HANDY POCKET SIZE, made of the best moulded VULCANITE, with finest quality platinum point and needle. Pens boxed singly with filler and cleaner.
Consignments of these POCKET STYLOS are daily coming to hand, and are meeting with much favor among PROFESSIONAL MEN, BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN and STUDENTS.
All DRUGGISTS should have a supply in stock, as they will find them to be QUICK SELLERS.
These PENS are made EXPRESSLY for us and the TRADE can only be supplied through us.

THE COPP, CLARK COMPANY, Limited TORONTO

TO GET RESULTS ADVERTISE IN

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IF YOU want to put your present profits on the most satisfactory basis,

IF YOU want to give your customers the best goods at the right price,

IF YOU want your profits to increase each year on a perfectly secure foundation,

IF YOU want to control the destiny of your business,

Then join the ranks of the

Cheerful Nyal Druggists

LET US SEND YOU PARTICULARS

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Windsor, Ontario Detroit, Michigan

THERE ARE just as many husky throats in the summer as in the winter.

The demand this summer for Zymole Trokeys has been greater than last winter. The dust and heat cause quite as many irritated throats as the cold weather, and you will be surprised at the results from a Zymole Trokey Window Display.

One of the easiest selling items in a Drug Store to-day.

Don't forget that the price is now protected at Twenty-Five Cents.

FREDERICK STEARNS & COMPANY

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA

used in connection with it. How would you detect them?

3. What is gum tragacanth? Into what official preparations does it enter?

4. Mention the official preparations in which asafoetida is found.

5. What do you know about the formation of galls (galla)? In what official preparations are they used?

6. Mention four official plants belonging to the natural order umbelliferae, and give their active principles.

7. What do you know about cusso?

8. Mention the preparations obtained from hamamelidi cortex, and hamamelidis folia, stating whether they are made from the bark or the leaves.

9. Give a list of the vermicides and the intestinal parasites they act on, as described in Squire's Companion to the B.P.

10. What precautions would you adopt in storing (a) vaccine, (b) anti-toxin, (c) the dried leaves of medicinal plants?

11. Write short comparative notes on the substances commercially known as "alcohol," "methylated spirits," "wood alcohol," "Columbian spirits." What are their proper respective uses?

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

Answer three questions in geography, and three in history.

Time, 1¼ hours.

1. State the chief influences affecting the climate of a country and explain the effect of each.

2. Describe the Province of Prince Edward Island, showing your knowledge of its physical features, resources and products, towns and government.

3. Locate each of the following, tell what it is and state any matter of interest connected with it: Liverpool, G.B., Fundy, Race, Yukon, Ganges, Cheviot, Sydney, N.S.W., Vancouver.

4. Name the Provinces of Canada, giving the chief resources and capitals of each.

5. Describe the parts of Canada west of the Rocky Mountains.

---

6. Sketch the chief events of the Crimean War.

7. Tell the story of the siege and fall of Quebec.

8. Give the leading events in the life of Wolsey or Cromwell.

9. What were the Magna Charta and Habeas Corpus Act? Give their terms. Why are they regarded as two of the most important Acts ever signed by a King? What Kings signed them? Relate the circumstances.

10. Write a brief account of the early settlement of Nova Scotia, giving something of the customs and social conditions of the country at that time.

MATHEMATICS—ARITHMETIC AND BOOKKEEPING

Four questions in arithmetic and four in bookkeeping make a full paper.

Time, 2 hours.

1. (a) Divide .1728 into 12 equal parts and express the result in the form of a simple fraction. (b) Find the value of 2-3 of ½ of 1-6 of pound apothecaries and express the result in grains.

2. (a) Find the interest on $5.00 for 5 months at 5 per cent. (b) Find the discount on a note for $250.00, drawn Jan 10th, 1908, for 3 months, and discounted at the Union Bank, March 4th, 1908, at 6 per cent.

3. A druggist bought 200 liters of oil at $5.00 per hectoliter. If he sells it at 12 cents a pint find (a) his gain or loss, (b) also his gain or loss per cent., (c) how much per gallon should he charge to make a profit of 33 1-3 per cent.?

4. Bought 50 casks, each weighing 112 pounds, tare 5 per cent. of drugs costing 15 cents per pound avoirdupois. The duty was 45 cents per pound and 12½ per cent. ad valorem. What had I to pay the the Customs Office for duty?

5. Bought drugs at $16.00 per pound avoir. At how much per dram apothecaries must I retail them to gain 80 per cent. on my purchase?

---

6. Rule the form of a cash book and enter five items on each side; balance the book. Which side can never be greater than the other? Why?

7. What are assets? Liabilities? How do you ascertain (a) your net capital and (b) your net gain or loss?

8. What is a draft? If A.B. on June 4th, 1908, draws at 30 days upon C.D., in favor of E.F., for $100.00, at the Bank of Montreal, Halifax, write the draft and sketch its probable course until it ceases to be commercial paper.

9. J. W. Smith & Co., Montreal, have the following memoranda: May 2, 1908.—Sold H. Newman on account, 5 yds. linen, at $2.00; 17 yds. flannel, at 20 cents; 1 robe, at $9.75. Received cash on account, $10.00. June 6, 1908.—Bought from G. Stewart, on account, 22 dozen cotton spools, at 48 cents; 85 yds. fancy flannel, at $1.20; 220 yds. cambric, at 4 cents.

(a) Rule form of day book and enter the transactions.

(b) Make an itemized bill from J. W. Smith & Co. to H. Newman.

(c) Write a note of hand given in payment of this bill.

10. What is the ledger? Rule a ledger account, enter three items on each side and then balance and close the account. What is meant by "posting" the ledger?

LATIN.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. (a) Decline in both numbers "idem vir." (b) Decline the relative pronoun "qui" in all genders and numbers.

2. (a) What ideas are expressed in Latin by the ablative? (b) Accusative? (c) Genitive? (d) Translate into Latin: Men toil in winter and summer. They were men of courage.

3. (a) How many declensions have nouns and how do you distinguish them? Give one example of each. (b) How many conjugations have verbs and how do you distinguish them? Give one example of each with its principal parts.

4. Translate:—

(a) Ille pedes comitem celeritate pedium superavit.

(b) Sine scutis milites pugnare non poterant.

(c) Virtus hominibus carior est quam aurum.

(d) Brevi tempore principes audaces populum convocabunt.

5. Translate into Latin:—

(a) One bird does not make spring (ver).

(b) They armed themselves that they might fight.

(c) The books which we read are the best.

COWAN-TURNER

Mr. William Cowan, of the Luxfer Prism Company, son of the late David Cowan, and Miss Evelyn Wilda Turner, daughter of Mrs. A. H. Turner, were quietly married at 2.30 on June 10th, by Rev. Dr. Rankin, in the home of the bride's mother, Oxford Street, Toronto.

Later, Mr. and Mrs. Cowan left for a trip to New York, Boston and Halifax. On their return they will live in Oakland Avenue.

We unite with Mr. Cowan's many friends in hearty congratulations and best wishes.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC TRADE

Canada's Western metropolis, the city of Winnipeg, has now an enthusiastic Camera Club, and with its spacious club rooms and complete equipment, they are doing splendid work. A number of committees have been formed under the heading of House, Programme, Ladies, Membership, Lantern Slides, Library, Press, Finance and Competition Committees, and there is no doubt that this Club through its large membership will not only develop a taste for the science of photography, but will also prove an incentive to similar clubs being organized in other cities.

Amongst the druggists who have taken this matter seriously in hand and are making a financial success of the prevailing craze are the Gordon Mitchell Co., who have an extensive photographic supply department in connection with their business, and others are rapidly following suit.

BREVITIES

Brief, Breezy Bits From Satisfied Customers of Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

"The Crystal Cases were duly received this morning and are to our entire satisfaction.

"Your draft was presented and duly paid.

"We may be in want of another shipment later on."

J. A. Kirouac & Co., Quebec.

"Your Crystal Cases are the finest I have ever seen. They have improved the appearance of my store one hundred per cent."

G. A. Bingham, Toronto.

"I am accepting your fixture draft this morning.

"I must assure you that I am more than pleased with the fixtures and with the very able manner in which they were installed."

D'Alton Campbell Gravenhurst.

SHOW CASES AND THEIR CARE

Numbers of glass cases are ruined yearly from lack of proper attention, says an exchange. Small cracks appear, caused by heat or contact with hard, heavy bodies, and if these cracks are not at once attended to they soon spread. An excellent method to prevent a crack from spreading is to draw a short scratch at right angles with a diamond or a glass cutter; this will prevent a crack from spreading in every case. Cases should be set perfectly level on the floor, especially the new all-glass variety, which, if this is not done, are certain to warp. The legs of the case should be propped to the required height from the floor to ensure their sitting true. If these methods on the care of show cases are followed out they will likely repay owners for the care taken by retaining a better appearance for a considerable time.

The following is suggested as a practical method to remove scratches from show cases: Dissolve 1 oz of white wax in a pint of pure turpentine. To dissolve the wax place the vessel containing the turpentine over a burner and warm, and apply with a soft cloth. This will in every sense greatly improve the surface. For cleaning glass a good method is as follows: Mix 1 oz. of whiting, 1 oz. of alcohol and 1 oz. of water of ammonia in a pint of water. Apply with a soft cloth, allow to dry and then wipe off.

The four-color lithographed posters which will be a principal feature of the advertising of Wilson's Fly pads during the coming summer are novel, conspicuous and convincing, and will undoubtedly bring good results.

Crown Lithographing Company,

Limited.

Ottawa, Canada.

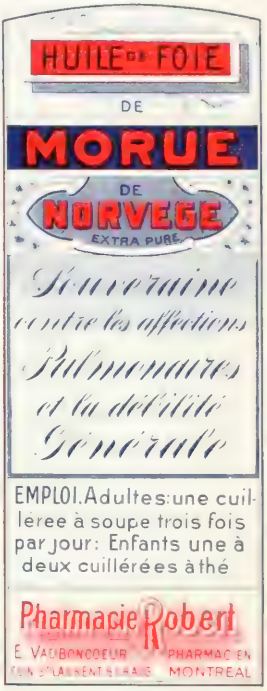
No. 100. 1000, $3.50; 3000, $7.00; 5000, $9.00.

ARCTIC
CREAM
AN ELEGANT AND EFFECTUAL PREPARATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF CHAPPED HANDS OR FACE. KEEPS THE SKIN ALWAYS SOFT AND SMOOTH
FOR GENTLEMENS USE AFTER SHAVING IT IS INVALUABLE
PHONE 462
THE BERLIN PHARMACY
J.H. SCHMIDT PHM.B
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
BERLIN, ONT.

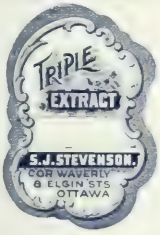
No. 101. 1000, $4.00; 3000, $7.00; 5000, $10.00.

WINE BEEF AND IRON
LIEBIG'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF CITRATE OF IRON AND SHERRY WINE
NUTRITIVE STIMULANT
THIS PREPARATION possesses in the highest degree the valuable properties of its ingredients, so combined, as to form a pleasant remedy for debility, exhaustion, impoverishment of the blood and will prove a valuable restorative for all convalescents. DOSE: for an adult one tablespoonful between meals or when suffering from fatigue or exhaustion. For CHILDREN reduce the Dose in proportion to age
PREPARED BY
THE PHYSICIANS SUPPLY CO.
PARIS, LONDON, NEW YORK, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

No. 102. 1000, $4.00; 3000, $7.00; 5000, $10.00.



No. 103. 1000, $2.00; 3000, $4.00; 5000, $5.00.



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CONCENTRATED
EXTRACT
WITCH HAZEL
OR HAMAMELIS
FOR THE RELIEF & CURE OF SPRAINS, BRUISES, BITES OF INSECTS, BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, PAINFUL SWELLINGS, LAME BACK, PILES, SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, CHILBLAINS, ETC.
DIRECTIONS For all external inflammation bathe freely with the Extract, and if convenient apply a cloth wet with the Extract, and keep it moist till Relieved. For open Wounds, Ulcers, old Sores, sore Nipples, sore Eyes, &c dilute one half with pure water and use in the same way.
TAKEN INTERNALLY, DOSE 10 TO 30 DROPS 4 TIMES PER DAY.
JAS. D. WALSH
PRESCRIPTION & FAMILY CHEMIST.
74 SPRING GARDEN ROAD TELEPHONE 596 HALIFAX, N.S.

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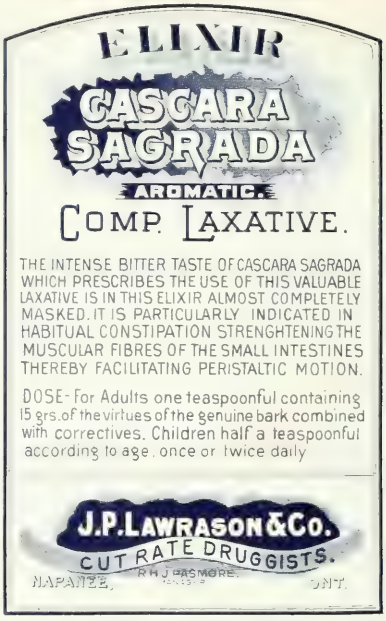
ELIXIR
CASCARA SAGRADA
AROMATIC
COMP. LAXATIVE.
THE INTENSE BITTER TASTE OF CASCARA SAGRADA WHICH PRESCRIBES THE USE OF THIS VALUABLE LAXATIVE IS IN THIS ELIXIR ALMOST COMPLETELY MASKED. IT IS PARTICULARLY INDICATED IN HABITUAL CONSTIPATION STRENGHTENING THE MUSCULAR FIBRES OF THE SMALL INTESTINES THEREBY FACILITATING PERISTALTIC MOTION.
DOSE- For Adults one teaspoonful containing 15 grs. of the virtues of the genuine bark combined with correctives. Children half a teaspoonful according to age, once or twice daily
J.P. LAWRASON & Co.
CUT RATE DRUGGISTS.
NAPANEE, ONT.

No. 107. 1000, $2.50; 3000, $5.00; 5000, $6.50.

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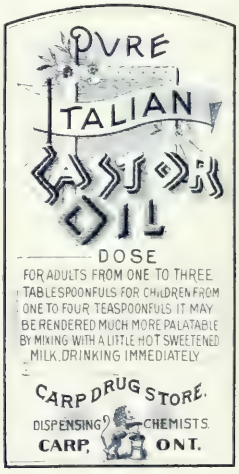

PURE
ITALIAN
CASTOR OIL
DOSE
FOR ADULTS FROM ONE TO THREE TABLESPOONFULS FOR CHILDREN FROM ONE TO FOUR TEASPOONFULS. IT MAY BE RENDERED MUCH MORE PALATABLE BY MIXING WITH A LITTLE HOT SWEETENED MILK. DRINKING IMMEDIATELY.
CARP DRUG STORE.
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
CARP, ONT.

No. 110. 1000, $2.50; 3000, $5.00; 5000, $6.50.

No. 111. 1000, $2.50; 3000, $5.00; 5000, $6.50.

WHEN YOU SAT ON THE STICKY FLY PAPER YOU WISHED THE FOLKS HAD USED

BROWN'S
FAMOUS FLY COIL

which would be where you could not sit. Everybody that sees one wants one. So do the flies; they want it so badly that it catches more of them to the square inch than any other fly-catcher. It has almost three feet of fly-catching tape and clean place left over to grab it by and throw them all into the stove. It will pay you to stock BROWN'S FLY COIL and you can sell them at a good profit.

To be obtained from
The National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.
The Wingate Chemical Co., Notre Dame Street, Montreal;
or direct from

THE BROWN MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
BURY, ENGLAND

City Dairy ICE CREAM

The City Dairy building is the largest, best equipped and most sanitary dairy building in Canada. It is open to the public all the time. From the visitor's gallery the operation of making the Ice Cream can be viewed from morning until night. Our Ice Cream Bricks are unique—in making, the workmen's hands never come in contact with the cream.

WE CATER TO
DRUGGISTS
Confectioners, Bakers and Ice Cream Parlors

WRITE FOR TERMS AND PRICES

City Dairy Co
LIMITED
Spadina Crescent, TORONTO
Long Distance Phone : College 2040

IDEAS ARE WORTH MONEY

WE HAVE CASHED THIS ONE FOR YOU

According to Elbert Hubbard, the bard of East Aurora, "there are two ways of meeting competition: One is to cheapen quality and cut prices, the other to make an article better than others are making it." We have chosen the latter way and are reaping a mighty harvest of orders in consequence.

For generations, year in and year out you have bought and sold Exercise and Scribbling books—just plain books. The quality has not changed, the design has varied little, and for the sake of argument all makes have been alike.

At great expense and considerable trouble "The Prize" series of exercise and scribbling books have been produced, and the glowing compliments received in every mail from the trade and teaching profession alike, are but a forerunner of the ultimate planned result. Made of good stock, well bound, well printed, and enclosed within a handsome cover bearing an exact color reproduction of one of the best works by Mrs. Mary H. Reid, A.R.C.A., the leading flower delineator of Canada, "The Prize" series promises to be the turning point for a new era of school supplies and publications.

To introduce the Prize Practice Books we have inaugurated a competition among the school children of Canada, the details of which have been thoroughly worked out. One thousand dollars in books has been set aside for the prize awarding. There will be 500 prizes. Every purchaser of a practice book is an eligible candidate

Write for full particulars or consult our travelling salesmen

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, Limited

Manufacturing Stationers

TORONTO

Formulary

LAXATIVE PHENOLPHTHALEIN PREPARATIONS

A contemporary gives the following formulas for these preparations:

ELIXIR PHENOLPHTHALEIN.

Phenolphthalein	7 Gm.
Aromatic spirit	500 Cc.
Tincture saffron	1 Cc.
Simple syrup, to make	2,000 Cc.

One tablespoonful will contain 1½ grn. (Gm. 0.1) of phenolphthalein.

SYRUP PHENOLPHTHALEIN

Phenolphthalein	0.30 Gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	25 Cc.
Currant syrup, to make	60 Cc.

For adults the whole is taken at a dose, and for children under 12 years one-third of the amount.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN GRANULES

Vanillin	0.5 Gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	50 Cc.
Phenolphthalein	10 Gm.
Sugar	980 Gm.
Acacia	10 Gm.
Simple syrup	sufficient

PHENOLPHTHALEIN LAXATIVE LOZENGES

Phenolphthalein	2 grn.
Chocolate basis	sufficient

Dose, one to four lozenges.

The substance may also be administered in the form of pills, each containing 1½ grn. of the active ingredient.

CALOMEL OIL

The Presse Medicale publishes a method for preparing a calomel oil that is well adapted as an injection. The base of the oil consists of the constituents:

Vaseline, pure, sterilized	200 parts
Olive oil, sterilized	600 parts
Guaiacol, camphorated	200 parts

The olive oil is to be washed with alcohol before sterilization. If five grams of calomel be incorporated with twenty-five grams of the base, a Barthelemy syringe, with fifteen scale divisions, will hold exactly 0.05 grams calomel; if ten grams calomel be mixed with twenty grams of the base, the syringe will hold 0.1 gram calomel. The base is liquid at 30 degrees C., and can, therefore, be melted by the warmth of the hand.

KATHETERPURIN

The lubricant for catheters, which is on the market under the name of katheterpurin, may be prepared, says the Medical World, by any one, after the following formula:

Mercury oxycyanate	3½ grains
Glycerin	5½ ounces
Tragacanth	10 grains
Distilled water, sterilized	3 drams

The continued use of a mercury salt, even as here indicated, may result in harm.

HUILE DE CADE EMULSION

Huile de cade, much used as a medicament in skin diseases, is difficult to prepare in a form which can be readily diffused in the water used for baths. Mibelli has devised the following emulsion, which, he states, overcomes this difficulty—when added to water the emulsion mixes perfectly. The formula is:

Huilde de cade	67 grams
Resin	11.1 grams

Mix and heat to effect solution; let the mixture cool to 60 degrees or 70 degrees C., and then add, with gentle shaking—

Caustic-soda solution (20 degrees B.)	21.9 grams

The product is a semi-transparent emulsion which does not separate.

MAIBALSAM

This is the name of a Russian salve, which is used both internally and externally. It has an extended sale in Russia, and may be called for in communities where a large number of Russians have settled. The formula for preparing it, as followed by J. Wagner, is:

Yellow wax	450 gm.
Colophony	450 gm.
Turpentine	450 gm.
Sesame oil	1,620 gm.
Oil of fennel	30 gm.
French turpentine	36 gm.
Oil of spearmint	81 gm.
Oil of lavender	9 gm.
Oil of rosemary	9 gm.
Oil of wild thyme	9 gm.

Pharmazeutische Zeitung

PUMKIN SEED ANTHELMINTIC

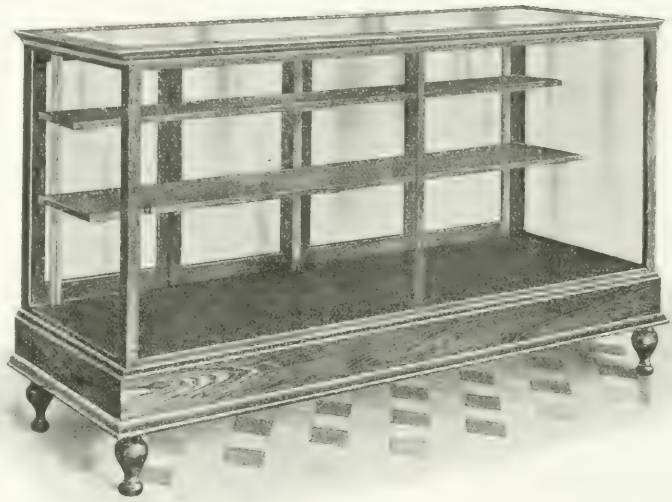
Pumpkin seed kernels	50 parts
Sugar	10 parts
Glycerin	10 parts
Orange flower water	enough to mass

MENTHOL LINIMENT

Menthol	1 oz.
Chloral	1 oz.
Camphor	1 oz.
Soap liniment, to make	1 pt.

FROM $5.50 PER FOOT—

SILENT SALESMEN——



The Star

The cheapest silent salesman case manufactured in Canada. Height 42 inches, any length, solid oak, built and shipped knock down. Price.....**$5.50 per foot**

CHEAPER THAN A COUNTER

We make twenty different styles at all prices and to suit all businesses. Send for our catalogue which gives full descriptions and prices. We sell more show cases than all other Canadian makers combined.

JONES BROS. & CO. LIMITED

DRUG STORE BUILDERS

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

HEAD OFFICE

29-31 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICE, 75 BEAVER Street, MONTREAL

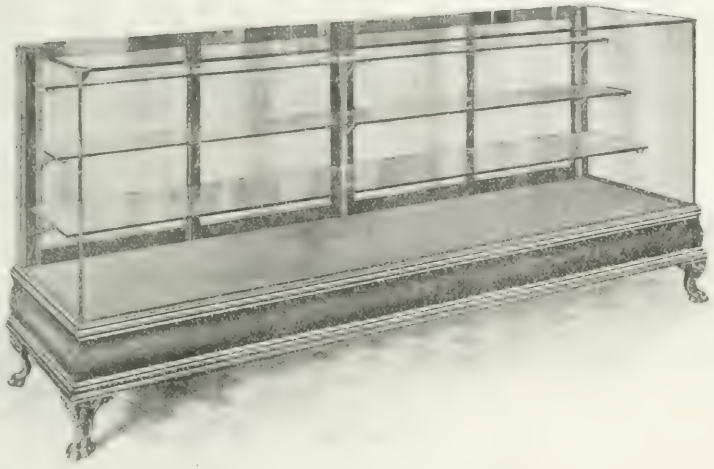
FACTORY

Cor. Richmond and Sheppard Sts., TORONTO

FACTORY - - - - DUNDAS, ONT.

—TO $14.00 PER FOOT

——————SHOW CASES



The Crystal Century

The handsomest show case in the world. Height 42 in., any length, all plate glass, no wood rails, no holes in the glass, shipped knock down, set up by anyone in fifteen minutes.
Price, from **$12.00 to $14.00 per foot,** according to fittings.

THE BEST CASE IN THE WORLD

Our cases are the acknowledged standard and must be the best or they would not be imitated. Send for our catalogue which gives full descriptions and prices. We sell more show cases than all other Canadian makers combined.

JONES BROS. & CO. LIMITED

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FACTORY
Cor. Richmond and Sheppard Sts., TORONTO
FACTORY - - - - - DUNDAS, ONT.

The Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on Every Wrapper of

CASTORIA

Jobbers sell less than dozen at $3.00 per dozen

Jobbers sell 3 dozen or over at $2.80 per dozen.

Send for
Cards, Cartons, and Counter
Wrappers.

Genuine CASTORIA Always

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY
77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Chas. H. Fletcher. President.

PULVERETTES

This is the name given to an up-to-date pill manufactured by Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., London, England. These pills have distinct peculiarities in that they may be crushed to powder between the finger and thumb, are absolutely accurate in quantity, and also free from any internal hard pellet. They are made from an entirely different process from the so-called friable pills, and the process of manufacture has been patented in Great Britain, United States, Germany, and elsewhere.

The Lancet, December 14th, 1907, states that "The Pulverette may be regarded as a real advance on the ordinary pill. In appearance it resembles the pill, but consists of a thin shell which contains the medicament in the form of powder. On merely pressing the pulverette between the thumb and finger it cracks and the powder is released. In water the Pulverette soon disintegrates, and the medicament in the form of powder, is brought to view. The Pulverette obviously secures the prompt administration of a solid drug."

The British & Colonial Druggist, Oct. 11th, 1907, states, "A new 'friable' pill, a distinct advance on previous attempts," and again on December 6th, 1907, states: "Although it would be rash to assert that the last upward movement has been made in pill manufacture, yet a careful examination of the Pulverette manufactured by Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., indicates that a high degree of excellence has been obtained. A pill which while perfectly stable under ordinary circumstances, will crumble to powder between the finger and thumb, represents an achievement of which any firm may well be proud, and which may be described as reaching the high water mark in up-to-date pill manufacture."

The Chemist & Druggist, Oct. 12th, 1907, states: "Pulverettes are medicines in powder form, put up like sugar-coated pills, the coating, however, is like an egg shell, and slight pressure between the finger and thumb releases the powder." Again on November 30th, 1907, they state: "The Pulverettes which are being introduced to the medical profession and the drug trade by Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., seem destined to exceed in popularity even the well known Palatinoids. We examined samples of Pulverettes some months ago, but pending the erection of more machinery, the company were unable to meet demands that would arise from public announcements. The company have since completed the installation of the special machines required in the manufacture, and can supply Pulverettes in quantity. What is a Pulverette? It looks like a sugar-coated pill, but if pressed between the finger and thumb it falls to powder, the slight click that is heard reminding one of the breaking of an egg-shell. The nearest approach to these new pharmaceutical preparations is the American friable pills, but in the Pulverettes there are no cores, and the pressure needed to crush them is less. The process of making Pulverettes is new, and is so accurate that the finished articles do not vary in weight. This accuracy in dosage is an important feature of the invention. As regards the behavior of Pulverettes when in the stomach, we have watched the action that takes place when they are put into cold water, and there is no doubt that the medicament will be presented to the stomach in a manner which is not approached in promptness by any method of administering solid drugs. We placed a quinine Pulverette in cold water, and in about a minute a flaking of the coating took place, followed by an upheaval of the contents in a finely divided state. In the case of a compound rhubarb Pulverette the coating flaked off as quickly, showing the dark red rhubarb color; but the disintegration took place differently—the outer layer became pappy before the contents were liberated. This difference in behavior would be expected, but it is obvious that both methods of disintegration allow the drug to commence work within the shortest possible time of administration. Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co. are making the Pulverettes in a large number of combinations, and we advise our subscribers, when sending for particulars, to ask for samples, so that they can judge for themselves as to the distinct advance which is made by this invention."

The Medical Times, January 18th, 1908, states: "Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd. (179 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) have recently introduced the 'Pulverette,' which may be regarded as a real advance on the ordinary pill. In appearance it resembles a pill, but consists of a thin shell, which contains the medicament in the form of powder. On pressing the 'Pulverette' between the thumb and finger it cracks and the powder is released. If placed in water the 'Pulverette' rapidly disintegrates and the medicament in the form of powder is brought to view. The shell appears to consist of a mixture of sugar and inert mineral powder. The 'Pulverette' affords an excellent and desirable means of administering drugs in the solid form, but of course great discrimination should be exercised in selecting drugs which may thus be given with safety."

These particulars are undoubtedly completely descriptive of the Pulverettes, and they are being held in stock by the agents in Canada, Messrs. T. H. McTavish & Co., of 74 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. They are also interesting in that the goods are supplied at the same price as Amer-

ican pills, subject to the same discount. Although the therapeutic activity of the Pulverette is no doubt enhanced, there is no increase in cost in consequence.

A QUICK FILTER

A quick filter is appreciated in every well regulated pharmacy. Take a clear piece of chamois skin free from thin places; cut it off to the desired length; wash it in a weak solution of sal soda or any alkali, to remove the grease; and rinse thoroughly in cold water before using. Tinctures, elixirs, syrups, and even mucilages are filtered rapidly. A pint of thin syrup will run through in four or five minutes. By washing thoroughly after each time of using it will last a long time.

CARE OF TOOTH BRUSHES

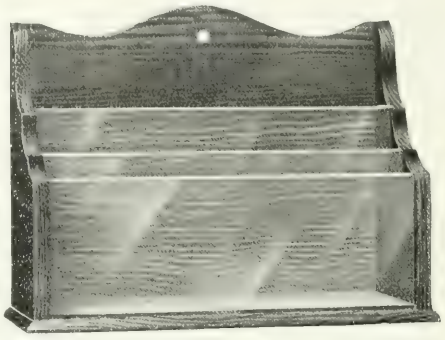
If dealers will call the attention of customers to the following rules for the use of brushes, so much complaint will not be made about their wearing qualities:

Directions for Using Tooth Brushes: Tap the brush before using it, to see if you can jerk out any loose bristles. Tap the brush after using it, to shake out the water, and put it away fairly dry. Do not keep it closely shut up in a brush tray or dressing-bag bottle.

Cause of Complaint: Loose bristles may be found in a new brush in consequence of the wire having cut the bristles in half while drawing them into the hole, the knot being too full. Bristles may project beyond the level of the serge, the knot being too slack; cut them off; do not withdraw them and thereby make the knot still more slack. Bristles will perish if brushes are put away thoroughly wet, and left for days to get thoroughly dry; after a time, even with the greatest care, this will happen. Brushes will smell offensively if closely shut up when wet; they will also become discolored. Tooth brushes will wear out in course of time; some people use them for months, while some will cut them down very quickly. Teeth with sharp edges cut bristles. Teeth with irregular spaces will catch individual bristles and forcibly withdraw them. Some people select a brush too soft for their requirement, and make it harder by pressure, breaking down the bristles, which they would not do if the brush was sufficiently hard. A tooth brush being an inexpensive article, it is wiser, therefore, to throw it away before it is thoroughly worn out than to keep it as an annoyance, which it will be if used too long.—Practical Druggist.

A NEW OFFICE STATIONERY CASE

A new idea, which will interest druggists who handle stationery, is the office stationery case shown in the accompanying illustration.



As will be observed, the partitions are of glass, so that the contents may be seen at a glance, thus making it impossible for small articles to become lost in the corners. The partitions being removable, the cabinet is easy to keep free of dust. It is finished in polished oak and should prove a handsome and useful addition to any desk. The price is $1.35 each, subject to a liberal trade discount.

This case is offered for sale by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Limited, Hamilton and Montreal, who will gladly furnish further particulars.

PURE OLIVE OIL

There was a time when olive oil suggested little else to the average person except "salad." In these days of research, investigation and pure food laws, however, olive oil is being used largely as a food. The wonderful curative and nourishing powers of olive oil are to-day recognized by the best physicians, and it is being prescribed for diseases of the lungs, indigestion, general debility, and as the finest nourishment for persons of a delicate constitution.

Absolutely pure olive oil is a most difficult thing to procure, as many adulterations are used for the purpose of reducing the price, and thus offering it to the public at a low figure.

It is a recognized fact that the finest olive oil in the world is made from the Razzo olive, grown on the hills of Tuscany, Italy. The firm of Samuel Rae & Co., founded at Leghorn, Italy, in the year 1836, has long made a specialty of the exporting of their fine Lucca Olive Oil, manufactured only from olives grown in Tuscany. There is as much difference in the quality of olive oil,

THE BEST SELLERS IN THE "OLD COUNTRY"

in every class of periodical literature—are to be found in the series of Harmsworth publications, a selection of which is given below. Specimen copies and any further particulars desired can be obtained on application to **Amalgamated Press, Ltd., Export Department, Carmelite House, London, England.**

HARMSWORTH HISTORY OF THE WORLD

(40 parts.) 7d. each

The "Harmsworth History of the World" is the work of the foremost historians of the age. The reader will learn the history of the world, from the commencement of things until to-day, from the lips of such men as the Right Hon. James Bryce, Professor Flinders Petrie, Professor Archibald Sayce, Sir Henry Johnston, and many other eloquent historians and ethnologists.

Illustrations are used wherever their use explains or adds interest to the letterpress. The picture-galleries of the world have been liberally drawn upon; and the total number of pictures, including many magnificent coloured plates, reaches the colossal figure of 10,000.

Like its companions and predecessors the "Harmsworth Encyclopædia," the "Harmsworth Self-Educator," and the "Harmsworth Atlas," so also the "Harmsworth History of the World" is a marvel of cheapness. The whole work will be completed in about forty fortnightly parts at 7d. each, so that the total price will be less than 25s. Truly an astonishing bargain when one thinks of the huge prices, running into many pounds, usually asked for a work of this character.

WORLD AND HIS WIFE

(15 cents monthly)

The most sumptuous monthly magazine printed in England. It contains each month entrancing serial and short stories by leading authors, and is profusely illustrated by famous artists.

Home decoration, home amusements, health, cooking, dressmaking, and valuable articles on household management suggest the practical nature of its contents month by month.

A handsome little magazine for the children, the "Playbox," specially edited by ladies, and charmingly printed in colours, is presented with each number.

LONDON MAGAZINE

(15 cents monthly)

Positively the best monthly magazine leading from the Old Country the magazine of human interest.

Every story, article, picture, verse, every item in its production, is deeply interesting, pleasantly instructive, artistic, and refined.

Its illustrations are the cleverest productions of the cleverest and best-known artists. Its contributors include some of the most prominent masters of fiction of the day, and there is always a strong serial by a favourite novelist.

THE RED MAGAZINE

(15 cents monthly)

The Premier Fiction Magazine, and the only illustrated magazine of its class on the English market. Contains the biggest and brightest budget of short stories ever issued for 15 cents, and is contributed to by all the leading Short Story writers. For cleverness, ingenuity and literary merit the stories contained in the "Red" Magazine are unequalled.

CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA

(Fortnightly.) 7d. parts.

To be completed in about 40 parts. Something entirely novel. The "Children's Encyclopædia" is the greatest children's book that has ever been published. It is the first attempt ever made to explain the whole world to a child. The scheme has behind it a group of the most capable teachers of the day. It is a book to be read *to* children or *by* children. The arrangement of the book makes it possible to explain anything in the world to a child. There is nothing, indeed, that can come into childhood that is not treated in the "Children's Encyclopædia." It is not an effort to cram a child's mind; it is an effort to direct the child's mind into pleasant and profitable paths.

FASHIONS FOR ALL

(3d. monthly)

This magazine is published in the middle of every month, and is a distinct advance upon anything of the kind ever attempted before. It contains over 100 fashion designs, remarkable for the dissimilarity with which they combine simplicity with good taste. Millinery, crochet, and knitting form also a strong feature. With each number of "Fashions for All" are given away *free* patterns. Every detail concerning these patterns is fully set forth, not only in English, but in French, German, Spanish, and Dutch.

DAILY MAIL SIXPENNY NOVELS

Only the Best Fiction of the Best Writers is included in the popular "Daily Mail" Sixpenny Series.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The Philanderers	A. E. W. Mason
A Gentleman of France	Stanley Weyman
The Vipar of Milan	Marjorie Bowen
Stangrave	E. W. Hornung
The Call of the Blood	Robert Hichens
The Guarded Flame	W. B. Maxwell
The Ragged Messenger	W. W. Jacobs
The Mayor of Troy	A. T. Quiller Couch
Dehorah of Tods	Mrs. Henry de la Pasture
Behind the Throne	William Le Queux

The series includes thirty other works equally famous.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A complete list of about forty weekly publications also issued from Carmelite House, will be sent free on application to

AMALGAMATED PRESS, LIMITED, EXPORT DEPARTMENT

CARMELITE HOUSE, LONDON, ENGLAND

NEW POST CARDS

FOR SUMMER TRADE

"ADVICE TO VACATIONISTS"

A variety of excellent colored cards, full of humor. People have been waiting for these.

Price, $1.00 per 100 Cards, Assorted

Send us your order AT ONCE for a sample lot of 100 cards and you will soon require more as the DEMAND is bound to exceed all EXPECTATIONS.

A REMARKABLE RECORD

LEAP YEAR POST CARDS

Another consignment just to hand. Orders are still pouring in with every mail. To give customers a LARGER ASSORTMENT, 16 subjects have been added.

Price, $1.00 per 100 Cards

Owing to the difficulty to keep the supply up to the demand, ALL ORDERS WILL BE FILLED IN ROTATION.

The Copp, Clark Company, Limited

64 and 66 Front Street West, Toronto

KROPP'S

LOCAL VIEW POST CARDS

Made to Order from your Own Photos.

Any good photo will do—*no matter how small.* Our DUO-TINT CARD is the best black-and-white card made—500 at $5.50, 1M at $7.50, etc. Our HAND-COLORED CARDS are excellent—500 at $6.50 1M at $10.00, etc. Our NEW PROCESS CARDS will please you. Our PHOTOCHROME PROCESS is our speciality—none better; equal to imported view cards in quality.

ASK US TO SEND YOU SAMPLES AND PRICES

Our Cards are most profitable for you because they sell fastest

E. C. KROPP CO. Established 1898. The largest plant in the U.S. mfg Post Cards exclusively. **Milwaukee**

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO DEPT. F.

Memorial Day Cards
Comic Cards.
Bromide & Silk Cards
Miscellaneous Cards

according to the section in which it is grown, as there is between Mocha coffee and the ordinary Rio coffee of Brazil. For this reason, physicians, in prescribing olive oil, wish their patients to use only the best, so that the results may be as intended. It is to the interests of druggists to furnish to physicians and their other customers, olive oil of this sort, and, therefore, their attention is specially called to the advertisement of Kyle & Hooper, who are agents for Samuel Rae & Co'.s Celebrated Olive Oil, which is guaranteed absolutely pure, possessing that "thin," smooth, perfect olive flavor, which can only be obtained from the finest olives and the most careful pressing, thus guaranteeing to the physician and the dealer, the results they desire.

DON'T HANDLE NAMELESS CONFECTIONERY

The vacation season is on. Probably there is hardly a bit of luggage that goes out of the city, the property of a woman bound on an outing, that has not as a part of its contents a box of candy. The box that starts with the vacation, however, is a mighty small factor in the quantity of bon bons and chocolates that the fair vacationer will consume ere she once more sets foot upon her native heath. Regardless of the size of the box that she takes away with her, it won't take more than one or two sittings on the veranda among a group of candy lovers to exhaust it, and then comes an immediate necessity for renewing the supply. This necessity comes with regular frequency week after week during the vacation season. Here's the point. The drug store, the candy dealer, or the booth in the hotel in the vacation centres can get this trade just as easy. Many a dollar in summer resort centres is missed because the vacationers do not know their candy, and prefer to send to their home confectioner regularly for a renewal supply, rather than risk the chance of even one disappointment by purchasing nameless confectionery. The safe plan is to handle only confectionery of recognized high quality and goodness—that bears a distinguished mark to identify it, and that carries a name and prestige that guarantees the quality of the goods. The vacationer, you know, is on a frolic, and nothing is too good, regardless of the price. For example, Necco Sweets, manufactured by the New England Confectionery Company, of Boston, Mass., comprise a line of confectionery of the highest quality and of over 500 varieties, including the celebrated Lenox Chocolates, the Peerless Wafers that have been staple for generations, Chase Mints, and an unusually large and attractive line of fine ten and fifteen cent package goods, such as Molasses Crisp, Mints, Chocolate Creams, Nut Candies and penny goods. Necco Sweets are known all over the country for their faultless quality and genuinely wholesome goodness. There is hardly a man or woman in the United States who reads the national magazines and periodicals who is not familiar with the seal of Necco Sweets, and does not know that to see it upon a box of confectionery is a definite and satisfactory guarantee that it can be purchased with a dead certainty that it will please them.

The policy of the New England Confectionery Company of placing the Necco Sweets seal upon every box of their confectionery and then creating an active demand for the goods by a comprehensive plan of publicity, is directly in the interest of the retailer, because regardless of when or where he may be, there is a reasonable certainty that he can build up a big candy business by handling Necco Sweets.

A FORTUNE IN PENNIES

We call our readers' attention to the advertisement of Coca-Cola appearing in this issue.

The Coca-Cola Company is certainly one of the most liberal spenders for advertising in America, and the best part of it is that when they promise a certain expenditure it is a guaranteed fact that they will not stop short of the amount by even so much as a dollar.

It is a wonderful thing when you stop to consider it that this company can afford to spend over half a million dollars a year in advertising for the benefit of the dealers, a beverage retailing for 5c., and on which they count their net profits in fractions of a penny.

While doing this for itself it has built up for the drug trade a demand for Coca-Cola that has made the soda fountain a big producer of revenue. It has probably done more to attract men, women and children—people of all classes, ages and sexes—to the soda fountain for an all the year round beverage than any other influence of any description. This has been accomplished by its enormous advertising campaigns and the quality of Coca-Cola itself. The genuine Coca-Cola has a tang that is as distinctive as a cup of good coffee and one can tell in an instant if an imitation is used or when the original syrup furnished by the Coca-Cola Company has been diluted or tampered with in any way. It would seem then to be little short of trade suicide for any druggist to kill the goose that laid the golden egg by indulging in substitution when this beverage is called for, or by in any other way trying to make the original last longer by dilution. We recommend a most careful consideration of these points by our readers entirely for their own advantage.

THE SODA FOUNTAIN

NUT AND FRUIT SUNDAES

By E. F. White, in the Spatula.

THE FOUNDATION.

Take a cone measuring eight to the quart and fill rounding full, and place this in a champagne glass. This is the best glass to our mind and also the correct amount of ice cream to be used. In the following formulas we shall refer to these as "a portion of ice cream" and a "sundae glass."

ENGLISH WALNUT SUNDAE.

Place a portion of vanilla ice cream in a sundae glass and place walnut halves on the side of the cone of cream. On the top place a fresh candied cherry.

HICKORY NUT, PECAN AND ALMOND SUNDAE.

Pecan and almond sundaes are prepared in the same way, only using the meat of the nut designated.

COMBINATION NUT SUNDAES.

These sundaes may be prepared with two kinds of nuts, as, for example, a "Pecan Walnut Sundae." This is done by first placing a row of walnuts and then a row of pecan halves until the cone is covered.

MIXED CHOPPED NUT SUNDAE.

Take such nuts as you may have—the broken halves that will not do for use as above, and chop them and mix thoroughly. Filberts, pecans, walnuts, almonds, Brazil nuts, hickory nuts, pistachio nuts, etc., may be used. To serve, place your portion of ice cream in the glass and sprinkle with the chopped nuts.

PISTACHIO NUT SUNDAE.

Place the portion of ice cream in the glass and place four or five rows of the nuts up and down the cone and place a slice of citron in the top.

PIGNOLIA SUNDAE.

Place a portion of vanilla ice cream in a sundae glass and sprinkle it with grated sweet chocolate and place rows of pignolia nuts in circles around the cone and top with a cherry.

CEREAL SUNDAE.

Place a portion of ice cream in a sundae glass and sprinkle with force, maple flake or other similar breakfast food.

PUFFED RICE SUNDAE.

Place a portion of cream in a sundae glass and cover with puffed rice and top with whipped cream.

RAISIN AND CURRANT SUNDAES.

Place a portion of ice cream in a sundae cup and cover with seedless raisins or currants (i.e. those that have the seeds removed) or both as fancy may direct and top with a cherry.

CANDIED CHERRY SUNDAE.

Candied cherries that have become slightly dry may be chopped and sprinkled over the top of a portion of ice cream.

CHERRY PECAN SUNDAE.

Place a portion of ice cream in a glass; place first a row of cherries, then one of pecans up and down the cone. This makes a pretty contrast. Top with a spoonful of whipped cream.

BANANA FRUIT AND NUT SUNDAE.

Split a banana in two lengthwise and place in a suitable dish. At each end place a small cone (16 to a quart) of ice cream, and in the middle place a portion of whipped cream, on which place a maraschino cherry. Cover one mound with chopped mixed nuts, the other with chopped mixed fruits.

CHOPPED MIXED FRUITS.

Cherries, dates, figs, citron, raisins, currants, etc., may be chopped together and used for serving mixed fruit sundaes.

CINNAMON PEAK SUNDAE.

Place a portion of ice cream in a sundae glass and sprinkle with cinnamon. Cover this with chopped nuts and top with a small quantity of whipped cream.

COCOANUT DELIGHT.

Place a portion of ice cream in a sundae glass and sprinkle with cinnamon. Cover this with grated sweet chocolate. Over this sprinkle grated or shredded cocoanut.

FRENCH SUNDAE.

Place a portion of ice cream in a sundae cup. Over this pour a little chocolate syrup. Around the base place slices of banana, above sprinkle with chopped nuts and top with whipped cream, surmounted with a maraschino cherry.

ELDORADO SUNDAE.

Split a banana in two, lengthwise, place in a long dish, and cover with ice cream. Around the edge place a candied cherry about every inch, and down the centre sprinkle chopped nuts.

ORIENTAL SUNDAE.

Split a banana in two, lengthwise, and place in a long dish, and place over it a covering of strawberry ice cream. Around the edges place slices of orange cut in half. On top place some thin slices of citron and sprinkle with cocoanut.

Tercentenary of Quebec
Historic Souvenirs

Book Bound in Cloth — Scenic Sieges and Battlefields of French Canada by K. L. MacPherson.

Large View Book — Beautifully gotten up, containing views of Old and New Quebec, with historical notes.

Postcards — Unique designs in Gold Panel effect, three sets of eight cards to sell at 25 cents. These are the finest we have ever produced, and something that will be sought after and prized for all time.

Dealers can have samples of Historic Book, View Book, and Post Cards for $1.50.

VALENTINE & SONS PUBLISHING CO., Limited
MONTREAL AND TORONTO

Are You Wise or Otherwise?

If wise buy your PHOTO GOODS from the

VISE PHOTO SUPPLY CO.
501 Queen St. West Toronto, Ont.

Send for our new Bargain Sheet. Anti Trust Goods Only.

Illustrated Post Cards

Brown, Black and Colored
Birthday, Comic, Etc.

Please send five dollars for the newest and finest German novelties at wholesale rates.

Established 1895

VERLAG ANT. GERSTENKORN
HAMBURG

Stay at home while you study Pharmacy. It is not necessary to go to college. We can teach you by mail. We give exactly the same instruction that you would get at college and save you money. Lessons are sent you one at a time as completed by the student. Graduates pass Pharmacy board examinations. Over 200 graduates are now in business. Write for prospectus and particulars. Our terms are easy.

The Ohio Institute of Pharmacy, Columbus, Ohio

GEORGE WASHINGTON SUNDAE.

Place a portion of ice cream in a sundae glass and cover with grated chocolate. About the base place a circle of candied cherries and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Top with maraschino cherry.

CONNECTICUT NUT SUNDAE.

Place a portion of ice cream in a sundae glass and sprinkle with powdered nutmeg. Cover with chopped nuts and crown with a little whipped cream, on which drop a few pistachio nuts.

SOUTH AMERICAN NUT SUNDAE.

Place a portion of ice cream in a sundae glass and cover with a mixture of Brazil nuts, almonds and dates chopped together.

PALM SUNDAE.

Place a portion of ice cream in a sundae glass and sprinkle with grated chocolate, then with chopped dates, and cover with shredded cocoanut.

CHINESE NUT SUNDAE.

Place a portion of ice cream in a sundae glass and place freshly opened lychu-nuts around the base. Cut some narrow strips of citron, place one up and down the cone on each of its four sides, and crown with a lychu nut.

DRY CHOP SUEY SUNDAE.

Chop and mix ½ pound seeded raisins, ¼ pound lychu-nuts, ⅛ pound cocoanut, ¼ pound candied cherries, ⅛ pound candied pineapple, ½ pound of mixed nuts, ⅛ pound citron and ¼ pound of dates. To serve place the ice cream in the sundae glass and sprinkle with the mixture, and add a little powdered cinnamon.

CHOP SUEY SUNDAE WITH TEA.

Place your ice cream in a sundae glass, pour over this a small quantity of tea syrup, made extra heavy, and then cover with a mixture of nuts and fruit as above.

MAPLE CHOP SUEY SUNDAE.

Place the above chop suey mixture in a glass bowl and add sufficient maple syrup to enable you to pour over the cone of ice cream. The following mixture to be treated in the same manner has also been recommended. Chop and mix ½ pound of seeded raisins, ¼ pound of seeded currants, ⅛ pound of shredded cocoanut, ¼ pound of red cherries, ¼ pound of sliced pineapple, ¼ pound dates and ⅛ pound of citron.

PINEAPPLE WALNUT SUNDAE.

Slice a nice ripe pineapple, peel and chop in small pieces and cover with powdered sugar; chop ½ pound of walnut meat and mix with the pineapple. Add enough simple syrup to make it workable. Serve same as other sundaes.

MAPLE PECAN SUNDAES.

Chop up ½ pound or more of pecan meats and mix with enough maple syrup to obtain the desired consistency. To serve, place the portion of ice cream in the sundae glass, over which pour a small portion of the syrup and sprinkle with a little cinnamon. On the top put a teaspoonful of whipped cream and a maraschino cherry.

VIRGINIA PEANUT SUNDAE.

Place two ounces of peanuts, freshly roasted, shelled and blanced in a mortar, and mash them with the pestle. Add four ounces of peanut butter and rub together. Then add a little salt, two drams of powdered acacia, and rub again gradually, adding an ounce of water. When you have a smooth paste, gradually add half a gallon of simple syrup. To serve, pour over a portion of ice cream.

MEXICAN PEANUT SUNDAE.

Prepare the same as above, only add coffee in place of simple syrup, and serve as usual.

COFFEE NUT SUNDAE.

Chop ½ pound of English walnuts, ¼ pound hickory nuts, ¼ pound of almonds, ¼ pound of filberts and mix with the desired amount of coffee syrup. To serve, pour small quantity over a portion of ice cream and tip with whipped cream. This is very fine.

CHOCOLATE NUT SUNDAE.

Probably one of the most delicious mixtures is prepared as follows: Chop and mix ¼ pound of walnuts, ¼ pound of almonds, ¼ pound of pecans, ¼ pound of filberts. Prepare a chocolate syrup. When cool add the mixed nuts. More or less nuts may be added according to your judgment.

CARWALCO SUNDAE.

To ½ gallon of caramel syrup add 6 ounces of shredded cocoanut and 6 ounces of chopped walnut meats.

DATE SUNDAE.

Over a portion of ice cream sprinkle a small quantity of chopped dates.

FIG SUNDAE.

Chop the figs into small pieces and mix with a small quantity of hot simple syrup, and let stand in a cool place for 24 hours. Serve same as other sundaes.

Every advertising man who lives in his profession is an advance agent of optimism.

ADVERTISING IN JULY

By G. Whillikens (Retail Druggist)

The list of suggestions below for advertising and store displays is offered, not with the expectation of being literally followed, but with the belief that it may prove of assistance to the druggist in pushing his goods, with due regard of their appropriateness for the days of spring. April sees the windup in the activity of the heavy sellers of the winter season. But to the alert druggist the changing seasons are timely opportunities for offering "something good and profitable" in other lines of goods.

It is said that keeping everlastingly at it brings success, and the druggist, who wishes to find it at the earliest possible moment, has a fertile field in the extent and variety of his wares with which to exercise his ingenuity in bidding for trade. In some sections baseball outfits will be in high favor, likewise fishing tackle with juvenile customers, which may pave the way to a more profitable acquaintance. The possibilities of moving days range from wall paper, wall paper cleaning compounds and furniture polish all the way to liniment and court plaster. Give your customers reasons for buying. The earliness of the season will often suggest to the resourceful advertiser the lines that will go best. The season is good for pushing perfumes, stationery, post cards, and—but it shouldn't be necessary to mention dyes. This month the stores handling paints, varnishes and glass will get busy brushing up their stock and informing their customers of their facilities and pleasure in filling orders.

1. Post Cards—Prescriptions.
2. Hot Water Bottles—Clearing Sale.
3. Cod Liver Oil Emulsions.
4. Perfumes and Toilet Waters.
5. Dyes—Linseed Meal.
6. Cough Balsam Lozenges.
7. Confectionery—Talcum Powders.
8. A Good Malt Extract.
9. Seeds Sarsaparillas Disinfectants.
10. Stationery—Bathroom Supplies.
11. Liniment, Corn Salve and Ointment.
12. Furniture Polish and Stains.
13. Preparation of Your Own Manufacture.
14. The Soda Fountain.
15. A Good Tonic—Walking Sticks.
16. Wall Paper, Paints and Glass.
17. Toilet Soap—Everything for Baby.
18. Fountain Pens and Writing Materials.
19. Flavoring Extracts—Spring Medicine.
20. Sponges and Chamois Skins.
21. Tooth Paste—Free Samples Given.
22. Massage and Complexion Creams.
23. Fancy Hand-Painted China.
24. Insect Destroyers.
25. Brushes Perfumes Cigars.
26. Razors Cutlery and Shaving Brushes.
27. A Good Hair Tonic.
28. Camphor Balls and Disinfectants.
29. Metal Polish—Whisk Brooms.
30. Straw Hat Cleaner—Condition Powders.

LUMINOUS PAINT

The following are some formulas from The Era Formulary:

Orange: 46 parts of varnish are mixed with 17.5 parts prepared barium sulphate, 1 part prepared India yellow, 1.5 parts prepared madder lake, and 38 parts of luminous calcium sulphide.

Yellow: 48 parts varnish, 10 parts prepared barium sulphate, 8 parts barium chromate, and 34 parts luminous calcium sulphide.

Green: 48 parts of varnish, 10 parts prepared barium sulphate, 8 parts green chromic oxide, and 34 parts luminous calcium sulphide.

Blue: 42 parts of varnish, 10.2 parts prepared barium sulphate, 6.4 parts ultramarine blue, 5.4 parts cobalt blue, and 46 parts luminous calcium sulphide.

Violet: 42 parts varnish, 10.2 parts prepared barium sulphate, 2.3 parts ultramarine violet, 9 parts cobalt arsenate, and 36 parts luminous calcium sulphide.

Gray: 45 parts of varnish, 6 parts prepared barium sulphate, 6 parts prepared calcium carbonate, 0.5 part ultramarine blue, 6.5 parts gray zinc sulphide.

Yellowish-Brown: 48 parts varnish, 10 parts precipitated barium sulphate, 8 parts auri-pigment, and 34 parts luminous calcium sulphide.

Luminous colors for artists' use are prepared by using pure East India poppy oil, in the same quantity, instead of the varnish, and taking particular pains to grind the materials as fine as possible. For luminous oil color paints, equal quantities of pure linseed oil are used in the place of the varnish. The linseed oil must be cold pressed and thickened by heat.

The luminous paints can also be used as wax colors for painting on glass and similar objects, by adding, instead of the varnish, 10 per cent. more of Japanese wax and one-fourth the quantity of the latter of olive oil. The wax colors prepared in this way may be used for painting on porcelain, and are then carefully burned without access of air. Paintings of this kind can also be treated with water glass.

Don't jar the "funny bone" too much. Business is a serious matter.

What an advertisement sets forth the advertiser should bring forth.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hammill, M.D., Principal Canadian College of Optics, Toronto.

THE NEW STYLE BIFOCAL

The new style "fused bifocal lens" is absolutely solid and substantial in all its parts, purely transparent, and in fact entirely invisible when on the face. This statement seems somewhat incredible, but such a lens is now made and we have no fear in declaring this fused bifocal, the most radically new, perfectly satisfying and easy wearing, in fact it is a boon to all wearers of bifocal glasses. It is true that this lens, on being held to the light at a distance from the eyes shows the small segement which is blended into the larger part, but we again state that when the glasses are adjusted on the face, this small disc is entirely invisible and unobservable, either by the person wearing the glasses or by any observer. The lines of division have disappeared and invisibility is absolute.

This new bifocal is revolutionary in character and not merely an improvement, and one which obviates and sweeps away all the defects of the old cemented bifocal lenses without in any way changing their character or altering them from an optical standpoint.

These new lenses have no abrupt inequalities of thickness to confuse the vision, no exposed edges to become chipped, no crevices for the collection of dirt, in fact there is not a single weakness, therefore removing all the necessity of frequent repairs. There is nothing odd or peculiar about them to arouse the curiosity of observers, and they are, in appearance, no different from the ordinary single focus lens, yet being in effect the same as the bifocal glasses, which have been a great source of trouble to the spectacle-wearing people.

A word regarding the method of construction and the process of making fused bifocal lenses will not be amiss. It is a well known scientific fact that the power of any lens is entirely dependent upon the index of refraction of the glass and the curvature which is ground on its surface. Going further, it is obvious that two glasses of different refractive index, having upon their surfaces the same curvatures, will not have the same focal power. Taking advantage of this optical law, the inventor of the fused bifocal lenses has constructed what we have above described.

The glass from which these lenses are made is a specially prepared material and of the very highest quality. Slabs somewhat larger than the finished lens are cut from large plates of what we call crown glass. They are very carefully selected and a concave depression of predetermined curvature is then formed in one side near the edge. The glass which we call flint is cut into small round discs and formed on one side to fit the depression made in the crown glass. After these operations, the parts are thoroughly cleaned and inspected, after which they are placed together in a furnace and brought to a very intense heat which melts the glasses in such a way as to melt them together, much like the blacksmith would weld iron, except that no hammering is required, perfect quiet and precision prevailing. This unites the glasses in such a way that they are inseparable, thus affecting a perfectly substantial bifocal consisting of two pieces of glass of different nature, yet being practically one solid piece. The outside surfaces of the lens is then ground to the desired focus for the proper correction of visual defects.

An immense amount of money has been expended in the successful production of these lenses and a large amount of "midnight oil" and study has been required for the accomplishment of the several processes which the lens needs to be subjected to before finally being placed before the eye of the wearer. The work of making these lenses represents the zenith of mechanical skill in the optical industry, and their principle of construction is derived from purely scientific reasoning.

THE FIXTURE RECORD

A Few of the Recent Purchasers of Show Cases and Fixtures From Jones Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

W. F. Garland, of Ottawa, has just installed a new outfit of the beautiful O.C.P. design, with the well known New Century Show Cases made only by Jones Bros. & Co.

McKenzie & Seyler, of Toronto, have refitted their Yonge Street store and added more display space in the way of New Century Show Cases. This is the second store they have had fitted by Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

Repeat orders are the test of satisfaction, and J. W. Crooks & Co., of Fort William and Port Arthur, have evidently tested well Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., as they are having them build a complete outfit for their Port Arthur store, being so well satisfied with the outfit supplied them for Fort William. The feature of the new outfit is ten Crystal Century All Glass Cases, one of the most beautiful of the new designs.

To Canadian Druggists

IF you haven't handled photographic materials as a part of your line, you have missed an opportunity for a generous profit at a trifling expenditure of time and money.

THE LINE IS:

Argo Gaslight Papers
Monox Bromide Papers
Disco Gelatine Printing Out Paper
Ampere Collodion Matte P.O.P.
Metalotype
Silver Basic Developing Paper
Sun Spot Blue Print Paper
Defender Dry Plates
and the famous Defender Photographic Chemicals

We want the co-operation of druggists in the effort to spread the fame and sale of our products. We are willing and anxious to allow very liberal discounts on goods that are extensively advertised and which are well known to both the professional and amateur photographic trade. If you want to participate please communicate with us.

We supply you with advertising matter, catalogues, window hangers circulars, etc., free of charge. We replace defective stock—You cannot lose. Write for our terms.

DEFENDER PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

131 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Photographic Supplies

IF you do not handle Photographic Supplies as a part of your line, then you are missing an opportunity for a generous profit at a trifling expenditure of time and money, and more, they also bring into the store many who perhaps seldom or ever want anything in the way of medicine, yet in making purchases of their photographic necessities are more than likely to see something amongst the judiciously displayed goods in your store which appeal to him and prompt him to purchase.

We can supply you with everything for the amateur and professional photographer. We are sole Canadian agents for the **Butcher Cameras, Paget Prize Plates and Papers**, **Ilford Goods** and also carry a large stock of the Wellington Films and Papers, Evans Developers in powder or liquid form, Mallinckrodt's Soda Carb. and Soda Sulphite. We supply you with catalogues, advertising matter, window hangers, etc., free of charge, and any information you may require will be cheerfully given.

TORONTO BRANCH

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

OF CANADA, LIMITED

Photography

TONING BLUE-PRINTS

Brown tones may be secured by immersing a previously washed and dried blue print in a solution of ammonia until bleached, then rinse and transfer to a saturated solution of tannic acid. A darker color may be had by adding a few drops of ammonia.

Black tones may be procured by immersing in a solution of ammonia (three drops to the ounce of water) until a lilac tone is reached. Then wash and place in a solution of iron proto-sulphate, fifty grains to the ounce of water.

METOL POISONING

Some persons are particularly sensitive to the deleterious effects of metol in photographic developers. These effects are especially serious in warm weather. If the hands become inflamed and swollen, says the Photo Era, the use of this developing agent should be discontinued. This publication reports beneficial results from the use of the following ointment:

Ichthyol	1 gramme
Boric acid	4 grammes
Wool fat	2 grammes
Petrolatum	3 grammes

The following formula for a skin varnish given by the Medical Record will, it is said, be found an efficient preventive of metol poisoning, while not in the least interfering with the work of the manipulator:

Copal	2 grammes
Venice turpentine	4 grammes
Ether	100 grammes
Collodion	100 grammes
Acetone	8 grammes

It may be removed from the fingers with hot water and soap.

TINTYPES

The following is said to be a good way of making tintypes:

The plate is coated with a collodion made as follows: In a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and ether dissolve sufficient gun cotton to make a moderately thick film (say 5 or 6 grn. to the fl. oz.). Put the cotton into the ether first, and, after it is well saturated, pour in the alcohol, and add to each fl. oz.:

Ammonium iodide	4 grn.
Cadmium iodide	2 grn.
Cadmium bromide	1 grn.
Copper bromide	1 grn.

When the collodion has set, the plate is immersed in a silver bath made by dissolving 50 grn. of silver nitrate in 1 fl. oz. of distilled water, and kept there from two to five minutes. It is then put into a plate-holder, exposed for 29 seconds in the camera, and developed with the following:

Iron sulphate	4 oz.
Water	64 fl. oz.
Acetic acid	4 fl. oz.
Alcoholic solution tannin (10 grn. to 1 oz.)	4 fl. oz.

The acid and tannin solution should be added after the ferrous sulphate has been dissolved.

The developer has to be flowed over the plate with one sweep. The picture is fixed by putting the plate into the following solution:

Potassium cyanide	2 oz.
Water	64 fl. oz.

Then it is washed and dried.—Merck's Report.

A STABLE PYRO PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPER

B. J. Edwards (British Journal of Photography) gives the following formula for a pyro photographic developer which keeps perfectly and is always ready for use:

A.

Pyrogallic acid	1 ounce
Sodium metabisulphite	1 ounce
Distilled water, enough to make	80 ounces

B.

Sodium sulphite	10 ounces
Sodium carbonate	10 ounces
Distilled water, enough to make	80 ounces

Equal parts of A and B are mixed just before using, and diluted if necessary. The addition of a bromide increases contrast but does not materially prolong the time of development. The author says no pyro stains result from the use of this developer.

INTENSIFYING PLATINUM PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS

For blue-black tones soak the print in warm water, lay it, face up, upon a warmed glass, brush it over with glycerin and blot off the surface moisture. Pour on a few drops of a 2 per cent. solution of gold chloride and brush it rapidly over the entire print. Rinse the print and sponge both sides of it with the following solution:

Water	2 ounces
Metol	5 grains
Sodium sulphite	45 grains
Potassium carbonate	22 grains

M Q DEVELOPER

Combinations of metol and hydroquinone are very popular with amateurs, being clean to use and producing good negatives. Metol, particularly during warm weather, acts as a poison on the hands of some photographic workers, causing an eczema-like rash. This may be prevented by wearing rubber finger cots or protecting the fingers with some impervious collodion varnish.

Here is a typical metol-hydroquinone developer:

SOLUTION A.

Metol	½ ounce
Hydroquinone	30 grains
Dried sodium sulphite	1¼ ounces
Water (at 70 degrees C.)	40 ounces

Dissolve in the order named.

SOLUTION B.

Dried sodium carbonate	1¼ ounces
Water	40 ounces

Dissolve.

The weights are all apothecaries'; the water is measured.

To use, mix one ounce of A with one ounce of B and dilute with from two to three ounces of water.

PYRO METOL DEVELOPER

Here is a combination of the two most popular agents, suggested by a writer in the Photo-Era, as being particularly adapted to high speed work and winter scenes:

SOLUTION A.

Metol	45 grains
Potassium meta bisulphite	2 drams
Pyrogallic acid	55 grains
Potassium bromide	20 grains
Distilled water (warm)	20 ounces

Dissolve the metol in the warm water; allow the solution to cool, and dissolve the other ingredients in the order given.

SOLUTION B.

Sodium carbonate (crystals)	20 av. ozs.
Distilled water	20 fl. ozs.

Dissolve without heat.

To use, mix equal parts of A and B, diluting with water for under-exposures, and using more of A for over-exposures.

EDINOL DEVELOPER

Sodium sulphite (crystals)	1 av. oz.
Edinol	50 grains
Sodium carbonate (crystals)	1 av. oz.
Distilled water	10 fl. oz.

Other developing agents in more or less extensive use are adurol, glycin and ortol. Directions for preparing the developing solutions of these may be had from the manufacturers.

Each box of dry plates contains one or more formulas for developers, and the amateur will do well to adopt a developer suited alike to the needs of his plates and his own ability. We have not gone into the details of the various modifications of the process of developing necessitated by the time of the exposure, the subject the weather, etc.; these can best be learned through experience.

TONING PRINTS AFTER FIXING

The use of a combined toning and fixing bath led me to think that it ought to be possible to tone P.O.P. prints after fixing almost as easily as before. As the longer we leave a print in a combined bath the more it is toned, some of the toning must go on after it is fixed. Therefore, if we have a print that has been toned and fixed, but is still too red, why not tone it further? So thinking, I picked out of my collection a very lightly toned print, and placed it in the ordinary combined bath. The toning went on, and eventually a fully toned print was the result. Next thing to do was to try to tone one in a simple toning—not a combined bath. This also was quite successful. The bath used was made up on the lines I generally follow:

Ammonium sulphocyanide	15 grains
Gold chloride	2 grains
Water	20 ounces

Fixed prints placed in this are toned in a few minutes, much as they do when they have not been fixed.

ETCHING ON GLASS

Attractive signs can be etched on glass by anyone handy with the brush and pencil. The materials of an etching fluid consist of: Sodium fluoride, 9 drams; potassium sulphate, 108 grains; water, 16 fluid ounces. Make a solution and label No. 1. Zinc chloride, 216 grains; concentrated hydrochloric acid, 10 fluid drams; water, 16 fluid ounces. Label solution No. 2. Method mix equal quantities of the solutions in a gutta percha or leather vessel, or in a glass vessel, the interior of which has been covered with a layer of paraffin, or in a hollow in a piece of paraffin wax. Of course, any less quantity may be prepared in the given proportion, when the liquid is applied to the cleaned surface of the glass sign by means of a glass rod, glass pencil, or a hard rubber pencil.

MONOFEX

CANADIAN-MADE FUSED BIFOCAL

The Old and The New

The history of the bifocal or double-vision lens is interesting to all opticians, but it is not our intention to enter into any lengthy details as to what was, but just to say that it has been a long stride from the old SPLIT BIFOCAL through the various changes to our wonderful and marvelous production—the ACME of all lens-making—the MONOFEX fused bifocal.

For months the experts in our factory have conducted experiments to perfect this lens, not alone to bring it to perfection, but to so improve the method of manufacture that we may be able to place it in the hands of the Canadian Opticians at a price which is attractive and which will admit of a ready sale to the consumer of a most superior article at a not exhorbitant price.

An Argument

We are well aware of the fact that when you say to a customer : "This lens will cost you more than the old style," the question will arise, "Is it better ?" A knowledge of the anatomy of this lens will enable you to give your customer a reasonable answer. The one great point of superiority in the new MONOFEX fused bifocal is the *blended focus*. Aside from the great advantage in that there is no demarkation in the two lenses, there is the great advantage of the blending of the distant and the near focus, conforming as near as possible to the lens of nature, viz., to give easy distant vision and easy near vision—not an abrupt change, but gradual and so nicely balanced that the eye does not perceive the change although it takes place. This means that the distant vision is gradually toned to the near point.

Two Centered Lenses

The construction of the MONOFEX fused Bifocal is such that the distant lens is accurately centered, and so is the near vision lens; the edges of the two, as the name implies, being fused or melded together.

The delicacy by which this new lens must be handled during the melding, and the great skill required in the manufacture, together with the many grindings through which it must pass, will place it forever in the class of what may be termed expensive lenses. But our aim has been to so perfect our machinery and process as to be able to supply the trade at a reasonable price and much less than it is possible to obtain in the imported article, and above all, the great saving in time. We are now prepared, on short notice, to supply you with the MONOFEX fused Bifocal. From start to finish it is made in our own factory by our own workmen.

Are You Interested

We believe, without waiting for your reply, that you ARE interested in this marvelous lens. We want you to know the MONOFEX Fused Bifocal as we know it. Our travellers are out with samples of the MONOFEX, but it is impossible for us to call upon all the opticians. This notice is placed before you as an advance courier and to put you on to "a good thing."

We hope you are one of our customers; if not we sincerely wish you were, and in the interval let us help you in any way we can. Send us a prescription order for a pair of MONOFEX and let us make good what we here have been saying about them. The MONOFEX is the Bifocal of the future.

MONARCH OPTICAL CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

7 and 9 East Adelaide Street TORONTO, ONT.

OPTICIANS HAVE YOU SEEN IT **EMPIRE OPHTHALMIC CABINET**

Endorsed by Oculist and Optometerist as the one and most up-to-date testing cabinet on the market. It saves you time; it saves you money; it is ornamental, being finished in Mahogany, small in size, 6″ x 10″ x 13″, compact and convenient, being operated by one cord from any part of the Office, the Roller Card and Counter Balancing Weights make it of easy motion. It exposes and illuminates one line of test type at a time, also illuminates card for color and muscle testing. This is what Opticians have been wanting; it is now within reach. Illuminated by oil or electricity. Sent complete for **$12.00**

Order from Manufacturers

THE EMPIRE OPTICAL CO., 358 Queen Street West TORONTO

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE
has been such a success that would like you to know what those any time. The same diploma is given correspondence
W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist

COURSE IN OPTICS
who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can begin students as class room students. Write for full particulars to
Janes Building, TORONTO

The
ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT FÜR ANILIN-FABRIKATION
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT—BERLIN, S.O. 36, GERMANY

A.G.F.A.
Trade Mark

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN **AGFA PHOTOGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS**

AGFA DEVELOPERS
Rodinal
Metol
Amidol
Eikonogen
Diogen
Glycin
Ortol
Imogen

AGFA DRY PLATES
Ordinary
Isolar
Chromo
Lantern
Isolar Orthochromatic
Chromo Isolar
Diapositiv
Isolar Diapositiv

AGFA SPECIALTIES
Intensifier
Reducer
Toning and Fixing Salt
Tone-fixing Cartridges
Neutral Toning and Fixing Salt (Containing Gold)
Rapid Fixing Salt
Flash-light Powder

ALL TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE REGULAR TRADE CHANNELS.

LITERATURE FREE ON APPLICATION TO—

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA **Hupfeld Lüdecking & Co. Montreal**

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto June 18, 1908

Business was fairly good during the last month. Gum Arabic and Tragacanth have stiffened in price. For changes see the list.

Morphia Salts have declined a little.

Camphor and Codeia are both a little lower.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

D.	Adeps Lane Hydrous	Lb.	.30
A.	Barium	Oz.	.10
D.	Codeia Crystals	Oz.	$4.00
D.	Codeia Phosphate, 1/8th oz.	Ea.	.50
D.	Codeia Sulphate, 1/8 oz.	Ea.	55
D.	Camphor, in bells	Lb.	$1.00
D.	Camphor, 1/4 lb. blocks	Lb.	$1.03
D.	Camphor, in oz. blocks	Lb.	$1.05
D.	Camphor, in 1/2 oz. blocks	Lb.	$1.10
D.	Camphor, Powdered	Lb.	$1.25
A.	Flowers Chamomile, Roman	Lb.	.30
A.	Gum Arabic, Select	Lb.	.45
A.	Gum Arabic, 2nd Select	Lb.	.35
A.	Gum Arabic, Sorts	Lb.	.22
A.	Gum Arabic, Pulv. Opt	Lb.	.50
A.	Gum Arabic, Pulv. Sorts	Lb.	.35
A.	Gum Tragacanth, Extra Select	Lb.	$1.10
A.	Gum Tragacanth, Extra Select, Powdered	Lb.	$1.15
A.	Gum Tragacanth, 2nd Select	Lb.	.95
A.	Gum Tragacanth, 2nd Select, Powdered	Lb.	$1.00
D.	Mesotan	Oz.	.65
D.	Morphia Acetate	Oz.	$2.30
D.	Morphia Muriate	Oz.	$2.30
D.	Morphia Sulphate	Oz.	$2.40
D.	Root Mandrake	Lb.	.16
D.	Root Mandrake, Grd	Lb.	.18
A.	Veronal Tablets, tubes of 10	Ea.	.70

MAKING AND DISPENSING OINTMENTS

When an ointment becomes lumpy, or contains gritty substances and it becomes impossible to rub it smooth, force the ointment through cheese cloth which will collect all lumps; such chemicals as yellow iodide of mercury should always be rubbed with a little castor oil before incorporating into the ointment base. In dispensing an ointment, never wipe the lips of the pot off with cotton, as small fibres will stick to the ointment. Tissue paper is preferable.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

MICROSCOPES FOR SALE

An unusually good opportunity for securing a first-class microscope is offered by the Ontario College of Pharmacy. 25 first-class instruments are for sale at a price of $13.00 each complete. These microscopes are all in first-class condition and cost originally $25.00. For particulars, address

W. B. GRAHAM, Reg.-Treas. O.C.P., TORONTO

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug business for sale in New Ontario, town of two thousand. Lumbering centre. No opposition. Stock, $5,000.00; sales, $9,000.00. Good reasons for selling. Apply

Box 5, Canadian Druggist.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug Business for Sale in the best town in Saskatchewan. Stock and fixtures, $2,100. Full particulars from Office, Canadian Druggist. BOX 8, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, TORONTO

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z

℞ FORMULAS of all the standard patent medicines and toilet preparations now in use; send 2-cent stamp for free list of formulas. Address DR. MERWIN, Windsor, Ont., Canada

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

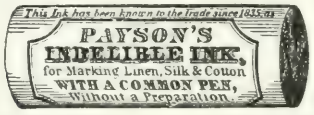
The Canadian National Exhibition this year will be held from August 29th to September 14th, with formal opening on Tuesday, September 1st.

Following the policy adopted several years ago, the management have endeavored to secure some of the best pictures to be found in the art galleries of Europe.

They are also negotiating for some military bands of a very superior calibre and are in a position to announce that the music will be of the usual exceptionally high order. Arrangements will be made for daily massed band concerts, in which 300 musicians will be engaged. The bands taking part will include the very best in Canada and two or three from the United States and probably one from Great Britain.

These bands will take part also in the grand international military tattoo and spectacle, "The Siege of Sebastopol," which is to be given in front of the grand stand, with, in all, close upon one thousand performers. It is in contemplation to make this spectacle the very best that has ever been produced anywhere on this Continent.

Extensive preparations are on foot and the most famous scenic painter of the day, in Mr. S. G. Penson, has been commissioned to paint one of his well known pictures depicting the Siege of Sebastopol in the most realistic manner. In fact, as nearly as possible, the battle will be presented as it actually occurred with Russian, French and British soldiers in the uniforms of their national troops.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Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	3.00	2.00
White and Humphrey's Pharmacopedia	3.50	2.75
Kraemer's Botany and Pharmacognosy	3.00	2.00
Stoney's Materia Medica for Nurses	1.75	1.00
Sadtler and Coblentz Pharmaceutical and Medical Chemistry	3.00	2.00
Bartley's Medical Chemistry	2.00	1.50
Palmer's Practical Test Book of Chemistry	1.00	.75
Rockwood's Chemical Analysis	1.50	1.00
Autenrieth and Warren's Detection of Poisons	1.50	1.00
Sawyer's Practical Medicine	1.25	.75
Wood's Tablet Manufacture	....	1.50
The Art of Dispensing	1.75	1.25
Proctor's Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing	1.00	.75
Diseases and Remedies	.50	.25
Minor Ailments	.50	.25
Martindale and Westcott's Extra Pharmacopoeia (9th edition)	2.00	1.25
Humphrey's Materia Medica	....	1.00
Scoville's Art of Compounding	2.00	1.00
Bailey and Cody's Chemical Analysis	1.50	1.00
Coblentz, The Newer Remedies	1.00	.75
Monograph on Fluid Extracts	.50	.25
Spectacles and Eyeglasses	1.00	.50
Hillier's Tuberculosis	1.50	.75
Scott's Compounding and Dispensing	2.00	1.50
John Humphrey's Materia Medica	1.25	.75

The Canadian Druggist

15 Toronto Street - Toronto, Canada

The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XX. TORONTO, AUGUST, 1908. No 8

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203 **Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO**

THE APPRENTICE QUESTION

One of the most serious questions confronting the retail druggist of to-day is the procuring of apprentices. In many parts of Canada it is almost impossible to secure an apprentice at all, and when they are to be obtained it is frequently under conditions which justify an employer in obtaining skilled help rather than the raw recruit.

The main reasons which have been given for this scarcity of apprentices have been that the entrance examination has been placed at too high a standard and also that the apprentice is handicapped by the regulation which provides that he must have passed his examination prior to the signing of his apprenticeship papers, instead of giving him the privilege of continuing his study during the time of his apprenticeship. Another reason, no doubt, is the fact that salaries are small and not commensurate with the time served as an apprentice, and with the qualifications which are necessary in order to become a licensed druggist.

These are matters which our pharmaceutical legislators will have to deal with, as under existing conditions the retail druggist finds it a great hardship in not being able to secure the necessary help.

While it is absolutely necessary that the high educational standard should be maintained, yet it might be found feasible to modify the existing regulations in regard to the time at which the student may pass his examination. Certainly the needs of the retail druggist deserve consideration in this respect.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PATENT MEDICINE?

The term patent medicine as usually applied to the proprietary article sold in drug stores is a misnomer, as the preparation cannot in a sense be called a patented one, no patent having been issued for it, either as a discovery or as an article of household consumption.

The preparation which is known by this title is usually a compound, it may be liquid or otherwise, prepared from a formula which is the property of the manufacturer, although not necessarily of his own devising. It is usual to apply the term patent medicine only to those articles which are advertised to the public as remedies for specific complaints, but strictly speaking it also embraces all preparations which are put up by the retail druggist for sale over his own counter or elsewhere, being designated for certain curative purposes, so that a general attack on the patent medicine is necessarily directed against those preparations which the retail druggist prepares from a formula of his own and offers for sale as specifics for the cure of disease.

To single out the preparations which are advertised through the daily newspaper or otherwise as being one of the class named, while omitting other preparations whose formula is also kept secret, would be making an invidious distinction, which is both unfair and unwarranted. Therefore, when an attack is made upon the patent medicine as a whole, retail druggists should recognize the fact that this attack is directed as much at their own individual preparation, as it is against those which have the larger sale, and are more in the public eye.

It is only necessary to refer to the recently enacted Bill, which has now become law to see that these preparations have a status defined by Act of Parliament, and which are subject to certain rules and regulations as to their manufacture and sale, and therefore must be considered as articles, the manufacture and sale of which are authorized by Act of Parliament. We would advise retail druggists to be exceedingly jealous of their rights in regard to this class of goods, and when

the attack comes from the public or from a body of physicians wherever it may originate, to be on the defensive, backed as they are by legislative sanction.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SIDE LINE

Since our last issue we find that considerable interest is displayed in the handling of photographic supplies, as a "side line" for the retail druggist, consequent upon the suggestion made in these columns as to the desirability of stock in this line of goods, and also from the increased interest taken by the public generally in this science.

It is well therefore for the retailer to make a careful study of this line, and how to handle it to the best advantage. Locality in the first place must be considered, as the goods which would sell in a fashionable centre in a city, would not prove the best stock for the druggist in the smaller centres or in the manufacturing district, so that there must be discrimination in making the selection of cameras and their accessories for the class of trade to which the druggist will cater.

A good deal of tact must also be used in handling customers who are for the most part novices at this work, and an individual knowledge of photography will be found very helpful for the druggist who deals in photographic goods, for it is easier to speak from experience than merely in a theoretical way, as in photography, as well as in all other fads, it will invariably be found that the new beginner is quite sure he "knows it all," whereas his knowledge of the practical working of the camera and developing of plates or films may prove to be only as a prolific spoiler of goods.

Another desirable feature is the proper display of goods both in the window and in the store. They should be kept well to the front and attractive cards which will be furnished by manufacturers and dealers should be used in order to further the sale of specialties.

Any of our advertisers in this line of goods will gladly furnish information and send their catalogues to any who desire it, on application, and it is well worth while to look thoroughly into this matter, if you are not already handling this profitable side line.

ACCOMMODATING THE PUBLIC

The druggist has many opportunities of doing little acts of kindness and providing accommodation for customers which do not exist in many other branches of trade, and it is the druggist's opportunity to avail himself of extending every courtesy and attention to those who enter his store. We are afraid that too often the customer who enters the store to ask a question or it may be to glance at the directory or some other trifling incident is met with a frown or a toss of the head, which signifies anything but a desire to meet the wants of the visitor. This is not perhaps so much the case with the proprietor of the store, as it is with the clerks, and it is one of those points which should be insisted upon by the employer, that every employee should treat anyone coming into the store, man, woman, or child alike, no matter whether they are purchasing a quantity of goods, or merely enter the store for the sake of their own convenience, it being borne in mind that the person who makes use of the store today, may be a profitable customer to-morrow. It should therefore be the aim of every retail druggist to make his store attractive, not only in the ordinary sense of the word by proper and tasteful display of goods, but also by the reputation which he and his clerks obtain for politeness and accommodating themselves to the desires of their patrons.

Politeness always pays and the cost of accommodating the public is but very little, both of which if carried out in the proper way will undoubtedly yield their profits.

A NEW SOURCE OF ALCOHOL

In view of the decision of the Canadian Government to establish an experimental plant in order to carry on investigations looking to the utilization of peat for obtaining producer gas, etc., the following report of United States Consul Shank, from Mannheim, Germany, reporting on the experiments of a French chemist in distilling alcohol from peat, gives some information of the progress made in utilizing the process on an industrial scale, and will be of interest:

"The first industrial trials for manufacturing alcohol from peat, says he, in the "Consular and Trade Reports," "date from the year 1870, when the Danish chemist, Zetterlund, hydrated and converted by means of sulphuric acid the cellulose of the peat into a soluble carbohydrate, which was fermented by letting it stand. The very small production obtained in the beginning was increased by different chemists, including Lagerheim, Trestadius, and Eckardstrom.

"Important progress has been made in the last two years by Raynaud, by fermenting the carbohydrate sap by means of a special yeast, which has hitherto been kept secret. A Copenhagen company has been founded, which already has two experimental plants established, one in Denmark and the other in France. The results ob-

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This oil is being introduced into this market and freely advertised in society and family publications as for sale by retail druggists.

YOU SHOULD STOCK IT.

For Sale by

THE DRUG TRADING CO.,
THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., or

KYLE & HOOPER

Canadian Agents TORONTO

Is Your Store Attractive?

Install **Ornamental Glass** both outside and in

Parlor
Dining Room
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Bedroom
Den
Music Room
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Store Front

Design 322

Communicate with us regarding Designs and Prices

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WILSON'S FLY PAD POISON REG'D. 2ND JUNE 1880.

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Our Catalogue is at your service for the asking.

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PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS LONDON, ENGLAND

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tained are said to be so encouraging that the erection of an industrial plant in the north of Germany is imminent. According to statements made by Professor Ramsay, one ton of dry peat is said to furnish about 162 litres (litre—1.05 quarts) pure spirits and about 66 pounds of sulphate of ammonia of 100 per cent.

"The Danish company asserts that the manufacturing costs of 1 litre of alcohol of 97 per cent. are at most 11 pfennigs (2.6 cents), whereas the cost of the process of distilling from potatoes is about 38 to 42 pfennigs (9 to 10 cents). It is self-evident that such a process would be of the greatest interest, not only from an agricultural standpoint, but especially for new uses in the chemical industry and as a cheap material for lighting and power."

He suggests, in view of these facts, that peat deposits of America, which have hitherto been of very little value, may prove of great worth in the future.

PATENT MEDICINE BILL

A special committee of the House of Commons sat to consider the provisions of the Bill respecting proprietary and patent medicines, on June 25th. Delegations of druggists and owners of patent medicines were present in large numbers. Mr. Templeman, who was Chairman, said he understood the Bill to a large extent met the views of the pharmaceutical societies and large manufacturers of proprietary medicines. As compared with the Bill of last session, it had been greatly modified. It required every manufacturer or importer of patent medicines to register at the Department of Inland Revenue. It altogether prohibited the use of cocaine and limited the amount of alcohol. The registration number of the medicine as recorded in the books of the department must be placed on all packages or bottles. The Minister admitted that the Bill might be susceptible of amendments, and was willing to accept any reasonable suggestions, but he did not desire to deviate from the principle of the Bill.

Consideration of the measure was then entered into, and Mr. H. H. Dewart, on behalf of the manufacturers, wanted the word "patent" taken out of the Bill. He said that the words "patent medicines" rather implied that they were nostrums, whereas, on the contrary, many of these proprietary medicines were first class articles. Dr. Sproule and Mr. Bergeron thought these medicines should be designated as the public knew them, and the word "patent" therefore remain.

In further discussing it was agreed that the Canadian representatives of the foreign manufacturer should be required to register with the department. An important point discussed had reference to stocks on hand in Canada at the time the Act comes into force. In order to protect the trade, whether wholesale or retail, from prosecution for apparent violation of the Act, it was decided that the department will issue a certificate or stamp to be placed upon all supplies in stock when the measure becomes operative.

An effort was made to have the registration fee made $5.00 instead of $1.00, but this failed.

Mr. Templeman thanked the druggists for their practical suggestions.

The pharmacists should be well pleased with the Bill as it stands at present, as it has practically been constructed along the lines suggested by the Pharmaceutical Association.

THE DRUGGISTS' CONVENTION

Druggists, far and near, draw your blue pencil through the dates on your calendar for the first week or two of September, and reserve it for your visit to Toronto. What commenced with a whisper, has grown to loud, thunderous call to come and really and truly have the time of your life.

Tell it to your family and your fellow-druggist that you are coming and bring them also, and see what work, pleasure, entertainment and enlightenment awaits you.

The energetic and hard working committees have been preparing and planning to have the greatest meeting of druggists ever held in Canada. Enthusiasm is bubbling and flowing over in the Queen City, and we earnestly hope the same feeling will encompass the whole trade.

The magnetic attractions are:

The Bowling Tournament, for which the Granite Rink has been secured, and it is one of the most attractive spots in the city. The freedom of the club rooms will be extended to the visitors and ladies.

The Convention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association will be held, which is of paramount interest and importance to the whole trade. Delegates from each Province have been appointed and the committee are now at work.

The Joint Divisional Association meeting of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held.

Then, last but not least, the Canadian National Exhibition will be in full operation, thus affording another form of diversion for those so inclined.

Reduced fares on all railroads and ample hotel accommodations are also features which can be considered, and the latter can be secured by writing Mr. W. B. Graham, Registrar-Treasurer of the O.C.P., who will make provision for the same.

The success of the meeting from all standpoints is dependent upon the attendance, and it is specially requested that every druggist make an extra, earnest effort to be present and show by your hearty co-operation that you are in sympathy with the pleasure and welfare of the profession you so ably represent.

NOVA SCOTIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

The following candidates were successful in passing their examinations and obtaining diplomas at the recent examinations held at St. John: E. S. McKenzie, River John, N.S.; A. B. Copeland, Antigonish, N.S.; G. S. Kinley, Lunenburg, N. S.; E. M. MacDonald, Pictou, N. S. Ten candidates in all presented themselves.

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners, held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday, July 2nd, 1907, with the following results, the names of the successful candidates being given in order of merit, namely: Florence Muriel Church, Lucien Quesnel, W. J. Casey, Ernest Balthazar, J. Henri Berube, Leopold Tetu, Ubald Vincent, Ernest Allard, Phileas Paquin, Yolande Gauthier, Raoul Ethier, Rodolphe Sabourin, Wilbrod Garneau, Honorious Lavoie, Aquila Martin, J. N. Rainville.

The following passed on all subjects but one, namely: F. H. Church, Hormisdas Deguise, Chas. A. Simard, arithmetic, and Hymen Astrofsky, French. These gentlemen will require to present themselves again in October next for examination on the one subject in which they have failed.

The Examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gemmell, of the High School, Montreal. The next examination will be held on Thursday, October 1st, 1908.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

PICTON.—Messrs. C. B. Allison & Co. some months ago ordered a sufficient number of the "All Plate Glass" Silent Salesmen from The Toronto Show Case Co. to outfit one side of their store. The fact of their now having placed an additional order for the same style of cases to complete the other side of their store indicates their satisfaction with the goods. The new outfit is being installed by The Toronto Show Case Co. this month.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From our London Correspondent)

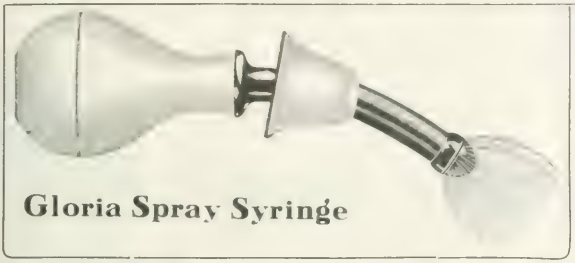
STILL WAITING.

The proposed legislation affecting the interests of chemists and druggists is making slow progress, the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill having not yet been considered by the House of Lords. In the meantime those responsible for the cause of the qualified individual are making strenuous efforts to win the support of members of both Houses of Parliament and there are many indications that these efforts have met with considerable success. Quite a number of M.P.'s who have taken up the registered chemist's case accepted an invitation from Mr. Richard Winfrey to join a deputation to Lord Crewe (who is to take charge of the Bill in the House of Lords in the absence of the Lord President of the Privy Council) with the object of putting before his lordship the grievances of chemists and druggists in regard to the Government proposals. This interview took place on July 6 when Sir John Batty Tuke, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. H. Y. Stranger, K.C., and Mr. T. H. W. Idris, stated the pharmaceutical case. Lord Crewe, in his reply, said as to the question of chemists' titles, he had always felt that very considerable consideration should be paid to the fact that chemists and druggists had to pass an examination in order to secure that designation. At the same time it would be of advantage if some compromise similar to that indicated by Sir John Batty Tuke could be effected. The term "chemist" was too wide, and was applied to others than those keeping open shop for the sale of drugs. Sir James Dewar, for instance, was an eminent chemist, and it could scarcely be maintained that he should not be allowed to describe himself as a chemist. The practice of chemists and druggists adopting the trade names of their predecessors rather tended, too, to dispel the idea of a purely personal description. In this respect the medical and pharmaceutical callings were not on all fours. His lordship then read a clause which he had drafted, and which he thought might meet the case. The effect of this clause is that where the title of "chemist and druggist" is used by a company a director must be appointed who is a qualified man, and where it was not used a director need not be appointed. The deputation having thanked the Earl of Crewe for his sympathetic reply then withdrew. Since writing the above I understand the Poisons Bill was down for discussion in the House of Lords on July 14 or 15.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, at its meeting on July 1, decided

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE



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NEWEST
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PERFECT
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Price, $21.00 doz.

New Goods POSLAM; LAVONA de COMPOSEE; FLOWERS OF OXOIN; RENGO; MARMOLA; MOXON'S LINIMENT; SAVODERM SOAP

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HAMILTON, ONT.

Webb's

BITTERSWEETS

Are in demand everywhere. They are beyond question the finest chocolates ever put on the market.

Our sales of this line show an increase of over 100% in the last two or three months.

Are you getting your share of the business?

Don't be out of stock when asked for them.

The Harry Webb Co. Limited

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COWAN'S
PURE COCOA
(Maple Leaf Label)

COWAN'S
Milk Chocolate, Wafers, Croquettes, Medallions, Etc.

Are guaranteed absolutely pure goods

The Cowan Co., Limited

TORONTO.

Established 1840

Whisks

for the

Holiday Trade

Our line of fancy whisks for the Fall trade is now complete. It includes some special exclusive designs in "Silver French Gray," "Ormulo Gold," and "Antique Bronze" handles specially designed for gift trade.

Our travellers are now on the road with full range of samples.

Don't fail to see them or write for Illustrated Price List.

H. W. Nelson & Co.

Limited

TORONTO

to appoint Mr. W. S. Glyn Jones, barrister-at-law and chemist and druggist, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Society. The new official who will receive a salary of £500 a year, is to take charge of the work of the Society in connection with Parliamentary Bills and allied matters, under the direction of the President and executive officers of the Council. The appointment has been made owing to the constantly increasing Parliamentary work which has fallen upon the officers of the Council. There was some opposition to the proposed appointment at the meeting in question, Mr. R. Lord Gifford, of Blackburn, and Mr. W. L. Currie, of Glasgow, speaking against the motion. The proposal, however, was adopted by a large majority. The Council also decided to award the Jacob Bell Memorial Scholarships to Mr. Walter R. Pratt, of Louth, and Mr. Samuel J. E. Bourn, of Accrington. These scholarships are awarded annually for proficiency in chemistry, pharmacy, botany, Latin, and French or German.

P.A.T.A. ANNUAL MEETING.

On July 2 the annual meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held in London. Mr. F. W. Powell presided and representatives were present from the wholesale, manufacturing and retail sections of the Association. The annual report and balance sheet showed that the Association (which of course exists to secure for the retail dealer in proprietary articles a small but reasonable profit and to prevent "cutting") has now a retail membership of over 4,000—more than double the membership of a few years ago. The accounts showed a satisfactory balance on the right side, and the report and balance sheet were unanimously adopted.

CHEMISTS' DEFENCE.

It may not be generally known to all your readers that the registered chemists of Great Britain are banded together in order to cover any financial liability which might be caused by any legal proceedings while conducting their business. As everyone knows, even the most careful pharmacists are liable to be mulcted in damages, and therefore a few years ago the Chemists' Defence Association was formed as a limited company to protect chemists against any possible legal proceedings which might be threatened against them. Since its inception the organization has increased by leaps and bounds until to-day the membership is about 3,500. It is interesting to note that according to the annual report of the Association which has just been issued the claims settled included one "arising from the accidental taking of sulphurated potash." This had been prescribed for external use, and was sold with verbal instead of written instructions. Another "in consequence of accidental dispensing of solution of chloride of zinc, instead of solution of chloride of sodium, whereby a patient [illegible] injured, and a further one [illegible] through injury to a woman's foot by corn silk." The members of this excellent Association are to be congratulated on the flourishing condition their affairs are in.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

A very interesting afternoon was spent by those who had the pleasure of attending the annual distribution of prizes in connection with the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society in London, on June 24. The President, Mr. J. Rymer Young, took the chair, and the Dean of the School (Professor Crossley, F.R.S.,) was able to present a splendid report on the year's work. The occasion was unique in that the silver medals in the advanced course for botany, chemistry and practical chemistry were won by a lady—Miss G. H. Wren, while in the elementary course Miss Grace M. Neve took the bronze medals for similar subjects. Miss Wren is also the winner of the Pereira medal—a distinction never previously achieved by a lady. Needless to say both these ladies have been the recipients of many congratulations on their remarkable success.

WHISKS FOR HOLIDAY TRADE

Messrs. H. W. Nelson & Co., Limited, are getting out a new line of fancy whisks for the high class drug and jewelery trade. Samples are already in their travellers hands and the stock will be ready for delivery in a couple of weeks time. These whisks are of a style and grade never before attempted in this country, in fact before the trade assumed its present proportions it was not possible for any of the Canadian manufacturers having only the then limited Canadian market for their goods to go to the expense of getting out exclusive designs in handles, with any hope of getting their money back. Now, however, the whisk trade has developed to such an extent that Messrs. Nelson find it not only possible but profitable to get out special designs, which are their own exclusive property.

The line includes several styles of finish amongst which the most noticeable are "Ormulo Gold," "French Silver Gray," and "Antique Bronze." The whisks, which are made of the finest whisk corn obtainable, are sewn with silk and each one packed in a separate box. They present a very attractive and salable appearance and should take well with the trade.

Insist on yourself; never imitate.

THE STORE'S LOCATION

The selection of a favorable location for a store is probably the most important desideratum either in starting a new enterprise or the establishment of a branch house. In discussing the conditions which make for success of a store, the subject of location frequently figures largely in the estimation of business development.

Everyone whose occupation is to sell goods—and, therefore, also to buy them—feels an interest in knowing precisely by what means big houses are built up from small beginnings, and what particular qualities contributed vitally to the growth of establishments, says an exchange. The basis of progress is sometimes hard to find. By some persons it is attributed to one consideration, by others to an entirely different element. Perhaps no two individuals will agree in their opinion as to the precise methods that have decided the issue. One of the explanations most frequently given is that of location. The remark is often heard that Mr. So-and-So has an excellent location, and that this enabled him to increase his business.

Doubtless there is much in the situation of a store. If the latter be on a popular thoroughfare the location itself, emphasized by suitable signs, will serve as a valuable advertisement, bringing people into the place and keeping the goods displayed always prominently before the buying public. It undeniably helps a retailer to be on a street in the real shopping district, for this will make much easier the task of attracting attention and drawing customers. He is relieved by virtue of location from the necessity of causing persons to turn out of the way which they have been accustomed to go to visit his store, an achievement by no means easy. But it would be a mistake to regard location as the sole deciding feature. Instances are too numerous of merchants succeeding despite location, and effectively diverting the current of trade into an entirely new channel. Every city and town can furnish illustrations of enterprising men, compelled by circumstances to go outside the beaten paths, being followed by their patronage as iron filings will be attracted by a magnet. Neighborhoods in Canadian cities are constantly changing. What are the haunts of fashion to-day may be the neglected side streets in five or ten years.

Generally speaking, location can be said to play an important part in the success and progress of a business, and the cases are numerous in which a modification in the character of a neighborhood, which caused the crowds to seek other sections, also sealed the fate of merchants who supposed themselves strong enough to stem the tide. It is therefore, important that the retail druggist should choose for the scene of his activities a street frequented by many persons likely to become buyers. This will enable him to more than save in cost of advertising the increased rental which he may have to pay, and will by reason of location alone acquire a reputation for progressiveness. Often the side of the street a store is on will make a great difference in the volume of business done, though this is again governed by the individuality of the store. If the latter be especially attractive, with the right kind of goods, people will not hesitate to cross the street or go some distance out of their way to get the benefit of the discriminating taste shown not only in the purchase of goods, but only in the way they are placed before probable customers.

CREATIONS OF HUMAN INGENUITY

One of the many attractions at the Canadian National Exhibition, and the principal attraction in the industrial section, is the Process Building, a magnificent structure in which are shown some thirty factories in operation. There are silk weaving, manufacturing braids, ribbons, neckties, cotton spinning, boot making, glass cutting; weaving of scarves, nets and sashes in all colors; weaving of quilts; manufacturing of jewelry; wheel-making and bicycle making; gas producing, diamond cutting, wire weaving, wood carving, pattern making, dynamo construction, printing, binding and lithographing, and from a dozen to a score of other industries in full operation, the same as in the ordinary factories.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Mr. T. W. Scott, 222 Gerrard Street East, is making extensive alterations in the interior of his store, and has placed his order for Silent Salesmen with The Toronto Show Case Co. this month.

MUTTON SUET AS A PILL EXCIPIENT

Hard mutton suet, melting at about 45 degrees C. (113 degrees F.) forms an excellent excipient for those drugs which are intended to be absorbed in the intestines, and which may irritate the stomach, such as arsenical or mercurial preparations; benzoic, carbolic or salicylic acids; creosote, guaiacol and other drugs. For this purpose, mutton suet is preferable to keratin. Each pill should not contain more than 1½ grains of the suet. A typical prescription is: Arsenious acid, 1½ grains; mutton suet, 150 grains; powdered licorice root, 150 grains. Mass, divide into 100 pills, and sprinkle with lycopodium.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

"B & S" BRAND

MANUFACTURERS OF

COCAINE

"B & S" BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

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The Eighty-eighth Annual Course of Lectures begins September 24th, 1908.

A graded course leading to the degree of Doctor in Pharmacy (P.D.), or Pharmaceutical Chemist (P.C.).

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Courses in Bacteriology, Prescription Laboratory work and on Commercial Training.

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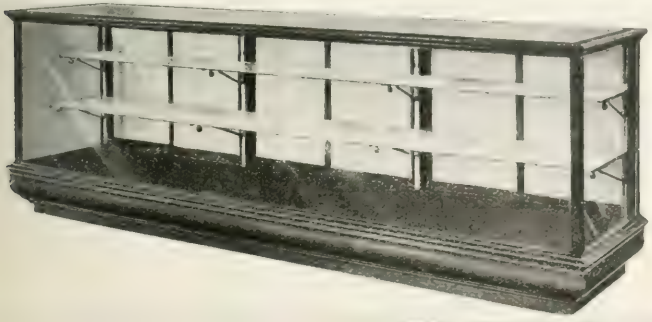

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We manufacture nothing else, and can therefore offer prices that will surprise you. Write for prices and catalogue.

The D. R. McIntyre Furniture Co.

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"IT IS SELLING WELL"
"BOTH PACKAGE AND POWDER ARE GREAT"

OPINIONS EXPRESSED ON

Lyman's Talcum Powder

Crushed Rose and Crushed Violet

We print here two of the many complimentary letters which have been received

WITH REPEAT ORDERS

We consider your Crushed Rose Talcum Powder the most handsome package on the market, and your name on the tin is sufficient guarantee for the Powder inside. **It is selling well.**

Yours truly,
C. E. NASMYTH & CO.
Stratford, Ont.

Ship us another gross Crushed Violet Talcum and ½ gross Crushed Rose Talcum. We have sold a trifle over one gross of the Violet in the past week. **Both Package and Powder are Great.**

Yours sincerely,
W. T. STRONG,
London, Ont.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

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The Original and Only Genuine

Samples, Signs, Window Displays or Fountain Outfits will be shipped, Free and Prepaid, to the Trade, upon request.

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RACINE *Originators of* WIS., U.S.A.
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Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets
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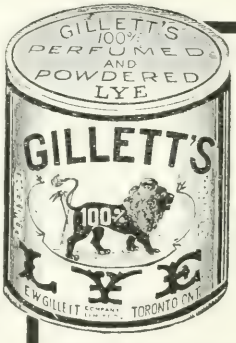

Millions of People Use Gillett's Lye

The fact that Gillett's Lye is so favorably known and well advertised makes it one of the very best cleaners for Druggists to sell.

Gillett's Lye Eats Dirt!

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

Gillett's Chemical Works Established 1852

Trade Notes

L. W. Bigger has opened a drug business at Adanac, Saskatchewan.

L. Erk has purchased the drug business of F. D. McKenty, at Gretna, Manitoba.

D. M. Young has taken over the drug business of R. M. Cumberland, Sinclair, Manitoba.

The Dr. Leduc Drug Co. has registered at Montreal, Quebec.

The Pharmacie Handfield, druggists, have registered at Montreal, Quebec.

In the disastrous fire which visited Three Rivers, Quebec, June 22nd, the drug stores owned by F. Peletier, R. W. Williams, and Dr. Normand were destroyed.

H. D. McWhirter has purchased the drug business of L. E. Mullett, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr. Graham has opened a drug store at Alix, Alberta.

L. Erk has purchased the drug and stationery business of F. D. McKenty, Gretna, Manitoba.

According to the Commercial, there are openings for a druggist and doctor at Herbert, Sask.; Ruddell, Sask.; Churchbridge, Sask.; Bienfait, Sask.; Elstow, Sask.; Waseca, Sask.; Sunny Plain, Sask.; Glen Ewen, Sask., and Borden, Sask. Also openings for a drug store at Maple Creek, Sask., and Girvin, Sask.

Wilkie Collins has purchased the drug business of F. A. Wilson, Morden, Manitoba.

J. H. Dunkin, druggist, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, has purchased the book store of Mr. Bagshaw in that city.

The Pulford Leonard Drug Co., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, intend applying to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to change the name of the company to "The Pulford Drug Co."

McDuffee Bros. & Williams have opened a drug business in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Dr. Kind, of Elgin, Manitoba, is opening a drug store in that town.

A. J. Gordon has purchased the drug business of A. G. Kalbfleish, Vancouver, British Columbia.

E. J. Ranson, druggist, has registered as doing business at Montreal, Quebec.

W. A. Chisholm, druggist, of Nanton, Alberta, has sold his business.

P. D. Hope, druggist, at Creston, British Columbia, has sold his business.

The Thomas Drug Co., Greenwood, British Columbia, have discontinued their Phoenix branch.

McDowell-Burns Drug Co., Ltd., have taken over the drug business of H. McDowell & Co., at Vancouver, British Columbia.

There is said to be a good opening for a drug store at Somerset, Manitoba. Application can be made to the Board of Trade.

R. M. Roddick has purchased the drug business of Hawkins, Ltd., Brantford, Ontario.

S. & J. H. Walford, of Renfrew, Ontario, have sold out their drug business.

M. C. Prust is erecting a new drug store at Grandview, Manitoba.

C. J. Ready has purchased the drug business of W. H. Mutrie, Arkona, Ontario.

Arnold & Co., druggists, of Dubue, Saskatchewan, have dissolved partnership.

Red Cross Drug Company have taken over the business of the Speer, Stevenson Drug Co., Ltd., Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

C. B. Sneath, Toronto, has sold his drug business.

NEWS ITEMS

Messrs. Kyle & Hooper, Canadian agents for Samuel Rae & Co.'s olive oil, are now passing their quarterly shipment of this well known, superior brand of oil, and those taking advantage of this knowledge will be doubly assured of receiving it as fresh as it is possible to get.

BEREAVEMENT

Mr. E. C. Harvey, druggist, of St. Thomas, was deeply bereaved by the death of his eldest son, on June 27th, aged thirteen years. Death was due to inflammatory rheumatism. Among the floral offerings was a beautiful spray of lilies and ferns sent by the druggists of St. Thomas.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

OMEMEE.—Mr. R. J. Mulligan was in Toronto last week looking around with the idea of placing his order for his new fixtures. The Toronto Show Case Co. was successful in securing his contract, which included a line of the patent "Trianon Counter Cabinets."

PRETTY LANDSCAPE POST CARDS

No other view post card enjoys such widespread popularity than the lake, river or landscape card. This popularity is truly merited; for what is more pleasing than to receive a pretty card depicting a pleasant, quiet country scene, from a friend or relative spending his vacation in the country?

The retail post card dealer has always appreciated the demand for such cards, hence this class of cards is always well represented in his stock.

A very attractive line of these cards is published by the E. C. Kropp Co., of Milwaukee. They have an assortment of over 100 subjects, which are salable anywhere. Our readers will find these to be very profitable cards.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Montreal, 27th July, 1908.

The Editor of Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—The following letter has been mailed to each member of the Formulary Committee of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. The Committee will cheerfully accept formulas or any information at all pertaining to the work and creation of a Canadian Formulary.

Yours fraternally,
John Hargreaves,
Convener Com. Formulary, C.Ph.A.

LETTER SENT OUT TO COMMITTEE.

Dear Sir,—The Registrar of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has recently mailed to your address a copy of the (C.F.) Canadian Formulary, which I trust you have safely received.

The edition is published under the authority of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, though you are probably aware all the Provincial Pharmaceutical Associations in Canada were invited to co-operate and assist when the project was originally formulated. The Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec alone accepted the invitation and appointed their committee and contributed their assistance in arranging for this edition. It is sincerely hoped that the organization of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association will enlist larger interests and develop such a wide co-operation in the work of preparing a future edition of the Canadian Formulary which will be more truly Canadian in dimensions and all other characteristics in connection therewith.

As Convener of the Committee on Canadian Formulary (C.F.) of the C.Ph.A., I presume it is my prerogative to take command until a chairman is elected, and to arrange a programme for the consideration of the Committee when in session. It is therefore with a feeling of great pleasure, that I submit for your consideration the following programme, with the intimation that your opinion on these questions is of unquestionable value, and your judgment is necessary to produce a truly Canadian work of a universal character:

I. What is the best plan by which we can interest the medical profession in the C.F. and popularize and nationalize the letters C.F.

II. What criticisms and amendments do you suggest to any of the formulas contained in the C.F.?

III. Recommend at least six (6) new formulas as a contribution for a future edition, and if practicable present a sample of each for investigation.

IV. Can you propose a plan of nomenclature for the formulas that will more readily appeal to the physician and still retain the ethical feature of a truly scientific publication?

V. Your opinion in a general manner, such as criticism, suggestion, advice or experience of any character on the work itself and any feature in connection therewith.

May I request your earnest and hearty co-operation, in order that the Committee may be thoroughly representative of all localities and be in a position to present a report worthy of the object upon which we are engaged, and that may be an influence working for the material advancement and progress of pharmacy and medicine hand in hand.

Yours fraternally,
John Hargreaves.

ANSWER TO FORMULA WANTED

Parkhill, July 17, 1908.

Canadian Druggist, Toronto:

Dear Editor,—Your correspondent who wants a formula for a liquid blister same as Gombault's Balsam will find the following about the same as the original:

Sulphureted oil	2,190 parts
Oil turpentine	340 parts
Camphor	20 parts
Alcohol	30 parts
Sulphuric acid	90 parts
Oil red thyme	3 parts
Oil rosemary leaves	10 parts
Oil amber rectified	8 parts

The alcohol may be replaced with alcoholic tincture of cantharides (1 in 10).

Yours truly,
W. H. Bartram.

P.S.—I have prepared the above and sold it to veterinary surgeons and others who have used Gombault's. They report it to be quite as effective.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Last March Mr. Andrew Jeffrey ordered one of the patent "Full Crystal" Silent Salesmen placed in his store as a sample. After thoroughly testing the case, he states it is entirely satisfactory in every particular, is thoroughly practical, and the most handsome case on the market. His expression of opinion is backed by the fact that he has now disposed of all his old fixtures and is re-fitting with these cases in conjunction with the patent "Trianon Cabinets." The contract has been completed by the Toronto Show Case Co. this month.

TRADE MARK **'TABLOID'** BRAND
TRADE MARK **'SOLOID'**
TRADE MARK **'KEPLER'**
TRADE MARK **'HAZELINE'**
TRADE MARK **'ENULE'** BRAND
TRADE MARK **'ELIXOID'**
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They represent the highest perfection yet attained in manufacturing processes and the latest development of scientific research.

The sale of articles of other manufacture when any of these brands are specified in ordering is an infringement and unlawful.

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COWAN'S

LIQ. AMMON. FORT.

PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums

BORIC ACID, Merck and English.

CARB. AMMON. 5 lb and 10 lb cans, kegs and casks

CHLOR. AMMON., kegs and casks.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED
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REALIZE ON THE WEATHER

¶ The hot, dry, THIRSTY summer is here—and with it the druggists' opportunity to push the sale of thirst-quenchers. The best and most satisfying of them all, to druggists as well as to drinkers, are

MONTSERRAT & SOVEREIGN

—Lime Fruit Juice and Cordials—

Made from the finest West Indian Limes, they quench the thirst and cool the blood. They are better for the system than lemonade, much easier to prepare, and cost less per glass. Introduce your customers to MONTSERRAT or SOVEREIGN LIME FRUIT JUICE. Any "National" traveller will quote prices that should interest you.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

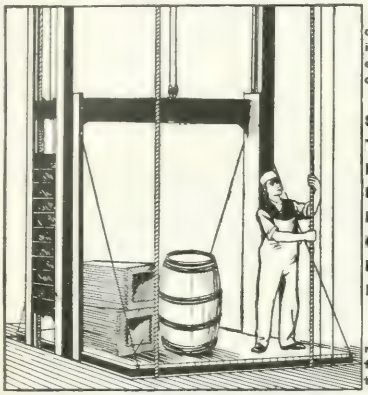
HAND POWER

ELEVATOR

LOAD, 1,500 lbs. CAR, 6 x 5 FT.

$100.00

F. O. B. HAMILTON ONTARIO



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A College Education & a University Degree at Moderate Expense

GRADED Courses of Instruction in PHARMACY and CHEMISTRY—two years of six months each—October to May—leading to the degree of Bachelor in Pharmacy, or three years to the degree of Analytical Chemist. Post-Graduate Courses leading to the degrees of Master in Pharmacy and Doctor in Pharmacy.

One and two year Special Courses in Food and Drug Analysis, Bacteriology, and other parts of the regular courses.

EMPLOYMENT.—Students are assisted in securing situations, with college privileges among the 160 drug stores of Buffalo.

STATE REGISTRATION.—This College is registered with the State Education Department and with the State Boards of Pharmacy of New York, Pennsylvania, and other states.

Write for ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT. It gives full information concerning requirements for admission, courses of study, laboratories, lectures, prizes, degrees, equipment, etc. Address to-day—

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Pharmacy Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa

RESIDENT COURSES I—Regular Ph.G. & Ph.C Courses II—Special Course to prepare students for examination before State Boards. The largest and best equipped College of Pharmacy in the United States. School the entire year. Students present from almost every State in the Union. Expenses very reasonable.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE The best Correspondence Course in Pharmacy before the public. The Course is complete in every detail, but easy to master. Students enrolled in all parts of the United States and Canada. We can prepare you for your examination before any State Board of Examiners. Send for free catalogue. Mention course in which you are interested. Address

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LAXATIVE ANTIKAMNIA & QUININE

MADE ONLY BY THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

No Dead Stock

MADE BY THIS FIRM

We have catered to druggists with our line of Merrill's Famous Family Remedies for twenty years and hold the record for always presenting a selling proposition which moves the goods. Hence no dead stock accumulates.

Do you sell

Merrill's System Tonic

A Blood Purifier and Tonic

Merrill's Wizard Lightning

An Internal and External Liniment

Four T's—T.T.T.T.

The Great Guaranteed Cough and Cold Cure

Won't you write and let us give you our proposition? We only ask second place in your affections. We make an interesting and profitable proposition on Patent Medicines and To let preparations. : : : Write us to-day.

The MERRILL MEDICAL CO.

Manufacturing Chemists

Merrill Building, Dept. D. TORONTO, ONT.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

At the first meeting of the new Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, the following officers and Boards of Examiners were elected for the year 1908-9, namely:

President—J. E. Tremble, Montreal.

1st Vice-President—A. E. DuBerger, Thetford Mines.

2nd Vice-President—Victor Levesque, Montreal.

Treasurer—C. E. Scarff, Montreal.

Executive—A. J. Laurence, W. H. Chapman, J. E. W. Lecours, M. Albert, Wilfrid Barolet, L. A. Bernard, Montreal; Alf. L. Jolicoeur, Quebec, and E. C. Fraser, Sherbrooke.

E. Muir, Registrar and Assistant Treasurer, and Edmond Giroux, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

Major and Minor Board of Examiners—R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; Alex. B. J. Moore, H. R. Lanctot, Achille Govette, Leo G. Ryan, Montreal; J. E. Dube, Quebec.

Preliminary Board of Examiners—Professors J. O. Cassegrain and Isaac Gammell, Montreal; Victor Giroux, Supervisor for Quebec city and district; A. J. Laurence, delegate from the Council, to take charge of the preliminary examinations in Montreal.

Board of Examiners on Applications for Registration—J. E. Tremble, A. J. Laurence, W. H. Chapman, and E. Muir.

Auditors—J. B. W. Contant and B. Fox.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO—Mr. W. H. Cox, 786 Yonge Street, has improved his display space by adding an outfit of the patent "Trianon Counter Cabinets" from The Toronto Show Case Co. this month.

THE PROPER WAY TO GARGLE THE THROAT

Richter states (Med. Record) that the ordinary method of gargling is far from producing a thorough method of application to the naso-pharynx or of cleansing it. He recommends a method which consists in bending the head as far back as possible, so as to occlude the oesophagus, the tongue being protruded as far as possible. The patient now tries to swallow the fluid taken into the mouth, and in so doing causes it to well up into the nasopharynx. By suddenly throwing the head forward and closing the mouth the liquid runs through the nostrils from the mouth. A very thorough cleansing is thus accomplished, and a feeling of relief results.

SHOW CASES

A Monthly Memo of Show Case Pointers by Canada's Leading Manufacturers, Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The ingenious, yet simple Kade Patent, has solved the problem of making an All Glass Show Case that will stand any change in temperature, or set on an uneven floor.

Show cases held together by screws, bolts, or clamps, through holes drilled in the glass, it stands to reason cannot be as serviceable as cases made with the Kade Patent, as every extra hole means another breaking point, and the slightest change in position or exposure to uneven heat or cold brings the metal bolt or screw in contact with the glass and precipitates a break.

The All Glass or Crystal Cases, made by Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, are all manufactured under the Kade Patent and have no holes in the glass, the cases being held together by patent corners that adjust themselves to any unevenness and make breaking impossible.

The Kade Case is the only dust-proof All Glass made and is absolutely the best on the market. It pays to get the best.

ADDRESS TO THE PHARMACY CLASS OF 1908

By Edmund F. S. Jenner, Digby, N. S.

[PRESIDENT NOVA SCOTIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY]

The examinations for this year are over, and I am glad to inform you that not only is this the largest class numerically that I have seen since I became a member of the Examining Board, but it is by far the most satisfactory one.

For some time past the papers submitted to the Board of Examiners have been in some cases weak, in others mere burlesques on a pharmacy examination. We have dealt with them according to their merits, rejecting the majority of the candidates; and this year the class seem to have realized that the Pharmaceutical Society of Nova Scotia is no diploma mill, but an institution whose diploma cannot be obtained without study and intelligence. Last year I had occasion to speak very plainly on the botany papers, and Mr. Buckley called your attention to the slack way in which the dispensing was done.

This year some of your botany papers are good, some are passable, two only are mediocre as the average botany paper sent in in 1907. I can assure you, gentlemen, that it affords us no pleasure to reject candidates. We want registered men as assistants and managers of branch stores, but it is almost impossible to get them at the

present time. It is not the fault of the examiners, that this is the case. It is the fault of the candidates who imagine they can pass this examination without study or application.

This year is, I am glad to say, an exception to the previous two years. A number of you gentlemen will graduate. There will be several more registered pharmacists in the course of a few days and it is the gentlemen who hope to graduate to whom I wish to address the following remarks.

The average student in pharmacy (in the country, at least) has three principal assets when he graduates: His health, his diploma, and his good name. I am not a doctor, so I will refrain from saying anything to you about health preservation.

Your second asset, your diploma, is worth a little consideration. Owing to the stringent enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act and the local License Act in certain localities, a brisk demand has arisen for qualified druggists who will officiate as under-studies for saloon keepers who have been driven out of business, or who are unable to conduct it as openly as they formerly did.

The Pharmaceutical Society does not propose to interfere with the administration of the Canada Temperance, or any other Act, nor will its officials act as spies or informers. The criminal law of Canada has given ample powers to the local authorities to deal with offences, and punish offenders.

We do, however, claim the right to protect our diploma from being used as the shield for an illicit bar; and if the Act we now have is insufficient to enable us to deal with offences of this kind, we propose to appeal to the Legislature for additional powers, which will enable us to censure, suspend, or expel members of the Society who are persistent law-breakers. It is with the greatest regret that I inform you that at least two registered druggists, and one qualified doctor (who is also registered as a druggist) are reported to the Council as being the paid assistants of ex-bar-keepers. Furthermore, there is a call at the present time for two or three more registered druggists to fill positions where they will be the paid servants of men who do not know castor oil from calomel, and where their principal occupations will be the illicit vending of the liquors usually spoken of as "booze."

Some of you gentlemen may have already received offers from the parties I allude to. For God's sake do not accept them—far better go up to the Citadel, take the King's shilling, and wear his uniform. That is no disgrace to any man; but by prostituting your diplomas to run an illicit bar, you disgrace both yourselves and your profession. The men now engaged in this illicit business are no credit to the Society, they never were, and unless they amend their ways, they never will be.

Now I spoke of another asset you all possess in addition to your health and your diplomas—your good name. You know as well as I do how to preserve your reputations as good citizens. I wish to caution you against one way in which you can easily loose your reputation as pharmacists with the medical profession. I allude to the practice of allowing the manufacturers of all kinds of secret nostrums to use your name promiscuously for advertising purposes. No matter how attractive the proposition may be, no matter how much "free advertising" you may receive, be most guarded how you allow any concern whatever to push their preparations over your signature.

I would ask you to be especially careful in the case of remedies which are advertised as emmenagogues, remedies for female weakness, consumption or venereal disease.

It is not the use of the remedies (so-called) which does the harm; it is the time lost by the patient in getting proper treatment. Hundreds of people are trying to stave off regular treatment to-day by the use of quack medicines, who will only resort to it when neglect has rendered them past the treatment of the best physician or the skill of the best surgeon in Canada.

It is "up to you," gentlemen, to use your influence on one side or the other. You can act as adjutants to the illicit liquor dealers, and understudies to the army of quacks if you wish to. On the other hand you can become, not the drudge or under-study, but the right-hand man of the physician, the confidante and friend of the best people in your community, an exponent of ethical pharmacy, and an honor to the profession you have chosen.

I hope and trust that you gentlemen who have passed the examination will consider what I have said most earnestly. It is an order thrown at your head by the President of the Society. It is advice tendered by a man who takes a deep interest in his profession, to men who are just entering it—men who I hope to see an honor to the vocation they have chosen.

To you, gentlemen, who have failed, I can only say, "Better luck next time." I may or may not be on the Examining Board. If I am and you satisfy the examiners, it will be with the greatest pleasure that I affix my signature to your diploma.

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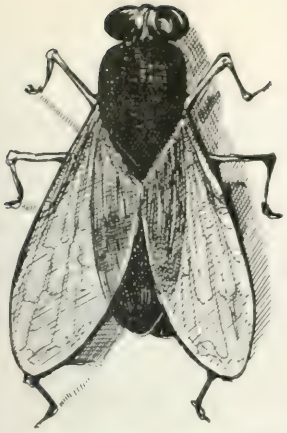

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Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

THE LABOR PROBLEM*

By Edmund F. L. Jenner, Digby, N. S.

One of the greatest problems in the retail drug business at the present time seems to be the scarcity of "help." I hear the same story wherever I go: "We can't get any help unless we pay extortionate prices for it, and then, just as likely as not, it's no use."

I say I hear it wherever I go. I do not mean by this that every druggist has the same complaint to make. Some men I know keep the same clerks for years, and when a vacancy does occur in their stores they can take their pick out of a dozen applicants. It is very much the same thing in the field of domestic service—some women are everlastingly changing their "girls," while others keep theirs until wise men come along and marry them.

It is not always a matter of Druggist A being able to pay high salaries while Druggist B can pay only small ones. I know drug clerks who wander from one situation to another, never remaining six months in the same one. Sometimes they "resign," at other times they are "fired." I also know druggists who never seem able to keep an assistant for any length of time. To illustrate: Two or three years ago I ran across a druggist of the latter kind. He wanted a registered man in the worst way, and I put him into communication with a young man who had learned the business under me and who happened to be disengaged at the time. I thought I had done both parties a good turn, as my ex-assistant was a good salesman, honest as the sun, and of pleasing manner and address. Three months later the assistant was minus a position, and the proprietor was running the store short-handed. There had been no pointed difference of opinion; the men were incompatibles and so they had separated. How many assistants that man has had since then I cannot say—perhaps over half a dozen—but the clerk I recommended secured a good place at once and has held it ever since.

"It's the meanest business in the world. If I could take up any other, I'd do so at once. You have long hours and small pay, and it takes you four or five years to get through," was the remark a young man passed to me the other day.

"I grant the long hours and the small pay," I replied, "but can you tell me of any other profession where you receive any appreciable pay at all while you are a student? If you wish to enter the medical profession you have from four to six years of study without one cent of pay, and heavy expenses for your college fees, board, clothing, books and apparatus. You have a long vacation every year, it is true, but you will most probably have to work at something during that vacation (and pay railroad fare) to secure funds to carry you through the coming term at college. In addition to this, you will have to pass a preliminary examination, or hold a degree in arts. If you wish to enter the ministry you will have not only to spend years in study, but you will be under rigid discipline while you are a student. If you wish to enter the army, you encounter the same condition—years of study before you make enough out of Uncle Sam or King Edward to buy your uniforms. I don't know of any law school where the students are paid, and very few first-class barristers pay their students anything. How many years does it take you to become an electrical or mining engineer, or even a journeyman plumber? You've got to work hard before you can make a start in any of these professions or trades. You go into the drug business a raw errand boy, caught up fresh from school, not knowing the difference between castor oil and turpentine, are paid a salary from the start, and when you've been three years or so learning the rudiments of your business you expect two nights a week at the theatre and enough pay to enable you to treat your best girl to a good seat and a pound of chocolate to eat while she's there. You went into the retail drug business thinking it was an easy road to fortune. It is nothing of the kind, but the lot of the embryo druggist is no harder than that of any other student."

The fact is that many boys enter the drug business imbued with the idea that the only qualifications necessary are a pleasing appearance and a certain amount of "smartness" at the cigar counter or soda fount. While neatness, a pleasing exterior, and gentlemanly manners are most valuable assets to the pharmacist, they will not of themselves make him a successful man of business. A genuine knowledge of pharmacy in all its branches and a comprehensive grasp of business details are absolutely necessary. Without the first a young man cannot hope to rise to a much better position than the salesman in a candy and cigar store. Without the second it is impossible to run a business on a paying basis in these days of keen competition.

Time and time again I have heard the same complaint from unqualified men: "I have no time to study; I'm working from morning to night, and, as for learning the buying and bookkeeping part of the business, the boss does all that himself."

Now I know perfectly well that some druggists, like other men of business in other trades and professions, are no better than slave drivers. The longer hours they can get out of a man, the

* Druggists' Circular.

better they are satisfied. They give practically no instruction; the apprentices or assistants who enter their employ go on month after month and year after year at the same hopeless treadmill. There are other men in the profession who want competent and reliable help and are willing to do anything in reason to get it. They will even take the trouble to instruct a beginner themselves, as long as he takes the right amount of interest in his work.

Some years ago I made the acquaintance of a young fellow who had been in the wholesale drug business for four years. He was a prepossessing lad, with an excellent education. He had passed his preliminary examination and done sufficient work in the retail branches of the firm to entitle him to a certificate of two years' service. He wished to come to me and finish out his time. His reason for leaving the wholesale establishment was that the boss had a "down" on him, and half a dozen juniors had been shoved over his head without cause. I was tolerably familiar with the workings of that wholesale house; in fact, a junior partnership in it had been offered to me. I knew that the senior partner was an austere man and would "sack" an employee for drunkenness or gambling, but I could not conceive of his keeping back a capable young fellow because he had a "down" on him. I spoke to him about the matter, and this was what he told me: "James is one of the nicest young fellows we have, but he will never get much further along in business. He's clean, honest and a good workman. Give him a job to do, and he does it; leave him to find a job for himself and he'll sit with his hands before him all day. His particular work is looking after the percolators. If you ask him the simplest question about the drugs he uses, their price, quality, market fluctuation or anything else, he's stuck. He's like a horse on a threshing machine, going 'round and 'round in the same track all the time. This is all right in a horse, but in a man we look for some indication that he would like to qualify for better work."

There is too much of that sort of thing in the retail trade. A young fellow learns just so much routine work because he must know it or lose his position. His work is done in a perfunctory way, and he lets his reading go—he has "no time for it." Then he growls because at the end of four or five years the examiners send him back for further study. My advice to any young man who intends to go into the pharmaceutical profession as a profession is to take smaller wages as an apprentice and arrange for shorter hours. The two or three dollars a week he will have to sacrifice in order to obtain time to study will eventually prove a good investment. If he evinces a determination to "make good," if he studies his employer's interests and gains the good will and confidence of the regular customers, he will find that his employer will be very loath to let him go. Good men are not to be picked up every day, nor are good positions to be had for the asking. As a rule the two things run together. There are many undesirable positions vacant in the retail trade all the time. When such positions are filled, as a rule they are filled by men to match them.

"Is there anything in the retail business, these days, for a man who has qualified?" is another question I have frequently heard. The answer depends on the man himself. He has, to a great extent, the making or marring of his own career.

I can mention a town where there are over thirty retail stores, and about six of them do two-thirds of the prescription work of the place which leaves very little for the other twenty-odd stores. The twenty-odd proprietors say that the six have a "pull" with the doctors. So they have —the pull which is gained by accurate dispensing, high-class pharmaceuticals, and ethical conduct. If a customer of mine is going to that town and asks me where he had better get a prescription refilled, I invariably advise him to go to one of these stores with a "pull." The prescription may be a trifling matter in itself, but the customer is apt to buy other articles at the establishment he patronizes for his prescription work. By the same token I very seldom hear that these favored individuals are short-handed. When they have a vacancy they seem able to fill it at short notice. If one of them wants a junior, he can usually choose his boy from several applicants. Pharmacy resembles medicine in many ways, especially in the fact that there is always room for a good man at the top of the ladder. There are thousands of medical men who have never made and never will make more than a bare living from their profession. In nine cases out of ten the reason is to be found in the man himself. In proportion to their number, for every such medical man there is a druggist living on the edge of bankruptcy. The same thing obtains with the other professions. The successful doctors, druggists, lawyers, ministers, engineers, actors, etc., have all had to work for the positions they hold, and most of them have to continue working to hold them. Their success is advertised more or less gratuitously in the press. The unsuccessful man is always on the lookout for some one to blame for his failure, and it seems to afford him relief when he can proclaim in print to the outside world that the profession he has chosen is not worth following.

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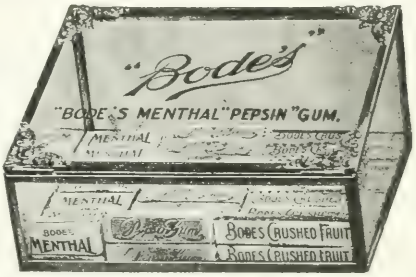

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NEW BRUNSWICK PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

St. John, N.B., June 18th, 1908.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was held in their rooms, Market Building, St. John, N.B., June 18th, 1908, at 9 a.m., President S. H. Hawker in the chair; members present: Messrs. R. E. Coupe, H. Golding, C. R. Wasson, E. J. Mahoney, H. J. Dick, P. J. Donohue, S. Robertson, M. B. Paddock, G. A. Reiker, Geo. P. Allen, E. C. Brown, E. R. Ingraham (St. John), W. R. Rodd (Sackville), Dr. Steeves (Moncton), Geo. M. Fairweather (Dorchester), F. Sharpe and F. Smith (St. Stephen), H. H. Woodworth (Sackville), Wm. Hawker and C. F. Wade (St. John). Minutes of the last annual meeting read and no objections or alterations. Stood as recorded.

The President, Mr. S. H. Hawker, presented his annual address in which he expressed pleasure at the large attendance of members. In reviewing the year's operations, he referred to the work done in carrying out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, conducting the examinations, and also the course of the Society in affiliating with the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, which course was decided upon at a special meeting held on February 4th. As delegate to the convention in Toronto which organized this Association, the President reported the incidents of that convention. A printed report of this work having been mailed to each member, he did not enlarge upon the matter. Careful consideration of the matter of qualified assistants was recommended, with the view of proper adjustment to meet changed conditions, the suggestion being that there be established three grades, namely, registered apprentice, qualified assistant, and graduate of pharmacy. Reference was made to the loss by death of three members during the year, Messrs. H. W. Barker, Geo. Price, and C. H. Fairweather, with a fitting tribute to their worth and usefulness. A welcome was extended to Mr. G. E. Gibbard, President of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and Mr. J. E. Jenner, President of the Nova Scotia Society, these gentlemen being present. The address closed with expression of thanks to the Council for assistance rendered during the year in conducting the affairs of the Society.

The Registrar-Treasurer presented his report showing that 150 members were on the roll as qualified pharmacists in the Province, classified as follows: Registered by business qualification, 32; by diploma, 101; physicians, 17; apprentices, 4.

The financial statement showed receipts for the year of $384, which sum has been passed over to the Treasurer.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand after the year's operations of $744.14.

The Auditor reported the books and vouchers of the Council correct.

The Secretary's report briefly reviewed the business of the year just closed, in which eleven meetings of the Council had been held, and one special meeting of the Society, during this latter affiliation of the Society with the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association was decided upon, and the presence of the President, Mr. G. E. Gibbard, at the meeting was pointed out as one of the benefits already experienced.

The results of the examinations held during the year were given.

Regret was expressed that the Society had been unable to procure proper accommodation by way of rooms and also that it had been unable to offer proper educational facilities for the students. Suggestions were offered outlining the work for the coming year, that these two very necessary advances be accomplished and that preparations be made for holding a record making meeting of the Society at its next convention.

On motion all these reports were received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. S. Robertson the Committee on securing rooms for the Society was reappointed for the coming year.

The election of officers was next taken up. Mr. H. J. Dick and Geo. P. Allen being appointed as scrutineers. These gentlemen reported the Council for the ensuing year as follows: Messrs. S. Robertson, C. J. Mahoney, C. F. Wade, R. E. Coupe, M. V. Paddock, S. H. Hawker, E. R. W. Ingraham, C. E. Brown, C. R. Wasson, H. J. Dick, P. J. Donohue, of St. John, and W. R. Rodd, Sackville.

After the election of the Council, the minutes of the special meeting of February 4th were read and adopted. At the suggestion of Mr. W. Hawker, the outside members who had not been present at that meeting were asked to express their opinion on the action taken in affiliating with the C.Ph.A. Dr. Steeves, of Moncton, responded with a few remarks expressing satisfaction with the action of the Society.

The President here called upon Mr. Jenner, of Digby, N.S., to address the meeting. Mr. Jenner said in part that it afforded him great pleasure to be with the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society in their yearly meeting, and would not detain them very long. He thought the question of the training of boys in the business, educating of clerks and competent men for the business, was a broad subject, but he thought the wholesale business seemed to be liked by the clerks, and there so many are found, instead of behind the retail counter. He claimed that a failure in

passing examinations either before a Board or at college did not really put them out of the business, but often was good for them, and acted as a stimulant for doing something better.

In the matter of affiliation, the Provinces being together should certainly do a lot of good, for in union there is a strength and a better standing for all. He thought the drug trade should be treated better in the matter of taxes and that alcohol, especially for manufacturing purposes, should be free. The Acts of the different Provinces should be the same. In concluding, he expressed himself very much pleased at being present at this meeting and the kindness shown to him.

The President thanked Mr. Jenner for the remarks he had made, and agreed with him in what he said.

The Registrar offered some suggestions for the consideration of the Council. He favored raising the examination fee rather than the yearly fee, and thought there should be a grade of help between the assistant and the graduate, and that in amending the Pharmacy Act facilities for study should be provided.

The following motion was then offered by Mr. Steeves and seconded by Mr. Robertson: "That when the Council require an amendment to the Pharmacy Act, they arrange said legislation to empower this Society to reduce the examinations from two to one per annum."

At the conclusion of Mr. Jenner's remarks, the Council adjourned to meet in the afternoon at Long's Lake.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Society, the newly elected Council held its first meeting and appointed the following officers:

President—Mr. W. R. Rodd, Sackville.
Vice-President—W. J. Mahoney, St. John.
Registrar—E. R. Ingraham, St. John.
Treasurer—P. J. Donohue, St. John.
Secretary—C. F. Wade, St. John.

The New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society, with their guests, Mr. Geo. E. Gibbard, President Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and Mr. Thos. Gibbard, Manager of Canadian Drug Co., St. John; Mr. Jenner, President Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society; H. L. Ganter, Manager National Drug and Chemical Co., and L. W Barker, Assistant Manager National Drug and Chemical Co., assembled at Smith's drug store, Charlotte Street, where carriages were in waiting to take them to Long's Lake as the guests of Mr. L. W. Barker.

The day was all that could be desired, bright and beautiful, with a nice breeze, which made the drive to the lake just right and the air out at the lake perfect. Of course the pill-pounders are not slow in catching on to a good thing, and the lake was soon the scene of numerous fishing parties (do not ask the size of the fish), and round the shore and in the club-house the others were enjoying themselves in many different ways. Lunch time came all too soon, but none refused the call, and good appetites do not need much coaxing. The lunch provided was O.K., from the salmon to the ice cream and justice was done to it all. After the tables were cleared away, the meeting was called to order by the President, W. R. Rodd (Sackville), who announced that this was an adjourned meeting from the morning session, and called on the retiring President, S. H. Hawker, to say a few words. Mr. Hawker made a few remarks, and introduced Mr. Geo. E. Gibbard, coupling his name with the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, as he was its President.

Mr. Gibbard, on rising, was greeted with a round of applause, and said in part, this was his first visit to the Maritime Provinces. Of course he had formed high opinions of the Provinces from the men sent to represent us at Ottawa, but when he came down here there was no scarcity of such men, and he could easily foretell that the supply was good for he had come and had seen for himself. He said he must be excused if he strayed from his subject, for he had been mixed up in political life lately, and they might find themselves treated to a discussion on public ownership, the three-fifths majority clause, etc. He spoke of the men from these Provinces who had helped lay the foundation of this great Dominion, which before had been parts and detached parcels, but now one great and glorious whole, and he would say that there were more men down by the sea to take the place of Tupper, Blair, Tilley, and Thompson, and equally well fitted to carry on the work.

To have it as "Canada," one from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bound together in commercial and other interests, like as with steel bands, and now to bring the pharmaceutical interests into line, not scattered here and there, disinterested sections, but one grand body, with the same aims and desires.

He then outlined the course of events which had led up to the formation of the C.P.A., beginning with the first outbreak of cutting in the price of patent medicines by a departmental store in Toronto, and the unproductive efforts put forth to eliminate it by mutual agreements within the trade, between the three branches, the final result being a complete failure, and the conviction forced upon those who had given time and thought to the matter that only a binding contract would be effective in maintaining uniform prices. From this conviction emanated what is known as the "Contract Plan." This had pro-

mised success and prospects are encouraging that the evil of cut-rate could be controlled, but an adverse decision of the courts based on the means of promoting the "Contract Plan" had caused disappointment and delay in its general adoption by proprietors.

In a measure this obstacle had been overcome and reputable manufacturing firms were now adopting an improved contract which was accepted as legal, and if supported by the trade at large would be found effective in its working. An appeal was made to the members of the Society to aid in promoting these contracts by signing when presented and giving prominence to the products of proprietors who showed a disposition to protect their patrons. Those actively engaged in bettering the condition of pharmacy realized the necessity of closer union among the members, so that organized effort could be directed against any threatened evil; especially was it felt desirable that the various provincial organizations should come together and in accord. This desirable consummation was brought about through the instrumentality of the Patent Medicine Bill, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Templeman, at the last session of Parliament. So great was the injustice threatened by this Bill that pharmacists from one end of the Dominion to the other were aroused and when their delegates met in Ottawa to fight the obnoxious measure, the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association found its birth. With the work of the convention of delegates, which met in convention last September, you are familiar through the printed reports circulated of that meeting. At this meeting of the delegates, which included our Maritime men, he met our representatives and being so taken with them, wished to see the others who were at home. He was not disappointed, and the more he saw of them the better he liked them. The delegates were pleased with each other and great results have followed. He was here to-day as the head of this organization, "The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association," to tell as much about it as time would allow, and by these means to join it more solidly together, to fight our battles unitedly with educated leaders at the head. Before closing he wished to say a few good words for the Canadian Formulary, and said that it was a work thoroughly reliable in every way, and recommended it to the whole trade.

The President thanked Mr. Gibbard for the very interesting address.

Mr. Wm. Hawker, in a few remarks, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. G. E. Gibbard for his very able address, and Mr. Jenner, of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society, seconded it in a few remarks. Mr. R. E. Coupe, for the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society, also wished to second the vote of thanks. Mr. Gibbard, in rising to respond, was given a rousing reception. He said he could only express his pleasure at and felt very grateful for the warm and hearty reception and entertainment he had received at the hands of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Jenner, President of the Nova Scotia Society, in responding, referred to the fact that their Society had been the first to affiliate with the C.P.A., and he was greatly pleased to know that all the Provinces were in line behind that Association. Referring to the deplorable condition of pharmacy in England, he warned Canadians to be alert and on guard against company pharmacy, which was the cause of the trouble in the old land. He said a word in favor of training for the boys, the future officers of the Society, and urged attention to the matter.

In response to the wholesale men, Mr. Thos. Gibbard, Manager of the Canadian Drug Co., responded, expressing the pleasure he had experienced, but declined to attempt a speech, not caring to follow those who had preceded in such an undertaking.

Mr. N. L. Ganter, Manager of the National Drug Co., expressed thanks for being present and appreciation of the outing afforded him.

A number of other speakers followed briefly, among them Dr. Steeves, of Moncton, who endorsed all that had been said re the Canadian Formulary, and urged every member to procure a copy of this very valuable and desirable addition to Canadian pharmaceutical literature. After this the meeting adjourned, and the members enjoyed a drive home in the cool of the evening.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

LITTLE CURRENT.—Mr. Jno. Carruthers, who is one of the best known chemists in Canada, is about to move into his new building. Mr. Carruthers realizing that the matter of fixtures was a very important one, decided to have the best, regardless of cost. After his information was all collected, he finally decided to place his order with The Toronto Show Case Co. His decision was influenced very largely by his appreciation of their patent "Full Crystal" Silent Salesman and the patent "Trianon Cabinets." The outfit will amount to about two carloads, and is the second complete drug store furnished by The Toronto Show Case Co. in Little Current this summer.

Nothing pays larger dividends than a little common sense.

The only legitimate way to kill time is to work it to death.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE BOWLING TOURNAMENT

The tournament will begin on Tuesday, Sept. 1st, at 10 a.m., on the lawn of the Granite Club, Toronto.

It will be open to physicians, dentists and the wholesale and retail drug trade of Canada.

Competitions will consist of one rink competitions, Scotch doubles and singles.

The entrance fee will be 50c. each individual player for all competitions.

Valuable first and second prizes will be awarded in each competition.

All entries for rinks will be closed on Saturday, August 29th, so that the draws can be made for Monday papers.

Scotch doubles and singles close on Tuesday at noon.

All games will be played under the rules of the Ontario Bowling Association.

All entries must be made to Mr. W. B. Graham, Registrar-Treasurer of Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Skips who enter will choose their own players and give names when they enter.

Rink competition	16 ends
Scotch doubles	13 ends
Singles	15 points

The privileges of the Granite Club will be extended to all visiting bowlers.

Bring ladies.

Programmes will be ready early in August, and will be furnished on application.

The following Committees have charge of the arrangement for the Tournament:

Boost Committee—Messrs. A. M. Dow, J. Wright, A. E. Cox, J. Hargreaves, A. C. Thompson, and C. McD. Hay.

Prize Committee—Messrs. W. J. A. Carnahan, A. E. Walton, and W. B. Graham.

Reception Committee—Messrs. G. E. Gibbard, W. S. Elliott, and W. A. Hargreaves.

Referees—Dr. Sneath and Dr. Paul, of Toronto, and Mr. W. B. Barley, of Mitchell.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MONTREAL.—Mr. F. C. Breard, 1,777 St. Catherine Street East, has placed his contract for fixtures with The Toronto Show Case Co. this month.

"No man can stand at the apex of the world, with the consciousness that all things are possible to him, that there is no restraining power, that he can do anything he chooses with himself or with others, and not become insane, unless he is an exceptionally strong person. This is what befalls a great many very rich men."—The Outlook.

STORE FITTINGS

Published in the Interests of Modern Drug Store Fittings by Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The new "Jones System" Prescription case is a revelation to the dispenser. Besides keeping all the drugs and chemicals used in compounding at his finger ends, it also gives him instant access to the tincture shelving and does away with that old-fashioned habit of walking out to the front shop with a graduate in one hand and the prescription between the teeth to get a dram of Tinct. Card. Co.

He has also full view of the store without ruining his eyesight by squinting through a knothole or dislocating his neck trying to look around the corner of the old-fashioned case in order to keep tab on the loose perfume on the front show case, and the impatient customer can see that he is busy and yet cannot see what he is doing.

This Prescription Case is the latest thought in labor-saving appliances in the drug store and it will pay every druggist contemplating changes in his fixtures or putting in new ones to have Jones Bros. & Co. explain the "Jones System."

DETECTION OF TRACES OF MERCURIC CHLORIDE

When moistened filter paper is placed at a short distance above the surface of a 2 per cent. solution of mercuric chloride contained in a beaker glass, the vapors of the latter are condensed on the filter paper, and on subsequent exposure of the latter to hydrogen sulphide, a darkening is observed which can be compared colorimetrically with darkenings produced by immersing strips of filter paper in solutions of mercuric chloride of known strength, and then exposing the impregnated paper to the action of hydrogen sulphide. The amount of mercuric chloride condensed on the paper can thus be estimated. In an experiment carried out at 13 degrees C., and 763 mm. pressure, about 0.00008 gram of mercuric chloride had been condensed in 165 hours from the solution on a surface of 17.3 sq. cm. of paper. As the formation of the darkening had been noticed after an exposure of 30 minutes, the presence of 0.000,000,011 gram of mercuric chloride per 1 sq. cm. was thus estimated. When a sensitive plate is substituted for the filter paper, a white image is obtained on developing; this is produced by one drop of 0.01 per cent. solution of mercuric chloride, and thus 0.000,005 grm. of the latter can be detected after an exposure of 24 hours. Kok and Haehn consider that the method may be usefully applied in the detection of traces of mercuric chloride in toxicological cases.

School Opening

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER

OUR NEW PRACTICE BOOKS

Are now ready for shipment, and if you have not seen this season's new designs, send us a post card and you will receive a set of samples. Our range of Sundries for School Trade contains everything required by the children, and we will be glad to quote prices or send samples of any line on request.

School Bags	Rulers	Slates
Colored Crayons	Compasses	Scribblers
Colored Paints	Pencils	Exercise Books
Pencil Boxes	Penholders	Note Books
Pencil Sharpeners	Ink	Drawing Books

Drawing Paper and Pads

You will Want

THE "PRIZE" EXERCISE AND SCRIBBLING BOOKS

$1000.00 IN BOOKS GIVEN AS PRIZES THIS FALL

WRITE FOR DETAILS TO

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER

Wholesale Manufacturing Stationers LIMITED

TORONTO

Formulary

A SKIN FOOD

Spermaceti	½ oz.
White wax	½ oz.
Oil of sweet almond	2 fl. ozs.
Lanolin	1 oz.
Cocoanut oil	1 oz.
Orange-flower water	1 fl. oz.
Tincture of benzoin	3 dps.

Melt the first five ingredients in a porcelain bath, remove the mixture from the fire, add the tincture of benzoin and orange-flower water, and beat the preparation until it is cold. Then it will be uniformly smooth and creamy.

A few drops of oil of neroli improves the odor and will be found an advantage.

COOBAN'S MASSAGE CREAM

Skimmed milk	1 gal.
Hydrochloric acid	1 fl. oz.
Boric acid	1 oz.
Oil of bitter almond	20 dps.
Oil of rose geranium	30 dps.
Oil of sweet almond	½ fl. oz.
Solution of carmine	sufficient to tint.

Add to the milk one gallon of hot water—hot enough to raise the temperature to about 80 degrees F. Mix the hydrochloric acid with one pint of water, and add this to the diluted milk slowly, with constant stirring sufficiently to completely coagulate the casein, which separates in a finely divided condition. Allow to stand for an hour.—R. S. Cooban, in Bull. Phar.

TOILET VINEGAR

Essence bergamot	10 min.
Essence Musk	15 min.
Essence neroli	10 min.
Oil rose	5 min.
Glacial acetic acid	60 min.
Alcohol	3 fl. oz.

TOOTH PASTES

ANTISEPTIC CREAM

Precipitated chalk	5 oz.
Powdered castile soap	1 oz.
Sodium salicylate	4 dr.
Oil rose geranium	30 min.
Methyl salicylate	25 min.
Solution carmine	15 min.
Glycerin, 4; water, 1	sufficient

Triturate the powders, add the oils, and continue trituration until well mixed, then make into a paste of the desired consistency with the water and glycerin mixed in the proportion stated, add the carmine, and rub all together until a smooth, creamy paste is obtained.

VIENNA TOOTH PASTE

Powdered castile soap	1 oz.
Precipitated chalk	5 oz.
Powdered alum	½ oz.
Powdered benzoin	½ oz.
Powdered myrrh	1 oz.
Carmine	10 grn.
Oil pepermint	5 min.
Oil cloves	5 min.
Oil cinnamon	5 min.
Glycerin	to make a paste.

CAMPHORATED TOOTH PASTE

Precipitated chalk	12 oz.
Powdered myrrh	½ oz.
Powdered camphor	½ oz.
Powdered soap	½ oz.
Sodium bicarbonate	1½ oz.
Oil lavender	10 dps.
Oil lemon	10 dps.
Oil bergamot	10 dps.
Oil rose	10 dps.
Glycerin	to make a paste

POTASSIUM CHLORATE TOOTH PASTE

The journal of the Luxemburger Apotheker Verein gives the following:

Potassium chlorate	5 parts
Calcium carbonate	25 parts
Powdered iris root	25 parts
Soap (medicinal)	25 parts
Glycerine	25 parts

GLOVE CLEANING PASTE

1.

White hard soap	1 part
Talcum	1 part
Hot water	4 parts

Dissolve the soap in the water and incorporate the talcum.

2.

Kaolin	2 ozs.
Talcum	1 oz.
Powdered soap	½ oz.
Powdered borax	⅛ oz.
Ammonium chloride	⅛ oz.

Mix. Apply with a damp cloth.

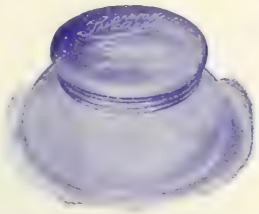
3.

White castile soap, old and dry	15 parts
Water	15 parts
Solution chlorinated soda	16 parts
Ammonia water	1 part

Cut or shave up the soap, add the water, and heat on the water-bath to a smooth paste. Remove, let cool, and add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly.

To use, apply a little to the glove on a piece of clean flannel.

A word to the wise may be sufficient, but the man who talks to a fool is another.



The New Suprema Cream

In its new individual package is the most readily saleable toilet cream on the market.

We have improved the formula, Suprema Cream now being a greaseless preparation, daintily perfumed. It rubs into the skin without leaving a greasy, shiny surface, and does not soil the clothing after use.

For the Baby, the small boy or girl, or the old or young folks, Suprema Cream is a toilet necessity.

The price is $3.50 the dozen retailing at 50 cents the package, but looks worth a dollar.

Better order a stock now for the Summer demand.

STEARNS

Perfumer :: Windsor

A Bath IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING WHEN

Crystal Velvet

IS ADDED TO THE WATER

Crystal Velvet softens the hardest water and delightfully perfumes it. It removes the odor of perspiration, stimulates the skin and invigorates the tired muscles.

For Shampooing

the hair, particularly for women and children, Crystal Velvet is unexcelled. It stimulates the scalp and makes the hair soft and glossy.

For the Baby's morning bath, Crystal Velvet is especially useful.

Small, $2.00 the dozen. Large $3.75 the dozen.

Envelope samples and generous display matter.

STEARNS

Perfumer :: Windsor

8-08

MOUTH WASHES

1

Oil peppermint	30 min.
Oil spearmint	15 min.
Oil cloves	5 min.
Oil red cedar	60 min.
Tincture myrrh	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol	1 pint.
Tincture cochineal	to color.

2.

Oil peppermint	60 min.
Oil anise	90 min.
Oil cloves	15 min.
Oil cinnamon	15 min.
Alcohol	20 fl. oz.
Saffron	10 grn.

3.

White oak	2½ oz.
Krameria	½ oz.
Sassafras	1 dr.
Cinchona	3 dr.
Cardamom	30 grn.
Ceylon cinnamon	20 grn.
Cloves	30 grn.
Oil wintergreen	1 fl. dr.
Oil anise	30 min.
Alcohol	20 fl. oz.
Water	12 fl. oz.

Reduce the solid substances to a coarse powder, and macerate for two days in the menstruum. Express the liquid, add to it the essential oils, and filter the whole through paper.

4.

Star anise	1 oz.
Quillaja	3 oz.
Cloves	2 dr.
Cinnamon	2 dr.
Oil peppermint	12 min.
Cudbear	1 dr.
Diluted alcohol	28 fl. oz.

Exhaust the coarsely powdered drugs by maceration or displacement, add the essential oil and filter.

5.

Salol	7 parts
Alcohol	180 parts
Saccharin	4 parts
Water	8 parts
Flavoring	to suit

SACCHARIN MOUTH WASH

Saccharin	5 parts
Heliotropin	1 part
Oil peppermint	5 parts
Oil cinnamon	1 part
Alcohol	1,000 parts
Tincture cochineal	25 parts

SACCHARIN SALOL MOUTH WASH

Salol	3.5 Gm.
Alcohol (95 per cent.)	90 Gm.
Distilled water	1 Gm.
Saccharin	0.2 Gm.
Oil peppermint	6 drops.
Oil anise	6 drops.
Oil fennel	6 drops.
Oil clove	1 drop.
Oil cinnamon	1 drop.

ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH.

Solution boric acid (3 p.c.)	500 Cc.
Tincture	10 Cc.
Menthol	1 Gm.
Oil Eucalyptus	3 Cc.
Alcohol	275 Cc.
Coloring	sufficient.

LIQUID IODOFORM

Potassium hydroxide	35 gm.
Water	25 gm.
Oleic acid	50 gm.
Alcohol, 95 per cent.	30 gm.
Iodine	30 gm.

Dissolve the potassium hydroxide in the water, then pour the oleic acid and alcohol into this solution of potassa. With continued stirring, add the iodine, and, finally, a few drops of potassium hydroxide solution to discharge the reddish color of the liquid. Let the mixture stand for several days in a dark place, when it will separate into two well-defined layers. The upper aqueous layer is decanted. The lower layer is a syrupy liquid, having a pronounced yellow color and a strong odor of iodoform.

This syrupy liquid is the so-called liquid iodoform; it is miscible with water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, terpinol, eucalyptol and creasote; it dissolves guaiacol, and is readily absorbed by the skin. These peculiar and varied solubilities are likely to give this liquid iodoform a wide range of application.—Nouveaux Remedes.

IMPERIAL SEIDLITZ POWDER PAPERS

The special feature of the "Imperial" seidlitz powder papers is their hard, waxed surface which makes them absolutely moisture-proof. Powders wrapped in them are guaranteed to retain their strength and medical properties for a greater length of time than in any other style of packing. Druggists who have already tried them agree that they are cheaper in the long run than the less expensive and inferior lines used by many. These papers are of a convenient size to handle and are neatly packed in boxes containing five hundred each of blue and white. For further particulars write Buntin, Gillies & Co., Limited, Hamilton and Montreal.

Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understanding. It dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant, accommodates itself to the meanest capacities, silences the loud and clamorous, and brings over the most obstinate and inflexible.—Addison.

Special—$8.50 Per Foot

THE NEW CENTURY

THE best known show case in Canada, originated by us, copied by all other makers under such names as "The Century," "Twentieth Century," etc.

On account of our increased facilities we are enabled to reduce the cost of this well known case and now offer it, with all the latest improvements, at the bottom price of . . . . . **$8.50 per foot**

The New Century Silent Salesman, bevelled plate top on invisible support, gravity dust proof mirror doors, nickel adjustable brackets, polished plate glass shelves, double thick ends and front, woodwork quarter cut oak, dark golden oak finish, mounted on handsome oxydized legs.

Made as well as we know how, in the best and largest factory in Canada.

Carried in stock in 6 and 8 foot lengths. Shipped knock down.

JONES BROS. & CO. LIMITED

DRUG STORE BUILDERS

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

HEAD OFFICE

29-31 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICE, 75 Bleury Street, MONTREAL

FACTORY

Cor Richmond and Sheppard Sts., TORONTO

FACTORY - - - - DUNDAS, ONT.

FIRE!

The disastrous fire on July 8th only destroyed a very small portion of our Toronto factory used as store rooms and trimming rooms—the part shown by this hand.

Nothing was destroyed but part of the extra stock carried to fill rush orders.

While the fire was burning, these orders were being duplicated in Dundas, and a carload was shipped to Toronto in four hours.

ALL SPECIAL STOCK ORDERS HAVE BEEN AND WILL BE SHIPPED PROMPTLY BECAUSE

The floor space of Toronto factory destroyed only amounted to 2,500 sq.ft.
The part not injured, - 20,000 "

BECAUSE

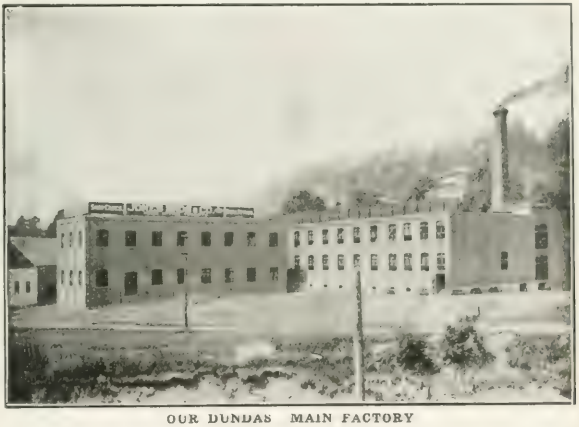
We have a duplicate factory in Dundas, Ontario, working overtime, occupying 13 acres of ground, employing 125 mechanics and using the following floor space: —

Basement, Cutting-out Room, -	25,000
1st Floor, Machine Room, -	25,000
" Glue and Tool Room,	10,000
2nd Floor, Cabinet Room, -	25,000
" Show Case Room, -	10,000
Engine Rooms, etc., - -	10,000
1st Floor, Trimming, - -	7,500
2nd Floor, Finishing, - -	7,500
Store Rooms, - - - -	10,000
Kilns and Dry Sheds, - -	20,000
	150,000

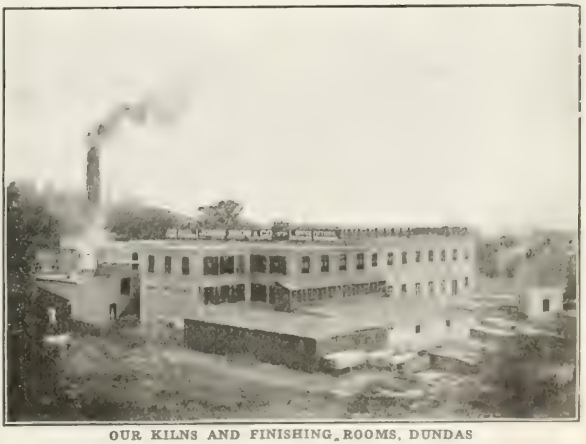
Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

Drug Store Builders
29-31 ADELAIDE STREET WEST
TORONTO

OUR TORONTO FACTORY



OUR DUNDAS MAIN FACTORY



OUR KILNS AND FINISHING ROOMS, DUNDAS

Photographic Supplies

IF you do not handle Photographic Supplies as a part of your line, then you are missing an opportunity for a generous profit at a trifling expenditure of time and money, and more, they also bring into the store many who perhaps seldom or ever want anything in the way of medicine, yet in making purchases of their photographic necessities are more than likely to see something amongst the judiciously displayed goods in your store which appeal to him and prompt him to purchase.

We can supply you with everything for the amateur and professional photographer. We are sole Canadian agents for the **Butcher Cameras, Paget Prize Plates and Papers, Ilford Goods** and also carry a large stock of the Wellington Films and Papers, Evans Developers in powder or liquid form, Mallinckrodt's Soda Carb. and Soda Sulphite. We supply you with catalogues, advertising matter, window hangers, etc., free of charge, and any information you may require will be cheerfully given.

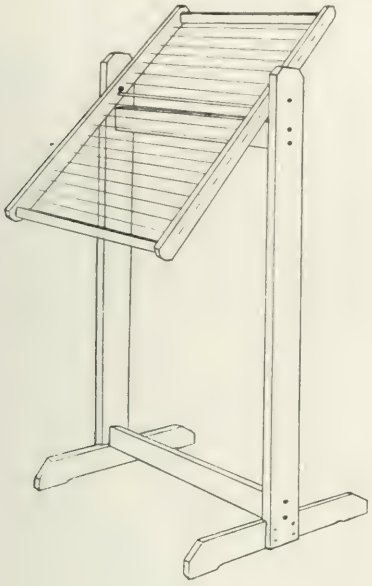
TORONTO BRANCH

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

OF CANADA, LIMITED

TISSUE PAPER DISPLAY RACK

The tissue paper display rack, represented by the accompanying illustration is being offered to the trade by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Limited, Hamilton and Montreal. It stands 42 inches high and



is made of heavy, coppered wire strung on a strong hardwood frame. The wire rods cannot tear the tissue or bend out of shape. The frame, which holds 22 different colors of tissue, is movable and can be adjusted to any angle.

THE PRESERVATION AND TREATMENT OF CORKS

The large and influential Cork Industrial Association of Germany has issued the following instructions to its members on the storage and treatment of corks: First, the corks must be stored in a dry room. If this be not done, then the cork will absorb moisture from the air and thereby become mouldy, which will impart an unpleasant odor and taste to liquids coming in contact therewith.

Second, the corks must not be soaked in warm water before use, and especially not in hot water; for this impairs their elasticity and dissolves some of the tannic acid of the cork; the latter is especially the case where hot water is used. The bottling machine will drive some of this tannic acid into the contents of the bottle.

Third, the proper method to pursue for softening corks is the following: Two hours before the corks are to be used they are placed in a willow basket, whose bottom is covered with clean packing cloth, and then thoroughly moistened with pure cold water. This operation is carried out with a sprinkling can, and should be repeated at intervals of half an hour; before each sprinkling the basket should be thoroughly shaken. Corks so treated close the bottle tightly if the bottling machine is kept perfectly clean. Under no circumstances must the cork be overheated.

Fourth, the Association advises its members not to grant any compensation for "bad-taste," for, if the above directions as to storage have been observed, the dealer has done all that is possible, and must insist that such rare defects in the corks themselves are due to irremediable causes, or to improper treatment by the bottler, and notably from neglecting to keep the bottling machine clean.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

GRIMSBY.—Mr. H. F. Morrow, after carefully considering the fixture question, and examining the outfits recently sold by The Toronto Show Case Co. to seven prominent druggists in Toronto (all of which outfits included the patent "Full Crystal" Silent Salesmen and the patent "Trianon Display Cabinets"), decided to place his order with this firm, although their tender was the highest received. Still, Mr. Morrow was after quality and could see that he was going to receive value for every dollar expended. It will take over two carloads to accommodate this outfit, which is one of the handsomest yet built by The Toronto Show Case Co. This store will be finished and the fixtures delivered this month.

A DISPENSING MANOEUVRE

Physicians quite frequently prescribe certain of the proprietary or semi-proprietary ointments or pastes which are put up in collapsible tubes and enclosed in cartons. In such instances it is desirable to remove every evidence that the preparation was not especially made upon the physician's order. The label on the tube is usually soaked off, the circular discarded, and the printed matter on the carton removed. To remove the latter is sometimes a difficult task. Here is the best method: Take a pledget of cotton, saturate it with ether or chloroform, and rub it lightly over the printing. The printing will usually disappear rapidly. The same plan may be used with most tin containers employed in prescriptions of this kind. By putting the directions on the box or tin, as the case may be, you then have a neat prescription package ready for delivery.—T. C. Prince, in Bulletin Pharmacy.

NEW CHEMICAL WORKS

On another page will be found the advertisement of Chemical Laboratories, Limited. The company was organized nearly two years ago, since which time they have been actively engaged in manufacturing chemicals. The personnel of the firm is composed of Mr. Wallace P. Cohoe, who is now giving his entire time to the company, and who was heretofore professor of chemistry in McMaster University; also Mr. W. H. Van-Winckel, who will be remembered as being with Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. for many years in charge of their manufacturing department.

The Chemical Laboratories have enlarged their plant not very long since, and have now some 10,000 feet of floor space available for manufacturing. Probably one of the unique features of their plant is that of a complete outfit for the manufacture of mercurials, which has just been started running, and a beautiful sample of calomel was shown, as well as one of powdered bichloride of mercury. When it is remembered that there are probably only three or four mercurial plants in the United States and a similar number in England, it speaks well for the future of any business which shows such an aggressive spirit.

Besides mercurials, this company also claims to be the only makers in Canada of certain of the finer salts, such as cadmium bromides, chloride and iodide platinum salts, etc.

Their appliances for turning out hydrogen peroxide are extensive and sufficiently large to make an output of at least 400 to 500 gallons per week. This large output is a factor in producing a very uniform product, as well as cheapening the cost of production.

Benzoate of soda, which is now in general favor, having practically replaced salicylic acid as a preserving agent, is another line which they have pushed to the front and for which they have secured very large business. We understand they also have made large sales of bromides, for which they are headquarters.

Besides the above, silver, gold, manganese, zinc ammonium and bismuth salts, as well as iodoform and chloroform are on their list of specialties.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

WESTVILLE, N. S. Mr. R. Fraser a few months ago installed a line of the new Silent Salesmen, but has already found it necessary to add to his selling space and has placed an additional order with The Toronto Show Case Co. for immediate delivery.

PHARMACEUTICAL FALLACIES

By J. R. Thompson.

Golden truth is hard to find. The greatest minds in the world are bent upon the search for it. Gilded substitutes are quite common, and are often accepted for the genuine article. When a fallacy is advanced there are always many who hail it as truth and firmly believe in it. Just now the drug trade, through its associations, is being cajoled into listening to a siren voiced fallacy that is more than usually deceptive in its character, and bears a magic name that is calculated to deceive the very elect. It has been christened Co-operation. In the buying and manufacturing departments of our business a magnetic wand is about to be waved, and lo ! at once the clouds are to be dispersed and the sun will burst forth in all its pristine glory, never to set again. The whole trouble, heretofore, it is asserted lay in the fact that the small druggist has been compelled to pay the jobber more for his goods than the large dealer, who buys direct, which is true, and will continue to be true, even though the country should be overrun with buying clubs.

A buying club is a simple business proposition, when confined to a neighborhood, but it is a gigantic undertaking—a complex problem when undertaken nationally. Co-operation has been the slogan of nearly as many fakirs as religion.

Buying club is simply another name for jobbing house, it will cost just as much to conduct a successful buying club as it does now under the other name, and anyone who claims to be able to buy goods in large lots and distribute them throughout the country to druggists, hundreds of miles apart, in small lots, at less cost than under the present system, is simply suffering from "dementia Americana." Co-operation, a most valuable servant but a relentless master, seems to have gotten a hold upon the minds of many of our best men and made them mad.

Goods well bought are not half sold, nor are they sold at all ; they are simply well bought, so far, which might have many meanings such for instance, at the lowest price, or in good season, or just before an advance, but they are still to be, not half, but entirely sold before any advantage has been reaped.

The nature of the drug business is such that the buying for the average store is an almost insignificant part of the business. This does not mean that the druggist may be careless in his buying, but that his efforts should be directed toward buying only staple goods in reasonable quantities. Judicious buying is, of course, a great advantage to the large store in which an immense volume of business is being done, but to look upon wise

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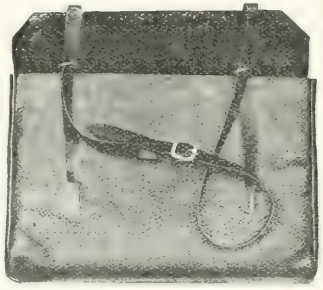

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purchasing as an easy road to success, is perhaps one of the most common fallacies of the times.

We are hearing a great deal, recently, about the elimination of the jobber, the cutting out of everything between the producer and the ultimate distributor. When that day comes it will be a sorry one for the small man. Cut off a man's right leg and you would put him in about the condition that ninety-five per cent. of the druggists would be without the jobber. It is true the jobbers as a body have not been remarkably enthusiastic in helping along the plans for price protection, it is likewise true that they will now help less, and endeavor to evade direct contracts as much as they can, within the limits of prudence and safety, but the jobber cannot sell goods if he does not have them, and if the manufacturer is really honestly endeavoring to protect his contract the jobber will have to submit. Again, the fact must be admitted that the jobber in many instances, is a large stockholder in the retail drug interests of the country, and so controls the policy of a goodly number of stores. Of course, there is no imminent danger of wiping the jobber off the earth, and it may be a waste of time to go into detail in an effort to show the futility of trying to break down that branch of the business, when the time could be used to better advantage in devising ways and means to build up the retail trade.

Another popular fallacy is expressed in the trite saying "He reaps success through failures." It is commonly believed by many unthinking people that experience gained in failure to make good is valuable, which is sheer nonsense. The fact is that no man gets experience that is of any value until he quits failing and begins to grasp success. Experience in losing money does not teach a man how to make it. Experience in losing trade cannot teach a man how to build it up. The first penalty of nature is that every mistake must be atoned for, and a druggist is only a man after all, whose success depends entirely upon himself. Associations will protect him from pirates and from conditions which, as an individual, he cannot fight single handed, but his associations can never make him a successful druggist.

Another fallacious dream that has been given much publicity of late concerns drug store arithmetic. It does not make any difference whether the profit shown is 300 per cent. or 75 per cent. when an article costing 25 cents is sold for one dollar, which does not occur very often in real life. The essential point is that there is a profit of 75 cents, and the question facing the seller is, are there enough of such sales to pay all his expenses and have a little something for himself?

It is the most impractical of all these so-called problems to talk of pricing the prescription on a percentage basis, as a glance over the file in any pharmacy will show at once. On one prescription for boric acid eye water the per cent. should be about 1,000, but on the next one which calls for a bottle of Succus Alterans, the profit cannot cannot possibly be more than 50 per cent. It is impossible to price prescriptions on a schedule or upon any stipulated percentage basis, but like every other branch of our business, it requires accurate judgment of conditions at all times; the cost, the dosage, the character of the prescription, the social standing of the customer, each may and will cause variations constantly.

It is a queer arithmetical stunt to figure that if an article costs nothing and sells for one dollar the transaction nets a profit of 100 per cent. (See N.A.R.D. Notes, June 13, '07) One hundred per cent. of what? Percentage is always based upon a certain sum and consequently there cannot be a percentage of earnings computed upon zero. However, as no article costing nothing is ever sold for one dollar, the whole argument becomes ridiculous. There is no such thing known as an article that costs nothing, so all this comment is hardly worth while except to show up and expose another fallacy.

One more exhibit and I have done; this mistaken idea is taking a hold upon many otherwise sane druggists, who have conceived the idea that they should copy and apply to their business, department store methods. Some years ago the writer adopted this idea, and advised others to do so; to-day however, following the precepts of Emerson, he speaks his mind without fear of being rated inconsistent, and if he learns to-morrow that he was wrong to-day he will say what he thinks then, however much it may disagree with the ideas here laid down. The department store is an institution that appeals to the more sordid traits of human nature. The drug store, if it is to retain its individuality must appeal to the higher and better instincts in humanity, and must make its bid for patronage on a plane above the level of the department store. The drug store is not in competition with the department store, but it is an entirely different line of business. The drug store bases its claims upon high quality, fair treatment, full confidence and that it is a bethel for men to flee to in times of need. A man to be a good druggist need not be a Stewart or a Wanamaker. If he is a druggist he will make his business pay. If he cannot do this he is not a good druggist.—Western Penna. Retail Druggist.

Parents who mould the character of their children had better work over-time on their own.

THE SODA FOUNTAIN

LIMES AND LEMONS AT THE SODA FOUNTAIN

The lemon and lime play an important part in soda fountain beverages. Both are nature's germicides and in fever sections may be used as a cure as well as a preventative. There is a delightful flavor of the freshly expressed juice that is more refreshing than that of any other fruit in the world. Lemons and limes are used in the preparation of very many fancy drinks and it is frequently this that gives zest and taste to them. That lemons and limes will destroy typhoid germs was authoritatively announced by the Chicago Health Department some months ago. The action of said juice is to cause the bacilli to shrivel up and die. Lemons and limes may be purchased the year around at so low a price that your fountain should never be without fresh ones. We give a few selected formulas of these essential fruits:

LIMEADE.

Limeade can be prepared either from fresh fruit or from the prepared juice, but is a much better drink when the fruit is expressed at the time the drink is prepared. Pour 1 to 1½ ounces of simple syrup (lime or lemon syrup may be substituted) into a 10-ounce glass, fill half full of fine shaved ice, then squeeze the juice of one lime into the glass, fill with plain water and mix by shaking. glass, fill with plain water, and mix by shaking. As is the case with lemonades, plain soda or any of the mineral waters may be used instead of the plain water, the drink being called after the name of the water that is used, as "Soda Limeade," "Seltzer Limeade," etc.

LIME JUICE AND VICHY.

Into an 8-ounce glass of vichy shake a few dashes of lime juice from your spirit bottle, or squeeze into it the fresh juice of half a lime. This is a fine summer drink, and a good demand can be created for it if you keep your lime juice good and fresh. Lime and pines is one of the famous lime juice combinations. Simply make a pineapple phosphate, substituting the lime juice for the phosphate and note the pleasing effect. This is a fine summer specialty.

LEMONADE WITH LIME.

The proper way to prepare this drink is to make a plain or soda lemonade, only in place of using the juice of a whole lemon substitute the juice of half a lime and half a lemon, or a small quantity of Montserrat lime juice may be substituted in any of these drinks in place of the fresh expressed juice.

LIME FRUIT AND GINGER.

This may be prepared as a syrup by adding 8 ounces of lime juice to one gallon of ginger syrup, or you can serve it by adding the lime juice when serving. Serve solid and in 8-ounce glass.

LEMON FIZZ.

Fill a 12-ounce tumbler half full of seltzer water and squeeze into it the juice of a lemon. Into this stir a heaping teaspoonful of powdered sugar and serve while it is effervescing.

LEMONADE.

Peel off some of the rind, cut the lemon in two and squeeze the juice into a glass; add two tablespoons powdered sugar, chipped ice and water—shake well, and strain into a thin glass, in which a little shaved ice has been placed, decorate with fruits and serve with straws. Soda lemonade may be made by adding soda water in place of plain water.

PLAIN AND SODA LEMONADE.

Peel off the rind, cut the lemon in two and squeeze the juice into a glass, add two tablespoons powdered sugar, chipped ice and water, shake well and strain into a thin glass in which a little shaved ice has been placed; decorate with fruits and serve with straws. Soda lemonade may be made by adding soda water in place of plain water.

Juice of one lemon, three teaspoonfuls powdered sugar, one tablespoonful raspberry juice, shaved ice, plain water; shake.

No. 2.—Juice of one lemon, two teaspoonfuls powdered sugar, half ounce raspberry syrup, shaved ice, water; shake.

LEMON AND LIME.

One-half ounce lime fruit syrup, half ounce lemon syrup, one dram solution acid phosphates, two ounces shaved ice. Mix with soda, stir thoroughly, strain into 8-ounce glass, fill slowly with coarse stream and stir again.

SELTZER LEMONADE.

Juice of one lemon, powdered sugar, one tablespoonful; cracked ice, one-quarter tumbler; stir with twist bar spoon and add one tumblerful seltzer water. Stir again, strain and serve with straws.

EGG LEMONADE.

Break one egg in mixing glass, use one or two lemons, simple syrup to taste; shake well with ice. Use fine stream of soda and serve in bell glass with nutmeg and cinnamon.

ORANGEADE.

Juice of one orange, one tablespoon powdered sugar, three dashes lemon juice, half glass fine ice, fill glass with plain water and shake well. Dress with fruits.

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AMERICAN LEMONADE.

One ounce orange syrup, one ounce lemon syrup, one teaspoonful powdered sugar, one dash acid solution phosphate, one-third glass shaved ice. Fill with coarse stream. Add slice of orange and run two straws through it.

APOLLINARIS LEMONADE

Juice of one lemon, one spoonful powdered sugar, one-quarter glass cracked ice. Shake, strain and fill with Apollinaris water, add two cherries and slice of lemon.—McPike's Monthly.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS IN POWDER FORM

VANILLA FLAVOR.

Vanillin	60 grs.
Cumarin	8 grs.
Powdered sugar	1 lb.

LEMON FLAVOR.

Soluble oil of lemon	30 min.
Citric acid	1 oz.
Powdered sugar	1 lb.
Tincture turmeric	to color.

ORANGE FLAVOR.

Soluble oil of orange	30 min.
Oil of mandarin orange	3 min.
Citric acid	4 drs.
Powdered sugar	1 lb.
Orange color	enough

ALMOND FLAVOR.

Benzaldehyde	2 drs.
Powdered sugar	1 lb.

GINGER FLAVOR.

Oleoresin ginger	2 drs.
Caramel	15 min.
Powdered sugar	1 lb.

CINNAMON FLAVOR.

Oil Ceylon cinnamon	3 drs.
Caramel	5 min.
Powdered sugar	1 lb.

CLOVE FLAVOR.

Oil clove buds	3 drs.
Powdered sugar	1 lb.

NUTMEG FLAVOR

Oil nutmeg	3 drs.
Powdered sugar	1 lb.

—Practical Druggist.

HOREHOUND BEER.

Horehound Herb	2¼ lb.
Powdered gentian	1 oz.
Chillies	2 dr.
Coriander seed	1½ oz.
Powdered ginger	4 oz.
Liquorice	13 oz.
Sugar	10 lb.
Caramel	1 oz.
Water	9 gals.

Boil the horehound, gentian, and chillies together for fifteen minutes in 5 gallons of water, and strain on to the coriander, ginger, liquorice, caramel, and sugar; make up to 9 gallons, and ferment.

Less sugar can be used in either of the last two formulas by substituting for a part of it refined saccharin; 14 grains being the equivalent to a pound of sugar.

GINGER-ALE ESSENCE.

This is one of the most difficult essence to manage properly, and it was only after many experiments that I hit on the following method. The ginger used should be the finest Jamaica that can be bought, and on no account must dried peel be used. As the lemon and orange peels are cut they should be at once added to the spirit; if left for a few hours or all night in the air, the peel deteriorates.

Bruised Jamaica ginger	13 lb.
Fresh lemon peel	5 lb.
Fresh orange peel	4 lb.
Bruised vanilla pods	½ oz.
Rectified spirit, 64 o.p.	33 pints.

Macerate for a week, then add 11 pints of water.

Put 6 pints of the essence in a jar, add 8 pints of water, and shake well. Next dissolve in 1 pint of hot water 3 oz. of phosphate of soda, and add to the essence in the jar. In another pint of hot water dissolve 1 oz. of chloride of calcium, add it to contents of the jar, and shake thoroughly. Filter the essence before adding to the syrup.

The method of de-resinising the essence is very important, as on the care taken in the process depends the subsequent solubility of the essence. The ginger-ale made from this formula should be perfectly bright if my directions are carefully attended to.

STRYCHNINE AND BISMUTH IODIDE

On adding a concentrated or dilute solution of strychnine to a very dilute and but slightly alcoholic solution of bismuth trichloride, in presence of a large excess of potassium iodide and hydrochloric acid, a crystallized double iodide of bismuth and strychnine is produced. It is a heavy precipitate of chocolate-brown color, becoming very quickly crystalline. Most other alkaloids give amorphous precipitates under similar conditions. If the test-tube containing the strychnine precipitate be moved to and fro, a brilliant dichroic appearance is observed. Under the microscope the precipitate is very clearly seen to consist of prismatic needles, and Pozzi-Escot suggests that this may be made to serve as a characteristic test for the identification of strychnine.—Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hammill, M.D., Principal Canadian College of Optics, Toronto.

EYE-SIGHT TESTING FOR PHARMACISTS*

By Ernest C. Cripps, Berhamsted, England

Some four years ago an article on "Photography as a Side Line for Chemists," by the present writer, appeared in The Era, and with the kind consent of the editor, I shall in this present contribution try to show how sight testing and the supplying of the necessary lenses to correct the errors of refraction of the human eye can also be undertaken by the pharmacist, with results eminently satisfactory both to himself and his clients.

There is possibly no one more fitted to do this work than he. A scientific knowledge is of course essential, especially a knowledge of optics, and that the average chemist already possesses. He also enjoys the confidence of his customers in a peculiar degree and any advice he may give them upon any subject carries weight. He is consulted by his clients as to many minor ailments, and his opportunities for recommending this special department of his business are many and can be easily led up to. How many, for instance, come to us complaining of headaches or requiring some such preparation as phenacetin, migrainine, bromo-seltzer, or the like! It is well known that quite ninety per cent. of headaches is caused by eye-strain, brought about by errors of refraction, and if we are wide awake and alive to our own interests, and also to the interests of our clients, we shall see that such complaints lead to the testing of the eyes and probably the sale of spectacles.

The number of those requiring "aids to vision" is large and constant. Perfect eyesight is the exception, rather than the rule, and it is estimated that two per cent. only possess absolutely flawless vision, the remaining 98 per cent. suffering from far-sight, short-sight, and astigmatism, the first named being by far the most numerous.

In addition to this there is the complaint known as "old sight" common to all over 45 years, so that the demand is large and possibly, for various reasons, growing.

The supplying of spectacles has up to the last few years been in the hands of any one who cared to stock them, and the most haphazard methods have been used in order to suit those requiring artificial aids. A big business has undoubtedly been done by pedlars, who go from door to door, and, by frightening their prospective buyers, have induced them to part with considerable sums under the impression that their sight was rapidly going. Other trades have also been in the habit of including the sale of spectacles among their various items, and, although they have done this in a perfectly honest and legitimate fashion, the buyers have been allowed to choose for themselves, a practice by no means to be commended.

Medical men and oculists have, of course, the reputation and the necessary skill for this special work, but their fees debar large numbers of the poorer and middle classes from seeking their aid, and the various eye hospitals are generally so busy and crowded with patients that it is no easy matter to get the necessary attention there.

Here, then, is the pharmacist's opportunity. A diploma and the necessary training will be advisable, although not absolutely necessary, and in America there are several colleges and institutions that cater for this demand. I say it is not absolutely necessary for it is quite possible, by means of the study of any good work on visual optics, to acquire the necessary knowledge but the public, without doubt, prefers to go to a man that possesses some qualification, and the systematic study enforced by a school is of very great value, especially in inducing method.

The stock to carry in order to supply customers' requirements need not be a heavy one; in fact, many opticians keep very little, and send to their "jobbers" for each special order.

This is indirectly a compliment to the client, as it gives him or her the impression that special care is necessary in their case and the spectacles or eye glasses need to be specially prepared. A trial case is of course an absolute necessity, and can be obtained for about $15. The size of lens to stock should preferably be the "No. 1 eye," although it is not wise to fit every face with the same-sized lens, study and thought in this matter being very necessary to secure a pleasing and harmonious result.

A supply of rimless goods will be found very salable, especially in those instances where it is not desired to make a display of the "helps to vision," although it must always be remembered that spectacles are by far the most comfortable, and must be recommended where cylinders, or sphero-cylinders, are prescribed.

Gold filled goods can be kept and also sold with the greatest confidence, as they wear well and do not cost so much by a long way as gold frames, which in England can only be sold under what is called a "plate license," not by any means a cheap one either. A stock of steel frames and also an assortment of cases will be necessary. The whole department can be commenced upon an outlay of $100, although it is quite possible to do it on less, according to the locality and the probable demand.

It will, of course, be necessary to provide a suitable room in which the patient's eyes can be

* Pharmaceutical Era.

tested. This must be removed from the shop, as it is uncomfortable and give the impression of privacy. Theoretically it ought to be at least twenty feet in length, practically one ten feet long will answer, and such can generally be found in the domestic sitting-room, if no other be available.

If a special room be used it should be furnished quietly and without the usual charts and advertisements so common in many testing rooms. You want to give your customer the impression that he or she is consulting you in your professional capacity and the less ostentatious is your business aspect the better.

And in this connection it is well to remark that all information given you should be treated as strictly private and confidential. You will probably hear much that is not generally known outside the family circle, and, like the medical man, you must hear all and say nothing. Ladies, especially those who are "getting on in years," are very sensitive as to their age and when it is necessary to extract from them this information it should be done as delicately as possible and never told to a third party.

Care is also required to be exercised when it is not possible to obtain normal vision with lenses and when the existence of actual disease in the eyes is suspected. Often those suffering from impaired vision brought about by excessive smoking, drinking, or the use of drugs, visit us, and we can give them little or no relief. Persons suffering from cataract find their way to our rooms under the impression that stronger lenses will enable them to see more clearly. All these should never be treated by us, but should be referred to an oculist or medical man for treatment. By delaying to do this we may possibly cause them much unnecessary trouble and discomfort, and we must never hesitate between our financial advantage and their eyesight. And it may be well to ask the question, "Can I make a charge for testing in a case like the above?" Most of us include our fee for testing in our charge for the spectacles, but in cases where our time has been given and no results, so far as we are concerned, accrue it is fair to make a small charge for the trouble we have been put to, and generally our client feels more comfortable if payment has been made.

I would warn young beginners in this practice of eye testing to be very careful in the detection of low errors of refraction. It is well known that the most excruciating headaches are produced by trifling departures from the normal—so small that normal vision is enjoyed, but, of course, with a strain that soon produces trouble in the head. It is an easy matter to assume, that, given normal vision, nothing wrong with the eyes is proved, but with a little patience and care a little astigmatism will generally be discovered the correction of which will, although it does not improve the sight, stop completely the distressing headaches. One such case as this properly corrected will bring many others in its train, for the grateful patient will not fail to sing the praises of the optician in season and out of season.

The keeping of a record of every case is most important and should not be neglected. From a business point of view it is excellent as it forms a lever, so to speak, by which more can be accomplished in the future. If the patient is written to regularly, asking how the lenses or the spectacles are suiting, and stating that free re-examination and testing of the eyes is offered, much further business can be done.

The question of advertising must also be considered. The regular posting of booklets and handbills should be resorted to, and newspaper advertising must not be forgotten. A good method is to write a series of booklets upon defects of the eye, such as far-sight, short-sight, old-sight, and astigmatism, and despatch these at stated intervals. It is surprising the number of inquiries that result from the reading of such literature.

Finally, a fair charge must be made for supplying spectacles, and no one should be fitted who does not pay at least double the cost of the frames and lenses. In some cases much more than this percentage can be obtained, all depending, of course, upon the trouble involved. But it is a mistake to charge too little, as those who seek our help expect to pay a good price and often underrate the goods they receive unless they pay well for them.

This side line, if cultivated as it should be, will form a very profitable adjunct to the druggist's business. For many years the writer has paid his rent, by no means small, from the profits of his sight testing department, which to-day is still growing. That all readers of this article should do likewise is his earnest and hearty desire.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

ALLANDALE.—Mr. F. Bright Smith has included the patent "Trianon Display Cabinets" in his order placed with The Toronto Show Case Co. this month.

Ferrosin is an organic phosphorous-iron compound which is said to contain 12 per cent. of iron. It is described as a yellowish-white, odorless and tasteless powder, but is marketed in the form of tablets, each containing 0.5 Gm. of ferrosin.—Pharm. Centralh.

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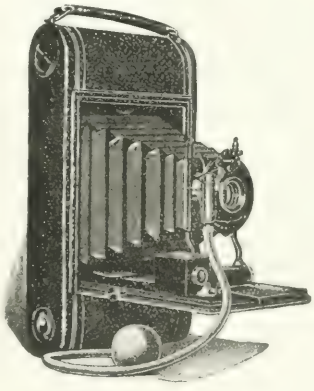
The above cut illustrates the new MONARCH finger piece Mounting, it is the latest and best in rigid-bridge mountings, has several points of superiority over the many finger piece mountings now on the market.

The guards are self-adjusting, supplied in either sanitary or zylonite, are very easy of adjustment at top or bottom.

We guarantee this mounting against any imperfections in workmanship or material. For $1.00 we will send you from stock, postage paid, a sample (returnable if desired) of the Monarch finger piece Mounting. This mounting is especially adapted for prescription lenses, as it holds the glasses in perfect aligment. We are the acknowledged leaders in prescription work, our methods are exclusive; send trial prescription and be convinced.

Monarch Optical Company
729 East Adelaide Street - Toronto, Ont.



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Pocket Folding Film and Plate
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Complete line of supplies for
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DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE — 60-62 Front Street West — TORONTO

Photography

Bromide or gaslight prints of a rusty or green color may be much improved by toning with the following gold solution:

Boiling water	4 ounces
Ammonium sulphocyanide	30 grains
Gold chloride	2 grains

Dissolve the sulphocyanide in half the water and the gold in the other half and gradually add the gold to the sulphocyanide, stirring meantime. When cool the solution will be ready to use.

Wash the print thoroughly after fixation and squeegee, face up, to a sheet of glass. Apply the gold bath with a wide rubber-bound camel's-hair brush. When the color is satisfactory, washing completes the work.

Flat prints can often be improved by reducing a little and then intensifying. Hypo and ferricyanide cause stain and are not advisable. The following bath, however, is slow, sure and stainless:

Water	4 ounces
Hypo	1 ounce
Potassium iodide	20 grains

When sufficiently cleared, rinse thoroughly and bleach in a solution of mercuric chloride, ten grains to the ounce of water. It should then be rinsed in two or three baths of one per cent. hydrochloric acid and well washed. Blackening is accomplished with a bath made by adding one part of a saturated solution of ferrous sulphate to six parts of a saturated solution of potassium oxalate. A good neutral black is secured in this way, with no tendency to increase the warmth of the tones as is the case with other intensifiers.

BRIEF EXPOSURES WITH SLOW PLATES

In the Photo-Miniature, on "Focal Plane Photography," T. Thorn Baker gives a formula for his pyro-soda developer which gives a soft, well-gradated negative with an exposure not exceeding one-half of that demanded with an ordinary developer. In other words, brief exposures on plates of medium rapidity will be made the most of:

A.

Water	10 ounces
Potassium metabisulphate	5 grains
Pyro	27 grains

B.

Water	10 ounces
Sodium sulphite crystals	150 grains
Sodium carbonate crystals	1 ounce

Take equal parts of the two solutions. Negatives developed with a solution containing so large a proportion of sodium carbonate tend toward softness, which is usually advantageous in treating brief exposures. More vigor, if desired, may be had by increasing the quantity of pyro twenty-five per cent.

A DREAM REALIZED: A STORY WITHOUT WORDS. Courtesy of C. N. R.

STAND DEVELOPMENT FOR RAPID EXPOSURES

The Folmer and Schwing Company—and the experience of its experts ought to be valuable—advocates the use of stand or tank development for rapid exposures such as those made with focal plane and other quick-acting shutters. Both pyro and glycin are suggested, the formulae being as follows:

PYRO TANK DEVELOPER.

STOCK SOLUTION A.

Water	16 ounces
Oxalic acid	20 grains
Pyro	1 ounce

STOCK SOLUTION B.

Water	16 ounces
*Sodium sulphite (crystals)	4 ounces

STOCK SOLUTION C.

Water	16 ounces
*Sodium carbonate (crystals)	3 ounces

To develop use A, two ounces; B, two ounces; C, two ounces; water, thirty-six ounces. Develop fifteen minutes at a temperature of 65 degrees, Fahr. The negatives should be reversed at least once during development.

* If dry sodas are used, take half the quantity.

GLYCIN TANK DEVELOPER.

STOCK SOLUTION.

Hot water, about 200 degrees	50 ounces
*Sodium carbonate (dry)	2 ounces
Glycin	½ ounce
*Sodium sulphite (dry)	½ ounce

Dissolve in the order stated.

For ten-minute development, use five ounces stock solution to 30 ounces water. Temperature, 65 degrees, Fahr.

For twenty-five-minute development, use two ounces stock solution to thirty-two ounces water. Temperature, 65 degrees, Fahr.

* If crystal sodas are used, double the quantity.

ART FROM PARIS AT TORONTO

Advices have been received at the offices of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, to the effect that a collection of magnificent paintings is coming forward from the Paris Salon. These pictures have never been out of France before, and consequently, are calculated to prove a rare novelty of great interest.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MONTREAL. Mr. L. Jos. Lafontaine, 383 Mt. Royal Avenue, has completed his alterations and has installed a line of the "All Plate" Silent Salesmen from The Toronto Show Case Co. this month.

Do not be extravagant, except in advertising, is a good business motto, and certainly the way in which Wilson's Fly Pads are advertised does seem extravagant; however, the manufacturer is a business man of long experience and must be getting very satisfactory results, otherwise he would not continue these ever increasing annual expenditures.

A PRINTING-PAPER FOR GREEN TONES

Green as a color for rendering woodland scenes and the like has been so much in vogue of late that a few manufacturers are now making papers especially intended to give prints in that color; moreover, green carbons and bromides toned with vanadium are more commonly seen than hitherto. A home method of sensitizing paper for green prints was described not long ago by W. Weissermel, in the Photographische Mitteilungen.

Any of the well known papers for sensitizing may be used, and should first be coated with a solution of gelatine, ten grains to the ounce of water, and then dried. Sensitizing is accomplished by applying evenly with a brush the following solution:

Water	100 parts
Potassium bichromate	3 parts
Manganese sulphate	5 parts

The paper must of course be coated by red light and dried in the dark.

Printing is carried quite deep, and the paper is then washed for two or three minutes, when the whites will appear pure. The surface of the paper is then dried with blotting-paper and the sheet laid on a pane of glass. A developer of pyrocatechin, one part, to water, ten parts, is applied and the picture gradually takes on a green color. Five minutes' washing after development is sufficient, and the paper may be dried in the usual way. Varnishing will give snap to the print and is advisable, as some of its brilliance is lost in drying.

THE FIXTURE RECORD

A Few of the Recent Purchasers of Show Cases and Fixtures From Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The Skinner Drug Co., of Lacombe, Alta., have increased their display space by purchasing a number of the well known New Century Silent Salesman Show Cases.

H. W. Ralph, of Dundas, Ont., has opened a branch store, of course with Jones Bros. & Co., fixtures.

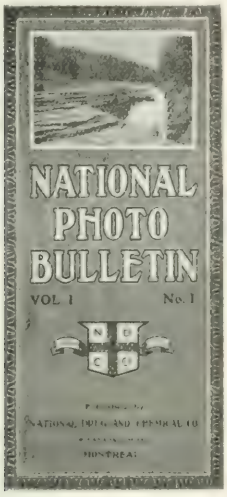
W. Johnson, of Kenora, Ont., was so pleased with his recent purchases from Jones Bros. & Co., that he placed an order with them for an entire new outfit of the U.S.P. Design, the Silent Salesman Cases being the Kade Patent Crystal Century style.

W. J. Graham, of Ottawa, Ont., is another convert to the Kade Patent Case, and selected the Crystal Gem style, with marble base.

The ashes of the Three Rivers conflagration had hardly time to cool, before Dr. L. P. Normand had ordered a temporary outfit of show cases and fixtures, which were finished and shipped in forty-eight hours from receipt of order.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Our Photographic Department has made such strides in the last six months that we are finding it advisable to publish a monthly trade bulletin, devoted to the interests of the druggists who handle our photographic goods, to be called the "National Photo Bulletin."



Through this medium, we propose to keep the trade in touch with our Photographic Department, which is constantly importing and manufacturing new and profitable lines for the retail druggist.

All the latest cameras, apparatus, etc., etc., will be illustrated and described each month. We have made arrangements with several of the leading English manufacturers of photographic goods to advertise in the "Bulletin," so that the trade will be kept constantly in touch with their new products.

Formulas and trade hints will be published from time to time, thus making the "Bulletin" very valuable for reference.

We propose mailing the "National Photo Bulletin" free each month to dealers handling our photographic goods. All you have to do to receive a copy is to send us your name and address on a post card addressed to National Drug and Chemical Co., Photo Dept., Montreal.

Any criticisms or suggestions that our friends in the trade care to make after receiving their first copy will be appreciated, as we want to make the "National Photo Bulletin" a valuable monthly visitor to all receiving it.

DISASTROUS FIRE

While regretting to record a serious loss to an enterprising firm, the opportunity is afforded us of noting a display of energy that is seldom seen in business and manufacturing circles.

On July 8th, through an explosion of celluloid in an adjacent part of their factory, Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., had a portion of their Toronto factory destroyed by fire, and it was only by prompt action on the part of the fire brigade that the whole building which occupies nearly a whole block was not totally burned to the ground.

The building is a mammoth structure and part of same is rented to smaller manufacturers in one of which the fire started and rapidly spread to the parts used by Jones Bros. & Co. as trimming, shipping and store rooms, destroying about $30,000.00 worth of their high-grade show cases and store fixtures, which they carry ready for shipment on short notice.

Such a loss would cripple any ordinary business, but Jones Bros. & Co. are the happy possessors of a larger and duplicate plant in the town of Dundas, Ont., where they carry a still larger stock of their goods, and while the fire was still burning, they had the long distance 'phone working overtime making arrangements to fill their rush orders from Dundas, and at twelve noon, or four hours after the fire started, and while the firemen were still pouring water on the ruins, a carload of cases started from Dundas by C.P.R. to replace those destroyed that were wanted immediately.

All their orders for stock designs were filled within twenty-four hours and they had started to make up duplicate special orders within the same time, as their customers wired assent as soon as they were informed of the catastrophe.

Of course such attention to their customers needs is only in keeping with the high reputation this firm bears; that is of making the finest show cases and store fixtures in Canada.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

PICTOU, N. S.—Mr. K. J. MacKenzie has ordered a new dispensing room and a line of the patent "Trianon Cabinets," to match fixtures already delivered by The Toronto Show Case Co.

Stupidity and envy obscure many a man's good work. Stupidity we may pardon, but not envy. The first bears its own marks of recognition, the second is generally sly and deceitful. It is a mean man, who, seeing a greater light than himself, attempts to blow it out, or put it under a bushel. Envy is a sure indication of inferiority, or a lack of culture.

MERCK'S REPORT

A PRACTICAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,

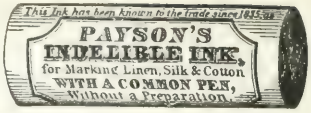
Containing Most Recent Information on New Remedies, Dosage, etc.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.00 PER YEAR.

Sample Copy Upon Request

Advertising Rates on Application

Address MERCK'S REPORT, Merck Building, University Place, NEW YORK.


This Ink has been known to the Trade since 1853
PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK,
for Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN,
Without a Preparation

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897. Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE has been such a success that would like you to know what those any time. The same diploma is given correspondence students as class room students. Write for full particulars to

W. B. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist

COURSE IN OPTICS who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can begin

Janes Building, TORONTO

USE RODINAL

Simple, Clean, Handy, Can be Used Repeatedly, Powerful, Does Not Deteriorate, Easily Controlled, Always Ready, Always Adaptable for Plates, Films, Lantern Slides and Papers

In 3 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz. bots., at $0.60, $1.10 and $2.00 each

ECONOMY.

Formulæ:

For PLATES—1 part in 20 parts of water.
For FILMS—Ditto ditto.
For LANTERN SLIDES—1 part in 30-40 parts of water.
For BROMIDE PAPER—1 part in 60-100 parts of water.
For GASLIGHT PAPER—1 part in 20-30 parts of water.
For STAND DEVELOPMENT—1 part in 200 parts of water.

There is NO developing solution in the world that will stand these enormous dilutions

It is an AGFA DEVELOPER and therefore reliable

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THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, July 22, 1908.

Business during the past month has been remarkable for the few changes in value to any important extent; the minor changes are noted in price list below.

Opium and Morphia Salts have stiffened up a little and the future is quite problematical.

Paris Green has been in good demand and prices are well maintained. Orders are coming in freely, no doubt a large business will be done in the Northwest, owing to very favorable crop reports from all quarters.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

A.	Calcium Chlorate	Oz.	.35
D.	Flowers Chamomile, Roman	Lb.	.30
A.	Morphia Acetate	Oz.	$2.90
A.	Morphia Muriate	Oz.	$2.90
A.	Morphia Sulphate	Oz.	$3.00
A.	Opium	Lb.	$7.50
A.	Opium Pulv	Oz.	.70
D.	Oil Orange	Oz.	.20
D.	Oil Bergamot	Oz.	.30
A.	Styptol Tablets, tubes of 20	Ea.	.45
A.	Soda Pyrophosphate	Oz.	.15
A.	Soda Sulphovinate	Oz.	.20

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

QUEBEC.—Mr. J. Edmond Dube has also heard of the patent "Trianon Counter Cabinets," and has ordered a line of these from The Toronto Show Case Co. this month.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

FOR SALE

EDWARDS MEDICINE CO., Toronto, formerly of London, Ontario, manufacture the following, viz.:—EDWARDS' NERVINE COMPOUND, "MAPLE LEAF" SKIN FOOD, and DIAMOND HAIR RENEWER. Order direct or through your Jobber.

MICROSCOPES FOR SALE

An unusually good opportunity for securing a first-class microscope is offered by the Ontario College of Pharmacy. 25 first-class instruments are for sale at a price of $13.00 each complete. These microscopes are all in first-class condition and cost originally $25.00. For particulars, address

W. B. GRAHAM, Reg.-Treas. O.C.P., TORONTO.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug business for sale in New Ontario, town of two thousand. Lumbering centre. No opposition. Stock, $5,000.00; sales, $9,000.00. Good reasons for selling. Apply

Box 5, Canadian Druggist.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug Business for Sale in the best town in Saskatchewan. Stock and fixtures, $2,400. Full particulars from Office, Canadian Druggist. BOX 8, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, TORONTO

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z

BY—FORMULAS of all the standard patent medicines and toilet preparations now in use; send 2-cent stamp for free list of formulas. Address DR. MERWIN, Windsor, Ont., Canada

REPORT ON MEDICINAL CROPS AND ESSENTIAL OIL YIELDING PLANTS

[COMPILED BY STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS' LTD., OF LONDON AND LONG MELFORD, SUFFOLK]

The wet season last year has had a prejudicial effect on the greater part of our medicinal crops, and the cold spring has delayed growth.

Aconite (Aconitum Napellus).—Will be rather a short crop, owing to lack of rain the last few weeks.

Belladonna.—A fair crop, though late. The cold wet spring has kept the plants back, and they were not sufficiently advanced to be damaged by the late frosts. The dry season has matured the herb too quickly, the crop will therefore not be a heavy one. Seedling plants badly want rain.

Camomile.—An average crop, though rather late in flowering.

Dill.—Promises well, and if the weather permits good harvesting, we should have a good supply of oil.

Foxglove.—The second year plants have done well, but the seedlings for next year badly want rain.

Hemlock.—An average crop, much later than usual.

Henbane.—The wet weather of last year was bad for this, and a quantity of the first year plants died off altogether during the winter. The cold spring made the second year plants late in coming on, and they have now suffered from the drought, so that the crop will be a short one. The first year seedlings for next year's crop are looking healthy, but badly want rain.

Lavender.—The bushes look very well, and if fine weather holds, the oil should be above the average in quality, the fine weather suiting this plant.

Peppermint.—Requires rain, but plants look healthy and we anticipate a fair crop, with better oil than last year.

Rosemary.—An average crop.

Roses.—Very good crop, quite a "rose year."

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO AGAIN

ALLANDALE. Mr. Arthur E. Patterson has placed his order for a new outfit of the "All Plate Glass" Silent Salesman with The Toronto Show Case Co. this month.

A SACRIFICE TO SCIENCE

(From Success Magazine.)

A jolly young chemistry tough
While mixing a compound of stuff,
Dropped a match in a vial,
And after a while,
They found his front teeth and one cuff.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

GRAVENHURST.—Mr. L. McLeay, after considering all the up-to-date propositions on the market, has placed his order for the patent "Trianon Cabinets" with The Toronto Show Case Co.

THE KEEPING QUALITIES OF SOLUTIONS OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

According to a statement of Fischer's in the Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle, the 30 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide, "perhydrol," can be kept indefinitely, while the various solutions prepared from it by diluting with distilled water decompose rapidly. Solutions of 4 per cent. and 8 per cent. decompose more rapidly than both stronger and weaker solutions; solutions of 10 per cent. and over increase in stability up to 33 per cent. Dilute sulphuric, hydrochloric and phosphoric acids retard materially the decomposition of solutions as dilute as 1 per cent. and 3 per cent., while boric acid is not adapted to this purpose. Fischer recommends that when dilute solutions of hydrogen peroxide are to be dispensed they be prepared extemporaneously from the 30 per cent. solution.

BREVITIES

Brief, Breezy Bits From Satisfied Customers of Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

A few more words from W. F. C. Braithwaite, Winnipeg. Extract from letter dated July 16th, 1907:

"Fixtures and show cases have arrived and are now in position in our store. I would just say that our store is the admiration of everybody, and is generally pronounced the finest in the city."

Extract from letter dated December 12th, 1907: "The fixtures are giving good satisfaction and are much admired. If times pick up I am hoping to make other changes, replacing some of my other cases with your Crystal Gems."

W. F. C. Braithwaite.

"I have opened up show cases and find everything all right. The cases are beautiful. Enclosed you will find cheque."

F. C. de Lachevrotiere, Quebec.

"I have your favor of June 15th before me, and must say in your favor that you are the best people I have ever met to do business with, and the man who can't dicker with you must be a born crank."

T. S. T. Smellie, Fort William.

The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XX. TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1908. No 9

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203. Cable Address : SAYD, TORONTO

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES :

ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.

FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmastre, Paris.

A NEW ERA IN BRITISH PHARMACY

Great Britain being the acknowledged fountain head of the pharmaceutical craft as a whole any great change in the affairs of pharmacy in the mother country must naturally be of interest to followers of the vocation in all parts of the civilized world. There now appears every prospect of what may be aptly called "a new era in British pharmacy" taking place. As many of our readers may be aware, during about the last thirty years there has been an agitation afoot in the United Kingdom in favor of another addition to the laws affecting pharmacy and the sale of poisons. The chief reason for this movement is that since 1880 a number of combinations of unqualified persons having taken advantage of the Companies' Act to register themselves as companies have thereby been allowed to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist in exactly the same manner as persons who have gone to a large expense both in time and money in order to qualify as chemists and druggists according to the requirements of the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (Great Britain). The Pharmaceutical Society, as the central organization of chemists and druggists in the United Kingdom, has always strongly protested against the operations of these companies, and in the year 1880 the Council of the Society took an important test case to the House of Lords. The case was that of the Pharmaceutical Society vs. The London and Provincial Supply Association, Ltd., and after a long legal fight it was decided that the word "person" in Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, did not apply to companies; therefore corporate trading bodies could not be liable to a penalty under those sections. Ever since this decision the Society has made repeated attempts to amend the law, so as to bring companies within its jurisdicton, but owing to the highly controversial nature of the proposals and to the amount of opposition they aroused the efforts have so far been in vain. The British Parliament has also had the matter under consideration with the result that two years ago a Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was introduced into the House of Lords, but in consequence of the pressure of other Parliamentary business the Bill had to be dropped at the close of the session. Some months ago the Government drew up another Pharmacy Bill, which after being referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, has now been finally passed by the House of Lords. It is also anticipated that subject to a few slight amendments the Bill will be passed by the House of Commons when the British Parliament reassembles on October 12, after the summer adjournment. It should here be stated that the Government proposals differ very materially from those of the Pharmaceutical Society. The latter body wishes the title "chemist and druggist" to be restricted to those who have passed the statutory examinations; the Government on the other hand regard that title "merely as a trade description," and propose that the right to use it should still be restricted to individuals, but that it shall be shared by corporate bodies, provided they have a qualified director on their governing board. A great fight has therefore been going on behind the scenes, and the result is not so satisfactory as duly registered chemists had hoped for. In order to better understand this important clause it may be well to set it out in full as follows:

3.—(1) Any person who, being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, carries on the business of pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist shall, unless in every premises where the business is carried on the business is bona fide conducted by himself or some other duly registed pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and unless the name and certificate of qualification of

the person by whom the business is so conducted in any premises is conspicuously exhibited in the premises be guilty of an offence under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

(2) The provisions of Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which enable the executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist to continue his business so long as such business is bona fide conducted by a duly qualified assistant shall be construed as enabling such executor, administrator, or trustee to carry on the business if and so long only as in every premises where the business is carried on, the business is bona fide conducted by a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and the name and certificate of qualification of the person by whom the business is so conducted in any premises is conspicuously exhibited in the premises.

(3) A registered chemist or druggist may, notwithstanding anything in Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, take, use, or exhibit the name or title of pharmacist.

(4) A body corporate and in Scotland a firm or partnership, may carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist or druggist, if in every premises where the business is carried on the business is bona fide conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and if the name and certificate of qualification of the person so qualified is conspicuously exhibited in the shop or other place in which he so conducts the business. A body corporate, and in Scotland a firm or partnership, may use the description of chemist and druggist, or of chemist or of druggist, or of dispensing chemist or druggist, if the foregoing requirements as to the carrying on of the business are observed, and if one at least of the board of directors or other governing body of the body corporate, or one at least of the members of the firm or partnership, as the case may be, is a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, but nothing in this provision shall authorize any body corporate, or in Scotland a firm or partnership, to use the description of pharmacist; subject as aforesaid, sections one and fifteen of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall apply to a body corporate, and in Scotland to a firm or partnership, in like manner as they apply to an individual.

(Clause 3, Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, as passed by the House of Lords).

It will be seen, therefore, that in effect the British Government proposes to permit corporate bodies to continue the use of the title "chemist and druggist," provided they have a qualified director on their board of management—a provision which has not hitherto been in force. Then, to make up for this lessening of the qualified person's title, the Bill gives authority to all chemists to "take, use or exhibit the name or title pharmacist"—a title which has up to the present been strictly reserved to pharmaceutical chemists as distinct from chemists and druggists. The British chemists' view on this point is that it is unsatisfactory, as in many quarters the gift of the title pharmacist is regarded as an absurdity, because there are hundreds of chemists in business in the back streets of the great cities and in country districts where the title would either cause confusion or be absolutely useless. Another controversial clause in the Bill is that which proposes to create a new class of sellers of agricultural and horticultural poisons in districts where it is considered sufficient facilities do not exist for obtaining such poisons. This clause has also been opposed, as the pharmaceutical authorities claim that there are already ample opportunities for purchasing the articles in even the most isolated district. We, on this side of the ocean, are glad to know that one clause in the Bill is welcomed by all parties, namely, the clause which empowers the Pharmaceutical Society to accept the diplomas of Colonial pharmacists who may wish to settle in England, in lieu of examination. This clause will also be received with enthusiasm by many Dominion druggists, who have long felt it a hardship that the British authority could not accept their diplomas. For this reason we are glad to know that a compromise has been effected between the Government and the Society which should result in the passing of the Bill by the House of Commons at an early date.

THE SALE OF WOOD ALCOHOL IN QUEBEC

The following circular has been issued to the druggists of the Province of Quebec, and is reproduced here for the benefit of our readers:

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec desire to call the attention of all Druggists, having in store or selling or using Wood Alcohol, to the following clauses contained in the Federal Inland Revenue Act and also those contained in Bill No. 143 of the Amended Federal Inland Revenue Act, namely :

Article 265. Every person who deodorizes or clarifies or attempts to deodorize or clarify, any Methylated Spirits, whether by distillation, filtration or any other process is guilty of an indictable offence, and shall, for the first offence, be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offence to a penalty of one thousand dollars. 4-5 E. vii., c. 17, s, 23.

Howards' Quinine

Is now Sold in Canada at the

SAME PRICE

As the Continental Brands

Always Specify "Howards"

If you want the highest attainable quality in Pharmaceutical Chemicals

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Some of our lines:

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS
HARMONICAS
VIOLINS, MANDOLINS, BANJOS
GUITARS
BAND INSTRUMENTS
and a complete line of trimmings

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

THE NORDHEIMER COMPANY, LIMITED
15 KING STREET EAST - TORONTO

The Finest **OLIVE OIL** in the World

IS MADE BY

SAMUEL RAE & CO.

LEGHORN, ITALY

This firm was established in 1836 and has to-day no equal in the quality of their oil, which they produce from their own Olive-yards in TUSCANY. The greatest care and cleanliness is used, and ripe, selected fruit only is pressed for their celebrated FINEST SUBLIME LUCCA OIL, all tainted or inferior fruit being cast aside and the pressings sold in bulk and refined. Thus any oil bearing the name of SAMUEL RAE & CO. is absolutely pure and perfect.

This oil is being introduced into this market and freely advertised in society and family publications as for sale by retail druggists.

YOU SHOULD STOCK IT.

For Sale by

THE DRUG TRADING CO.,
THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., or

KYLE & HOOPER

Canadian Agents TORONTO

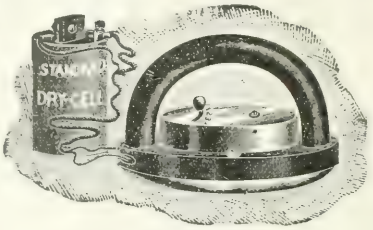
STORE FRONTS

Send to
Luxfer Prism Co., Limited
Toronto
for information

◈

Overcome
Dull Days
by Installing
LUXFER PRISMS

Medical Batteries



Send for CATALOGUE of our High Class Medical Batteries

Faradic Batteries from $3.60 up.
Galvanic Batteries. Class X.
Electric Massage Apparatus.
Electric Belts and Insoles.

J. STEVENS & SON COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

Pharmaceuticals of Merit

When you order specify

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

Our Catalogue is at your service for the asking.

William R. Warner & Co.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS LONDON, ENGLAND
AND JOBBING HOUSES EVERYWHERE

Article 266. Every person who uses spirits containing Methyl Alcohol in any form in any pharmaceutical or medicinal preparation intended for internal use, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars. 4-5 E. vii., c. 17, s. 23.

Article 7 of Bill 143. Every person who uses Methyl Alcohol, or Spirits containing Methyl Alcohol in any form, in any pharmaceutical, medicinal or other preparation intended for external use, shall affix to the vessel containing the said preparation a label stating, in black letters not less than one-fourth of an inch in height the presence of Methyl Alcohol therein; and every person violating the provisions of this subsection shall incur a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Article 372 of Bill 143. All vessels containing Wood Alcohol, whether in the possession of the manufacturer or other person, shall have affixed thereto a label bearing the words "Wood Alcohol, Poison," in black letters not less than one-fourth of an inch in height.

Section 2. Any person who holds in possession, sells, exchanges or delivers any Wood Alcohol contrary to the provisions of this Section shall incur a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding two hundred dollars.

MAKING A SHOW WINDOW PAY

The show window, rightly used is one of the strongest factors for attracting trade in the modern retail business world. To make the window pay, to make it a vital force in enlarging a business by constantly drawing new customers into the store, requires time and labor and the exercise of good taste and judgment. If a merchant buys advertising space in a newspaper or elsewhere he devotes considerable thought to filling it with attractive matter. He makes frequent changes, so that his advertisements are always new and fresh and suited to the varying needs of the buying public. The show window is a valuable advertising space which costs the merchant something in rent and other expenses. He has it on his hands and can turn it to good account or he can neglect it, letting it remain a constant bill of expense from which he derives no benefit.

The slovenly show window knocks business. It drives away trade. It deters many from entering who fear to find the interior as poorly managed as the exterior. The show window is an index to the store. A neat, tasty display, with goods shown to their best advantage, indicates a well-kept, business-like establishment. The customer who enters and finds that the interior bears out the promises made by the window display goes away satisfied and is sure to return. Constant changes in the window will keep the world informed of the changes going on within the store, the new bargains, the beginning of special sales and the arrival of new goods.

The desire for possession is one of the strongest human characteristics. The man or woman who sees a good article tastily put on view, if it is seasonable and suited to their needs, will long to own it. They may purchase it at once, or make a mental note of the store and return later. The man who can exhibit goods so that those who see them want them for their own, is the man who becomes a successful window trimmer and who draws trade to his establishment. Display seasonable goods, for which there is a demand or soon will be. Set your goods in attractive surroundings. A beautiful easy chair, marked with a low price, but shown in the middle of a meadow, would not tempt anyone to buy it. But place the same chair, marked with the same price, in a cosy corner, beside a grate fire, with pipe racks on the wall, and a table with magazines, or workbox, close at hand, and that chair will possess attractions on a fall and winter day which many a man or woman will find it impossible to resist.

The object of all good window trimming is first to draw spectators to the window, then to hold their attention, and finally induce them to enter the store. For this reason every trim should have some novel feature, unique in itself and belonging peculiarly to the exhibit of which it is a part. Any unusual arrangement of the goods in hand will attract attention. The massive style, in which a large number of the same articles are grouped in a window, or at a particular spot, is often defective. For variety use the light, delicate style, in which a few objects are grouped in a graceful, artistic fashion which compels attention and admiration. Set pieces, in which various objects are used to create outdoor scenes or other pictorial effects, can be used in thousands of varieties and to good advantage. Articles in motion will invariably draw spectators to a window. A flag waving in a breeze created by a concealed electric fan, a windmill operated by motor, or mechanically moving lights, are commonly used to good purpose. The idea can be employed in a thousand different ways.

One or more show cards should be in every window. If neatly and artistically made they add a touch of color to a display and give all necessary information. By saying enough, but not too much, the show card leads the customer into the store for fuller information, a sale is made and the card writer has played his part in making the show window pay.

"CARD OF THANKS"

To the Druggists of Ontario:

I wish to express my thanks to my fellow druggists, who so generously responded to an appeal made on my behalf by the druggists of Owen Sound, to help retrieve the loss I sustained by an acetylene gas explosion.

The generous sum contributed shows a brotherly sympathy which I fully appreciate.

Yours,

G. W. Collins.

Chatsworth, Aug. 26, 1908.

HARGREAVES BROTHERS

The business carried on by W. A. and John Hargreaves at Toronto as chemists and druggists, under the style of "Hargreaves Brothers," was dissolved on the 6th day of April, 1905, and since that date John Hargreaves has carried on the business alone, under the same firm name as Hargreaves Brothers.

HONORS FOR O. C. P. GRADUATE

F. C. Pearn, of class '06 and '07, O.C.P., has recently been appointed Assistant Professor and Instructor in Practical Pharmacy, in the North Pacific College of Pharmacy, Portland, Oregon. Mr. Pearn will be remembered by members of his class as member of Executive of College and Class Correspondent. Mr. Pearn assumes his duties October first.

THE PATENT MEDICINE LAW

The Canada Gazette contains an order-in-Council adding to the schedule of the Act of last session respecting proprietary or patent medicines, the following: "Morphine and its preparations; opium, its preparations and derivatives."

This means that druggists throughout Canada are henceforth prohibited from selling morphine or opium or preparations thereof, except upon a physician's prescription.

PATENT MEDICINES IN HOLLAND

The Dutch Board of Health has proposed the following scheme for regulating the sale of patent and proprietary medicines in Holland: No proprietaries except those specially permitted by the Minister of Health, are to be imported. Those which are permitted to enter are to be subject to an import duty adjusted to the selling price of the articles. The sale of proprietaries is to be regulated by law, upon the basis of a special license to be obtained by those desirous of carrying on the business of selling proprietary medicines. The public advertisement and recommendation of specialties, containing a statement of the diseases which the medicines are intended to relieve or prevent, is forbidden.

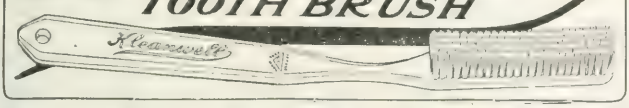
THE NATURE OF EMULSIONS

In a paper recently presented before the Chemical Society of London and abstracted in the Pharm. Journal, Pickering described the results of some researches on emulsions made by him, with some deductions that may be drawn as to the nature and conditions of emulsification. He worked with emulsions of paraffin oil, on account of their use as insecticides. When white paraffin oil is emulsified with potash soap, the resulting mixture consists of emulsion proper and excess of water, the former rising to the surface in the form of a cream. Viewed under the microscope, this cream is seen to consist of oil globules, closely packed, with water between them, and contains about 74 per cent. of oil. More oil can be incorporated by further churning, an emulsion containing 99 per cent. of oil and only 0.91 of soap having been obtained by Pickering. As the amount of oil increases, the solidity increases. An emulsion containing 97 per cent. of oil was prepared, which, when exposed to air for twenty-four hours, changed to a transparent jelly. In the opaque material, a certain number of oil globules were visible under the microscope, but none were found in the jelly. Although the oil is present in this large quantity, it is the emulsified substance and the water the medium; the liquid is readily miscible with more water, but the addition of more paraffin causes demulsification, which is also effected by the addition of any substance in which both water and paraffin are soluble, e.g., alcohol, or which is capable of decomposing soap, e.g., hydrochloric acid. The addition of sodium compounds produces the same result, as paraffin is not generally emulsifiable by soda. Pickering is of the opinion that emulsification depends upon the presence of minute insoluble particles in the liquid, a view which finds support in the fact that when a strong soap-solution is diluted with water, a precipitate is formed; also, solutions of proteids precipitate at surfaces in contact with another fluid, e.g., air or water.

Paraffin is readily emulsified by the basic salts formed upon the addition of lime-water to solutions of iron and copper sulphate. Viewed under the microscope, the mixture in this latter case, presents innumerable globules of oil, each surrounded by a pellicle of minute particles of basic copper sulphate, which prevents the coalescence of the particles of oil. Sodium hydroxide can be added to these emulsions without causing separ-

EVERYTHING for the DRUG TRADE

Kleanwell TOOTH BRUSH



THE GREAT TOOTH BRUSH PROPOSITION

WINDOW DISPLAY ELECTROS for advertising

Send in your order to-day

Kleanwell Tooth Brushes come in ten styles, each in a sealed 'sanitary' box. Different shapes, different sizes, different degrees of stiffness. A distinct shape for each one in the family.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

DATES AND DATA ABOUT

MORPHINE

E. Merck

1804. Seguin discovers a crystalline substance in opium.

1805. Serturner recognizes that a crystalline substance is the sleep-producing principle of Opium. He also recognizes the basic nature of this principle, thus discovering the existence of the whole class of alkaloids and "opening a way which has led to great medicinal discoveries." (Clause used by the INSTITUT DE FRANCE in awarding Serturner the Montyon Prize.)

1816. The name MORPHINE is given to the sleep-producing principle of Opium, being derived from "Morpheus" the Greek god of sleep.

1823. DUMAS and Pelletier determine the composition of Morphine.

1827. **MERCK is first to manufacture Morphine** and to place it on the market for medicinal purposes.

Specify MERCK'S Morphine Hydrochloras

TO BE HAD THROUGH THE REGULAR TRADE CHANNELS

Darmstadt

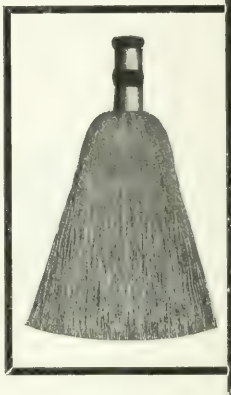
We Want Your Trade

We Ship Very Promptly

Whisks

for the

Holiday Trade



Our travellers are now on the road with full range of samples.

Our line of fancy whisks for the Fall trade is now complete. It includes some special exclusive designs in "Silver French Gray," "Ormulo Gold," and "Antique Bronze" handles specially designed for gift trade.

Don't fail to see them or write for Illustrated Price List.

H. W. Nelson & Co.

LIMITED

Established 1840 **TORONTO**

ation. Some solids, e.g., sulphur, are incapable of causing emulsification, even when finely divided.; sulphur becomes wetted by paraffin, in preference to being wetted by water, and it would appear that only in the case of solid substances, which are wetted by water in preference to being wetted by oil, does emulsification take place. Some precipitates which are not finely divided, like calcium hydroxide, cause the suspension of oils, but the products are merely mixtures, in which the oil is entangled in the flocculent soild, and differ from true emulsions in being oily; in this case the paraffin separates on dilution with water.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the date of the meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, which is September 1st. As this is during the Canadian National Exhibition every facility is offered by the railways to the druggists to attend, and it is most particularly desired that this meeting should be a success, as this is the critical time in the life of such an organization. Every druggist who can avail himself of the opportunity of attending should do so, as the Association is of very great importance, both to himself and to his profession.

THE QUALITY APPEAL IN ADVERTISING

Of all the schemes for getting business into the drug store the good, strong, honest talk on Quality is the one that works best, says the Pittsburg Druggist. The drug store is not the place that people go to hunt bargains. It never was and never will be. People go to the drug store for medicine or cigars or soda or sundries, not because they can buy cheaper, but because they want the best. Even the bargain hunter ceases to be a bargain hunter when he or she enters the drug store. The customer is impressed with the idea that good goods are sold there, and everybody wants good goods. Naturally the druggist who advertises cut prices will get customers who are looking for cut prices, but it is certain that the same customers could have been brought in by a good strong appeal made on high quality.

And who is the best customer? The one who comes to buy because he thinks you will save him a few pennies or the one who comes to you because he believes in the purity of your drugs or the goodness of your merchandise?

The customer who seeks you because he is impressed with your superiority can hardly be driven away with a stick, while the one who keeps coming because he thinks you are cheap is liable to run across another who can make him believe the same thing, or is liable to leave you because you charge him a cent more for a bottle of patent medicine than you did ten years ago.

The cut price customer has to be shown your ability to under-sell constantly. The quality customer, once given the right impression, will retain it until he is given good reason to change his mind. You hold the quality customer year in, year out, as long as you stay in business. The cut price flits from one store to another, and does not make a good customer for anybody.

Get the customers coming because you are the best druggist; not because you are the cheapest seller.

VALUE OF DIFFERENT PILL EXCIPIENTS

For the purpose of studying the disintegration of pills in the gastrointestinal tract, E. Rieben (Arch. de Pharm.) administered a variety of pills containing 0.02 gramme of potassium iodide to different persons under similar conditions and examined the urine for iodine. As the pill excipients the following mixtures were employed: White bole and simple syrup; white bole and petrolatum; white bole and lanolin; white bole, glycerin and water; soap and powdered licorice; syrup and powdered althea; mucilage of acacia and powdered althea; sugar and mucilage of acacia; yellow wax, expressed almond oil and starch. in acid carbonate of soda.

In general the not surprising fact was elicited that aqueous solutions of potassium iodide are more rapidly assimilated than pills of the same chemical. As regards the retardation of the absorption in the case of the various pill excipients, the following was adduced: The slowest absorption took place with the pills prepared with wax and oil. Those prepared with sugar and acacia were also absorbed but slowly. The pills made with white bole as the excipient were more readily assimilated, the best being those prepared with the combinations with syrup and lanolin. The best results were obtained with the vegetable powders (licorice and althea). The best of the excipients proved to be powdered licorice together with syrup. Pills made with it sacrificed none of their assimilability on being kept two weeks and scarcely any after being kept for nine weeks. Pills made with powdered althea and acacia mucilage disintegrated after 65 days just as quickly as freshly made pills prepared with sugar and acacia mucilage as the excipient. Pills made with soap approach those made with licorice or althea quite closely. Finally, coating pills with silver leaf materially retards their disintegration in the digestive tract.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From Our London Correspondent.)

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

After many years' agitation there now seems every possibility of another Bill regarding the practice of pharmacy in this country becoming law. On July 22 the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, which has been before the House of Lords for some considerable time, passed its third reading, and therefore so far as the Upper House is concerned, all controversy respecting the Bill is at an end. The proposed measure will now come before the House of Commons when Parliament reassembles, after the adjournment for the holidays, on October 12, and when it is expected that the Bill will be under the direction of Mr. Herbert Samuel, Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs. As your readers have already been informed, there has been a good deal of acrimonious discussion in reference to several clauses of the Bill on the part of the pharmaceutical authorities and many individual chemists here who allege that the suggested Act of Parliament inflicts great injustice on them. The principal bone of contention has been to the title "chemist and druggist," which of course can only be used by persons who have passed the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has been looked upon by the Government (who were responsible for the Bill) as "merely a trade description." The effect of this Bill if passed by the House of Commons will permit certain unqualified corporate trading companies who have used the title "chemist" in connection with their business to continue to use the title, provided they have a duly qualified person on their governing boards. To make up for this "giving away of the chemist's title to unqualified persons," as it has been called, the Government propose to grant permission to all chemists and druggists to use the title "Pharmacist," whereas, up to the present, this title has been the exclusive property of pharmaceutical chemists or those who have passed the major, as distinct from the minor, examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Bill also creates a new class of poison sellers in districts where it is considered that sufficient facilities do not exist for obtaining certain agricultural and horticultural poisons. This clause also has met with the determined opposition of chemists, who contend that no one has any difficulty in obtaining such poisons. However, as the Bill contains some good points, among which may be mentioned the bestowal of powers on the Pharmaceutical Society to deal in branch businesses, conducted by unqualified assistants; to accept Colonial diplomas in lieu of examination if thought desirable; and to establish a curriculum and divide the minor examination, and in view of the attitude of the very strong Government now in power, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is supporting the Bill in every possible way, although it hopes to obtain some amendments to the proposed measure when it reaches the House of Commons, in accordance with chemists' desires.

FRANCO BRITISH EXHIBITION.

I have recently paid another visit to the Franco-British Exhibition, which is the great attraction of London this summer. So well have the public supported the venture that it is extremely probable the "White City" will be open in some form next summer. Everybody sings the praises of the beautiful Palace of Canada, which is undoubtedly one of the most notable features of the Exhibition. On entering the Palace one sees a tablet recording in gold letters the fact that the Canada of the present is largely what the pacific union of the Saxon and French races has tended to make it. The inscription states that although "the newer and greater Canada which is finding her growth among the prairies of the Northwest, is being populated with an English-speaking stock, yet this is being accomplished under the guidance of a French-Canadian, who has for twelve years been at the head of the Federal Government." A striking and ingenious show at the Palace is a group of statuary in solid butter in the refrigerating room, showing King Edward and President Fallieres shaking hands with each other. The idea of the whole exhibit is of course to show the enormous resources of Canada as a country, and the advantages it offers settlers. There are only two pharmaceutical displays, namely, those by Messrs. Davis & Lawrence Co. (tablets, pills, etc.,) and Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co. (perfumes), of Montreal. In addition to the firms mentioned in this column in a recent issue, the following wholesale houses have exhibits in the Chemical Industries Section of the Exhibition: The Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Billiter Street, London (petroleum products); Messrs. Brand & Co., and Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. (table delicacies); the British Camphor Co., Queen Victoria Street, London; Jeyes' Sanitary Compound Co.; H. Brownley & Co., Acton Vale, London (perfumes); J. Knight & Co., F. S. Cleaver & Sons (soap), and J. Gosnell & Co. (perfumes).

THE DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKET.

During the last few months the market in drugs and chemicals has been singularly uninteresting. There have been no remarkable changes either in the upward or downward direction since the sensational drop in the price of cocaine some time ago. So far as speculation is concerned the mar-

To the Drug Trade of Canada and Newfoundland

Gentlemen,

We beg to advise you of our having acquired the assets of the late The Dominion Pharmacal Company, Limited, including the laboratory at 84 to 96 Jarvis Street (corner Lombard), Toronto, Ontario.

TO the already fairly complete plant we have added some of the latest machinery, by which facilities we are in a position to place before you a good range of Pharmaceuticals, embracing as it does Elixirs, Medicinal Syrups, Medicinal Confectionery, Effervescent Salts, Specialties, Compressed and Chocolate-Coated Tablets, together with a very handsome and representative line of Buyers Label or Non-Secret and Toilet Preparations.

We also are sole Canadian selling agents for **The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company of New York** and **The Triangle Food Company of Hamilton, Ontario.**

In addition to the manufacture of their general line of chemicals, The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company make a specialty of the following Oxygen-producing salts, viz.: Sodium and Calcium Perborates, Magnesium, Zinc and Strontium Peroxides, also Oxone Cartridges and the improved Oxygen Generator.

Heretofore, Triangle Food was put up in one size only, now the manufacturers are marketing it in two sizes and have commissioned us to aggressively detail and sample every Physician in Canada and Newfoundland.

Our products are guaranteed to be true to label and neither adulterated nor misbranded.

Our quotations will always be found to be as low as is consistent with first-class material and workmanship.

Our traveling staff is made up of experienced men, thoroughly familiar with their respective territories. One of these men will have the pleasure of calling upon you at an early date soliciting business.

We respectfully ask a share of your patronage.

Yours truly,

THE MOYES CHEMICAL COMPANY
LIMITED

84-96 JARVIS STREET (cor. Lombard)
TORONTO, CANADA

1908

Canada's National Exhibition

Druggist's Convention
Druggist's Bowling Tournament

THE GREATEST EVENTS OF THE SEASON — NOTE THE DATE, SEPT. 1st, 1908

WE CORDIALLY INVITE all druggists and drug clerks to make our offices their headquarters, use our phones and writing material, leave your parcels and valises here, send your enclosures for shipment, and make yourselves at home with us.

THE LYMAN BROS. & COMPANY
LIMITED
71 and 73 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO — WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

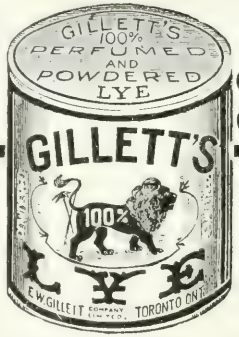
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Original and Only Genuine

Samples, Signs, Window Displays or Fountain Outfits will be shipped, Free and Prepaid, to the Trade, upon request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.
RACINE *Originators of* WIS., U.S.A.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets
Horlick's Food, Horlick's Diastoid, etc.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO. - 25 St. Peter Street
MONTREAL, CANADA
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA



Gillett's Lye Cleanses.

It cleans thoroughly whether the dirt is visible or invisible.

Millions of people use it every day.

Sold by the best Druggists everywhere.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.

Two other good lines

Gillett's Caustic Soda.
Gillett's Cream Tartar.
(Chemically Pure.)

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

kets have been quite inactive and the small business transacted has been for account of consumers who, however, are limiting their purchases to their immediate requirements. As for the future there are at present no indications that busy times are in store for dealers, who will have to face a long period of depression. At the time of writing the only article watched with particular interest is opium. Reports from Smyrna and Constantinople are of such a conflicting character that buyers hardly know what to do; at any rate they are not anxious to come forward, apparently hoping that there will be substantial reductions in prices before long. On the other hand, holders are not disposed to give way under the belief that the worst reports are the correct ones. Makers of morphine and codeine are in a somewhat similar predicament, but in the cases of these articles there is no hope of a substantial reduction until there is a considerable fall in the price of the raw materials. Citric acid has been very firm recently, owing to the increased demand occasioned by the extremely hot weather now prevailing. After September next the Italian Government proposes to put an increased export duty on citric acid and lime, which may result in a higher price for the manufactured article of something like 3d. per pound. A friend who has recently returned from the rose district of Bulgaria, informs me that the prices of otto of rose will very likely rise this season, as the crop has not come up to expectation.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS STEVENSON.

Much regret has been expressed at the death in London, on July 27, of Sir Thomas Stevenson, M.D., F.R.C.S., senior scientific analyst to the Home Office, at the age of 70. Sir Thomas was well known to pharmacists as an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and also as visitor on behalf of the Government to the Society's examinations in London. During his career as Home Office Analyst he was a witness at several well known poisoning cases. At the famous trial of Mrs. Maybrick, in 1889, he asserted that the cause of death was arsenical poisoning; he gave evidence at the trial of Severino Klosowski (alias George Chapman), who was convicted of poisoning a woman by giving her antimony in 1903, and so recently as Christmas last he and Professor Pepper were entrusted with the examination of the coffin that contained the remains of Thomas Charles Druce, in the Druce claimant case.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT PROSECUTION.

A rather remarkable case, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, came before the Kingston (Surrey) magistrates, on July 23, when Charles Batty, chemist and druggist, of Sweburton, was summoned for selling a bottle of "quinine and orange wine," which contained no quinine, but which did contain 0.39 grain of strychnine per fluid ounce. "It appeared," said the prosecuting solicitor, "that both quinine and strychnine were what were known as 'bitters,' and that strychnine might be used as an equivalent for quinine; but to use strychnine in such a quantity as in this case, required a great deal of explanation. From the point of view of the safety of the public it was a serious thing that quinine and orange wine should be sold without any quinine in it at all, and that strychnine should be found in its place." For the defence it was denied that defendant used strychnine as a substitute for quinine; the explanation was that he sent to his wholesale chemist for a quantity of quinine and the strychnine was sent and used by mistake. The magistrates, who described the offence as a serious one, imposed a penalty of £2 and £7 19s. 6d. costs.

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT.

According to the report of the principal chemist of the Government Laboratory for the year ending March 31, 1908, full advantage has not been taken of the facilities which two years ago were afforded for the use of a specially denatured alcohol, free of duty, for manufacturing purposes. The figures show that the amount of ordinary and industrial methylated spirit for manufacturing purposes made in 1907-8 was 2,589,500 bulk gallons, as against 2,445,600 bulk gallons in 1906-7—an increase of 143,900 gallons. The quantity of mineralized methylated spirit made in 1907-8 was 1,583,900 bulk gallons, as against 1,590,000 gallons in 1906-7. It may be recalled that in the Canadian Druggist of October last year attention was called to the matter, and an opinion of the Government chemist that the facilities would be very largely taken advantage of was quoted. Briefly, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue now allow the alcohol intended for use in arts and manufactures and now called industrial methylated spirits to be denatured in 5 per cent. of wood naptha, instead of the 10 per cent. which was formerly required to be added to the ordinary unmineralized methylated spirit used for manufacturing purposes.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

CAMPBELLFORD.—Mr. J. A. Loucks was in the city last week and visited all the larger show case manufacturers for the purpose of investigating the fixture question. The Toronto Show Case Co. were successful in securing his contract, which includes a line of the patent "Trianon Counters," the whole order to be delivered this month.

Trade Notes

W. Johnston, Kenora, is opening another drug store.

W. A. Chisholm, Nation, Alberta, has sold his drug business.

Dr. King has opened a drug store at Guernsey, Saskatchewan.

Dr. Woodruff has opened a drug store in Nesbitt, Manitoba.

Dr. O. Rice has started a drug store in Minitonas, Manitoba.

J. Johnson, druggist, of Gore Bay, Ontario, was burned out.

The drug business of E. W. James, Pefferlaw, Ontario, has been closed.

W. A. Thrasher, of Phoenix, British Columbia, offers his drug business for sale.

McCutcheon Bros., druggists, of Calgary, Alberta, have dissolved partnership.

L. V. Harris, Bear River, Nova Scotia, is advertising his drug business for sale.

A. Griffis, druggist, of Woodstock, Ontario, has made an assignment to D. O. Dickert.

Dr. Stephen Addington has opened a drug store in Brookfield, Colchester County, N.S.

E. A. Hewit, druggist, of Tuxford, Saskatchewan, has sold his business to E. J. Golden.

The drug business of H. E. Woodland, Grand Forks, British Columbia, suffered a loss by fire.

H. Nelson has withdrawn his interest in the drug firm of Arnold & Co., of Weduc, Saskatchewan.

N. T. Brown has purchased the drug business of O. W. Wakelin, North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

H. D. Spearin & Co., of Carberry, Manitoba, have sold the Viscount branch of their drug business.

The Western Drug Trading Co., wholesale druggists, have commenced business in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Wilson Drug Company, Port Essington, British Columbia, has been sold to Harrison, Campbell, Mills, Limited.

Wallace & Co.'s drug business, at Pembroke, Ontario, was destroyed by fire. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

According to the Commercial, there is said to be good openings for a druggist in Somerset, Manitoba; Maple Creek, Saskatchewan; Girvin, Saskatchewan, and for a druggist and doctor in Herbert, Saskatchewan; Churchbridge, Saskatchewan; Bienfait, Saskatchewan; Elstow, Saskatchewan; Waseca, Saskatchewan; Glen Ewen, Saskatchewan; Borden, Saskatchewan.

ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE

F. Murch of East Toronto has also placed his order for a new outfit with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

B. Fox of Montreal has also increased his display space by a number of Silent Salesman cases of the Crown style.

R. E. Berry, of Vernon, B.C., has just received a shipment of New Century show cases from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

Eugene Hyman is opening a new pharmacy on Logan Ave., Toronto, and placed his order for a complete outfit from Jones Bros. & Co.

The Crystal Gem case without holes in the glass is the choice of The Alberta Drug & Book Co. of Lethbridge, Alta. They looked carefully into the all-glass case proposition and decided on the Kade Patent.

Every drug store in Fernie, B.C., had been fitted up by Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., and at the time of the disastrous fire, the Elk River Drug Co. had already placed an additional order for New Century cases.

Geo. E. Moore, Carleton Place, Ont.; J. Rochou, Hull, P.Q.; G. G. Brant, Langham, Sask.; Dr. La Rochelle, Sorel, P.Q.; A. Lebeau, Ottawa, Ont.; Montgomery & McGibbon, Hawkesbury, Ont.; J. H. Pare, Hull, P.Q., have also placed orders during the first two weeks of August for outfits from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The old and reliable house of Wm. R. Warner & Co. will be incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, with Mr. Wm. R. Warner, Jr., retaining his connection as President of the corporation. This move enables Mr. Warner, who has managed the entire business, to transfer to others many of the details of management and at the same time assures his host of friends and patrons in the trade, of a continuation of the safe and conservative policy, which has proven the keynote of its success and which has characterized it from its foundation in 1856.

DRUG STORES CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

As a result of the Lord's Day Act, all drug stores in Sydney, Cape Breton, will close on Sunday, whether due to a misapprehension of the intention of the Act or from overzealousness on their part, we are not informed. A meeting of druggists and physicians of Sydney has been called to take some action in the matter, it being felt that a hardship has been created for the sick and suffering of the town.

TRADE MARK **'TABLOID'** BRAND
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Agreeing Fully with all the Requirements of the B. P.

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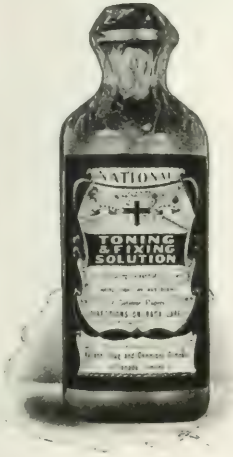

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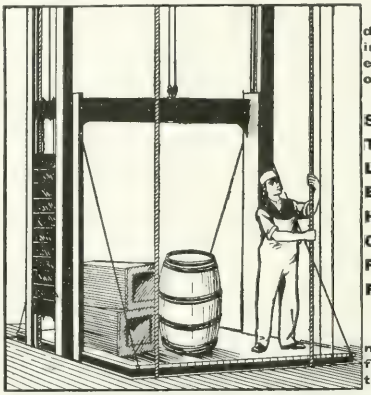

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Four T's—T.T.T.T.
The Great Guaranteed Cough and Cold Cure

Won't you write and let us give you our proposition? We only ask second place in your affections. We make an interesting and profitable proposition on Patent Medicines and Toilet preparations. : : : Write us to-day.

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N. W. T. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the N. W. T. Pharmaceutical Association was held in Calgary on Thursday, July 2nd, 1908.

The meeting had been well advertised, the Dominion Fair in progress at the same time, and very low rates prevailing on the railways, yet for all that the meeting was not as largely attended as the Council had hoped for.

However, although not large, the meeting was representative. Druggists were there from Lethbridge and McLeod in Southern Alberta, Calgary in Central Alberta, Olds and Edmonton in Northern Alberta, and Medicine Hat in Eastern Alberta. Then there was Radisson in Northern Saskatchewan, Wolseley, Moosomin and Regina represented in Southern and Eastern Saskatchewan. So it is well within the bounds of veracity when it is said that the meeting was "widely" representative. What other Association could gather a representation living 1,000 miles apart?

Another feature of somewhat flattering satisfaction to the Council was the general expressions of approval of the conduct and management of the affairs of the Association.

The meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, and was called to order at 10 o'clock a.m., by Mr. Findlay, the President.

Mr. Wm. Young, of Neepawa, Manitoba, and President of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association, was present, and on motion of Messrs. Martin and Pingle was asked to sit as corresponding member.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last annual meeting, the annual statement of the Registrar-Treasurer was presented. The following is a synopsis:

During the year a total of thirty-nine have been added to the register; twenty by diploma; nineteen by examination. Total number on the roll, 442.

Examinations were held in August and February, ten candidates presenting themselves at the August term, out of which eight succeeded in passing. Thirteen in February, eleven passed.

SYNOPSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts.

Balance on hand last audit	$14,056.17
Registration fees	1,200.00
Examination fees	224.50
Annual fees	364.35
Interest	359.68
	$16,204.70

Disbursements.

Delegation to Toronto	400.00
Examination expenses	55.50
Registrar-Treasurer's salary	333.57
Printing, stationery, etc.	125.40
Balance, cash on hand	15,290.23
	$16,204.70

The statement was adopted.

The auditors reported that the books of the Registrar-Treasurer were correct. The report was adopted.

The President's address being the next order of business, Mr. Findlay, in a short speech, congratulated the Association on the healthy state of the finances, and expressed his satisfaction at the result of the year's work.

On behalf of the Calgary druggists, he invited the delegates to a banquet to be given in honor of their visit to Calgary, and also to an automobile drive around the city on the following afternoon.

Mr. Fergusson thanked Mr. Findlay and his brother druggists of Calgary on behalf of the members present, and gratefully accepted the invitations.

Mr. Bott presented a resolution respecting the investment of the funds of the Association, recommending that a by-law be passed authorizing the Council to purchase bonds or debentures. This gave rise to a discussion on the subject of safe investments. The funds are at present deposited in savings bank drawing 3 per cent. interest, and all present expressed opinions that now was a good time to secure good and safe paying investments. Village and school debentures bearing 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. could be readily secured. Considerable opposition to mortgage loans was expressed, and it was finally decided that investments be limited to three-fourths of the funds and only invested on debenture security.

The Registrar-Treasurer was appointed to draft a by-law to be submitted at the afternoon session.

The communications were then read, and they were referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Fergusson, Pingle, and Pennington, who were also instructed to bring down a report on "Resolutions" at the afternoon session.

The meeting adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Registrar-Treasurer secured leave to introduce a by-law to authorize the Association to invest the funds of the Association.

The by-law authorizes the Council to invest the funds, provided that at no time the amount invested exceed three-fourths of the total funds. That no sum shall be invested excepting by and

with the unanimous consent of the Council, and, that no sum shall be invested on any security excepting bonds or debentures.

The by-law was put through its various stages and finally adopted unanimously.

The Committe on "Resolutions" reported:

(1). REGARDING FORMALDEHYDE AND THE "POISON" LIST.

This subject gave rise to considerable discussion. Formaldehyde as an eradicator of smut has long since passed the experimental stage. It is now acknowledged to be the best. It is better than bluestone, is no more poisonous, and much more convenient to use. This means that formaldehyde is an agricultural necessity, the use of which should not be hindered or restricted in any way. Probably 500,000 pounds were used this year. Would it be wise, therefore, for the druggists to restrict its sale? Then there is the legislator's view point to be considered. There is always the "Close Corporation" idea suggested to the mind of a member of the Legislature when a matter of this kind is proposed, and generally leads to hostility, not only to the proposition, but often towards the Association.

As to expediency, the peculiar position in which our Association is placed prevents either of the Provinces amending the Act without violating it. Our Act is the old N.W.T. ordinance, and remains law in both Provinces, so long as it is neither amended or repealed by either one.

The danger from poisoning from formaldehyde was stated, several deaths from its careless use having occurred during the year. After some lengthy discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That whereas formaldehyde not being termed 'poison' according to the ordinance, no restrictions are placed upon its sale, and cannot be so entered on the 'poison' list without nullifying the Act. And whereas formaldehyde having now become an agricultural necessity, be it resolved that the N.W.T. Pharmaceutical Association does not deem it either expedient or wise to have it placed on the list of poisons or make any other attempt to restrict its sale."

(2). THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Fergusson gave a verbal report of the proceedings of the meeting held in Toronto last September. Both he and Mr. Martin spoke in appreciative terms of the work accomplished at that meeting, the results of which certainly emphasized the need of such an organization. With the exception of the "Patent Medicine Law," last year's meeting was largely organization. Emphasis was laid on the necessity of representation at the meeting this year, as no doubt the destiny and goal of the Association will receive its direction to a large extent at the next meeting.

Members present all expressed their conviction of the necessity of such an Association, but the opinion was that the objects of the Association should be directed along practical lines to be of any direct benefit to the various Provinces.

It was moved by C. S. Pingle, seconded by Arthur Young, and resolved that:

"Whereas at a representative meeting of the druggists of the Dominion held in Toronto, in September last, it was decided to organize a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, be it resolved by this meeting of the N. W. T. Pharmaceutical Association that we approve of the organization of such an Association, endorse the constitution and by-laws as adopted at its first meeting, and will do all in our power to further its interests. And it is further resolved that the Council be hereby empowered to elect delegates to meetings of said Association, and to forward the necessary fee for affiliation, provided that we reserve the right to withdraw at any time."

(3). DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Clark introduced a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Martin, setting forth the necessity of district organization. Our Association covers such an enormous area that it is difficult to secure representation at the annual meetings. If District Associations were formed meetings could be held periodically, matters of interest could be discussed, a delegate or delegates could be sent to annual meetings of the Association, who would be instructed to present matters of importance at such meetings. The Registrar-Treasurer could also be informed of infractions of the Act. A committee was appointed, consisting of A. Young, of McLeod; C. S. Pingle, of Medicine Hat; H. H. Graydon, of Edmonton; W. Pennington, of Moosomin; A. D. Fergusson, of Wolseley; A. H. Clark, of Radisson; Mr. Brodie, of Moose Jaw, and Jas. Findlay, of Calgary. The duty of this committee is to endeavor to secure organization. They are all live men, and will no doubt have something good to report at the next meeting.

PARTIES ILLEGALLY CARRYING ON BUSINESS.

The Registrar reported that from time to time complaints were received of parties carrying on business without respect to the Pharmacy Act. He thought that the Registrar should have more direct authority to deal with such cases, and even be empowered to employ a detective, if necessary. The by-laws were not clear as to how far he could go in the expenditure of the funds.

THEY'RE HERE NOW

And shrewd and careful housewives are doing battle to these dangerous pests. There has been so much written of late of the Domestic Fly as an agent in spreading Typhoid Fever and other diseases that people realize the necessity of excluding them from their houses, and quickly destroying any that find an entrance.

One display box of **National Fly Shields,** containing 50 packages, on your counter at this season, will sell themselves—Try it. There's 100 per cent. profit in them for you:

PRICE

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TORONTO CANADA

Sizes	Price per doz.
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4 "	$1.05
8 "	$1.80
16 "	$2.60

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Has nearly three feet of fly-catching tape, and the flies crowd on to it by hundreds and **STAY!** Hang up two or three and rid your store of the dirty pests; then just tell your customers what they are and see how fast you can sell the Coils. They do more good than "fly-paper," and sell faster.

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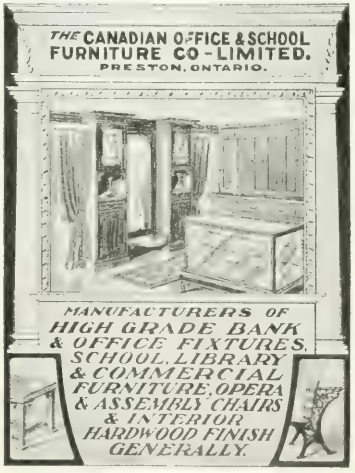
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Its purity and age commend it for medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottle. For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

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The kind we sell is the BEST that experience and money can make.
Our head Chemist has for many years manufactured for one of the leading wholesale drug houses of Canada.
Large crystal. Perfect effervescence. Not too sweet. Full strength.

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is the only book which contains satisfactory explanations of all doubtful points in the British Pharmacopœia. It is also the latest and most practical Text-book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Official Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. The work is indispensable to Students preparing for Pharmaceutical Examinations.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST - - TORONTO, CAN.

JULY BOOK

NOW READY

You can get 'em in sections to suit your various travellers.

R. G. DUN & CO.

Members present all expressed the emphatic determination that all such violations should be prosecuted, and a motion was unanimously carried authorizing the Registrar to take any necessary steps, and expend any necessary sums towards the prosecution of all parties carrying on business as druggists whose names do not appear on our register.

THE C. P. A. SHOULD MEET IN THE WEST NEXT YEAR.

The delegates who were at the last meeting of the C.P.A. stated that they had what was almost a promise that the 1909 meeting would be held in the West, probably in Banff. A motion was adopted instructing the delegates to this year's meeting to convey to the C.P.A. a cordial invitation to meet in the West next year, and in the event of our invitation being accepted, that the next annual meeting of our Association be held at the same place, and on dates either immediately before or after the meeting of the C. P.A.

It was also agreed on motion of Mr. Clark that in the event of the C.P.A. not meeting in the West, the next annual meeting will be held in Saskatoon.

The business of the Association having been completed, the Council met.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted.

The annual statements as submitted to the Association, with auditors' report, were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Graydon, Mr. Pennington was added to the Board of Examiners, in place of Mr. Martin, who expressed a desire to be relieved.

On motion of Mr. Higginbotham and Mr. Graydon, Messrs. Robert Martin and A. D. Fergusson were appointed delegates to the meeting of the C.P.A. to be held in Toronto in September next.

A motion was then passed authorizing the President and Registrar to purchase debentures in accordance with the by-law passed by the Association.

The banquet in the evening was largely attended. The menu was excellent. The toasts were numerous, and gave opportunity to all present to indulge in oratory.

The Calgary druggists vied with each other in their endeavor to give the visitors a good time, and the visitors exhausted their whole vocabulary and then failed to adequately express their appreciation of the hospitality tendered to them.

AUTOMOBILING

Not content with banquet and such like, the following afternoon the visitors were shown the sights of Calgary from an automobile. We venture the remark that an automobile never carried a happier crowd.

And so ended a good meeting and a pleasant time.

Regina, July 20th, 1908.

CHOICE DRUGGISTS FURNITURE

Dominion Office and Store Fitting Co., Limited, London, Canada, have recently completely outfitted the drug stores of J. R. Darling & Co., Simcoe; W. H. Gillespie, London. These firms express their complete satisfaction of the fixtures, and are recommending the firm to others.

MADE IN CANADA

We note that the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, with their usual enterprise, have put on the market two beautiful packages of Talcum Powder, Crushed Rose and Crushed Violet, and, judging from the display the druggists are giving them, they must be a profitable line.

CONTROLLING RETAIL PRICES

If a plan works it is a good one. Its successful operation is the true test of its value.

A new scheme for the control of retail prices is always of interest to the drug trade.

Frederick Stearns & Company are protecting the price on Stearns Wine, and on Zymole Trokeys and the Nyal's Family Remedies—being selling agents for the two latter.

This scheme does not permit of distribution through the jobbers, and each invoice for these articles carries with it the accepted agreement on the part of the buyer to maintain the full retail price.

This implies that a dealer shall not distribute his purchases or divide with other dealers.

The Kodak people in England fully tested the validity of this implied contract where endorsed on the invoice covering the purchase, and were fully upheld.

This plan seems only possible on direct sales between manufacturer and retailer.

Its very simplicity recommends it, and as Frederick Stearns & Co. have the reputation of seeing their undertakings to a successful conclusion, we are of the opinion that the prices on these lines will be fully maintained.

Frederick Stearns & Co. are in close touch with all the trade from coast to coast, and we hope the retailers will co-operate with them to make it go.

AN ACT RESPECTING PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINES

—

The following is the full text of the Bill affecting the sale of patent medicines, passed at the recent session of the House of Commons, together with the amendments made in the Senate, and is now law. The Act it will be seen comes into force on proclamation by the Governor-General:

BILL, NO. 146.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.

DEFINITIONS.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Inland Revenue or any person duly authorized to act in his stead, or any other head of a Department charged with the administration of this Act ;

(b) "Proprietary or Patent Medicine" means every artificial remedy or prescription manufactured for the internal use of man, the name, composition or definition of which is not to be found in the British Pharmacopoeia, the Codex Medicamentarius of France, the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or any foreign pharmacopoeia approved by the Minister, or any formulary adopted by any properly constituted pharmaceutical association representing the Dominion of Canada, approved by the Minister ; or upon which is not printed in a conspicuous manner, and forming an inseparable part of the label and wrapper, the true formula or list of medicinal ingredients, which must not contain cocaine or any of its derivatives or preparations ;

(c) "officer" means any officer of Inland Revenue or any person authorized under this Act or The Adulteration Act to procure samples of articles of food, drugs, agricultural fertilizers or medicines and to submit them for analysis ;

(d) where the manufacturer of a proprietary or patent medicine is not the proprietor thereof, the proprietor who procures it to be manufactured shall be deemed to be the manufacturer within the meaning of this Act.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION BEFORE SALE OF MEDICINES.

3. Every manufacturer or importer of proprietary or patent medicines, and every agent of such manufacturer or importer, shall, before offering any medicine for sale, procure annually from the Minister of Inland Revenue a numbered certificate of registration as a manufacturer or importer of proprietary or patent medicines.

(2) Such manufacturer, importer or agent shall, at the time of applying for the said certificate of registration, furnish the Minister with a list of the medicines which it is proposed to manufacture or import under each certificate : Provided that the said list may be added to from time to time.

(3) A fee of one dollar shall be paid for each certificate of registration.

4. All proprietary or patent medicines shall be put up in packages or bottles, and every one of these, intended for sale or distribution in Canada, shall have placed upon it, in conspicuous characters forming an inseparable part of the general label and wrapper, the name and number under which the medicine is registered, with the words "The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act," and also the manufacturer's name and address, which name and number shall be sufficient identification, as to the manufacturer thereof, for the purposes of section 14 of this Act.

5. The Governor in Council may appoint officers or analysts for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, and they shall hold office during pleasure and shall perform such duties as are assigned to them under regulations of the Governor in Council.

(2) The Governor in Council may cause such remuneration to be paid to such officers and analysts as he deems proper, and such remuneration, whether by fees or salary, or partly in one way and partly in the other, shall be paid to them out of any sum voted by Parliament for the purpose.

6. Where the chief place of business or head office of any person, firm or corporation within the meaning of this Act is elsewhere than in Canada, such person, firm or corporation shall file with the Minister the name of a person or corporation in, or having its head office in, Canada, as the agent or representative of such person, firm or corporation for all the purposes of this Act ; and any notice to, or communication or dealing with, such agent or representative by the Minister shall be effectual to all intents and purposes under this Act.

(2) In default of such filing the Minister may take any proceedings or action under this Act ex parte and without any notice to, or communication with, such person, firm or corporation.

7. No proprietary or patent medicine shall be manufactured, imported, exposed, sold or offered for sale—

(a) if it contains cocaine or any of its salts or preparations ;

(b) if it contains alcohol in excess of the amount required as a solvent or preservative, or does not contain sufficient medication to prevent its use as an alcoholic beverage ;

Purity in Essential Oils

Whether for medicinal use or for perfumery, purity is the first necessity in essential oils. "Allen's" Oils are pure; they go straight from the still to the buyer. Their use gives satisfaction and brings credit to the user.

Specialities: Clove, Orris Root, Sandalwood, etc.

From the Field to the Laboratory

Allen's are growers of medicinal plants and make their green extracts on the spot. Thus the fresh herb is used and the extracts are of the highest efficiency.

Specialties: Belladonna, Henbane, Dandelion, etc.

Stafford Allen
& SONS, Limited

Distillers of Essential Oils, etc.

London, E.C.

And LONG MELFORD, ENGLAND

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WINN & HOLLAND, Limited, Montreal

LEVERS BROS. LTD.
Chemically Pure

Refined Glycerine
(MADE IN CANADA)

In Half Ton Drums
56lb. Cans, 28lb. Cans and
Winchester Quarts

QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR ANY QUANTITY

SELLING AGENTS

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Montreal Chemical Works
3 Dalhousie Street - Montreal

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PARIS, FRANCE

Manufacturer and Originator **TOOTH BRUSHES**

All tooth brushes bearing the above trade mark are guaranteed to be the production of M. Chas. Loonen, and are not as is often the case the production of small makers of inferior goods, bearing fictitious brands. The factory of M. Chas. Loonen, employing over 2,000 people, is the largest in the world for toilet brushes. It has been busy for over 50 years noted for the high finish and durability of its goods and this trade mark is now accepted throughout the world as guarantee of superior quality and value.

Above brushes can be obtained from any of the wholesale houses

SAL HEPATICA

Small Size, $2.00 per doz.
Medium Size, 4.80 " "
Large Size, 10.20 " "

Plus 25% duty.

$55.00 lots less 10 and 2% discount for remittance with order.
Freight paid.

BRISTOL-MYERS CO.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
277-279 Pearl Avenue, BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

"Cute, isn't it? It took a genius to invent that."

How He Won Back a Dissatisfied Customer

Dissatisfied Customer: "I'm get-
"ting tired of giving you 50c.
"for blades every few weeks.
"I'm sorry I ever bought that
"old Safety Razor from you.

Proprietor: "How long have
"you had it?

D. C.: "Just eleven months, and this makes $5.00 in blades, and very few shaves have given "me any comfort at all. After the first shave the blade's like a dull hoe—a regular "old scraper.

Prop.: "I'm sorry you feel that way. What can I do to make you feel more satisfied?

D. C.: "Why, buy the old thing back from me. It's in good shape. Rub it up, and it will "look as fresh as ever

Prop.: "I can't afford that for it's second hand now, but I'll give you the latest style of "razor, and allow you $1.00 for the old one, and you won't have any more blades to "buy then.

D. C.: "What trick are you up to now?

Prop.: "No trick, sir, I'm not that kind of a man, and you know it. Haven't you heard of "the AutoStrop? They call it the "perfected" safety razor, and it's a mighty good "name for it too.

D. C.: "What's it like?

Prop.: "Here it is. The shaving is just the same as with the kind you have, only there is "nothing to unscrew or take apart.

D. C.: "Well, that's a blessing, anyhow.

Prop.: "But that's not its main feature. You see they give you a horsehide strop, and all you "have to do is to put it through there, and give it a few strokes, and your blade is as "sharp as a doctor's lancet. You have the keenest possible edge for every shave, no "matter how heavy your beard may be.

D. C.: "How many blades do you get?

Prop.: "Twelve blades, just the same as the others, and with ordinary care you should "bequeath some of them to your boy.

D. C.: "Why do they supply twelve blades if they will last so long?

Prop.: "Simply because the public expects 12 blades with a safety razor. You will find, too, "that you will improve a blade by letting it rest occasionally for a day or two.

D. C.: "How do you strop the blades?

Prop.: "Hold that strop, and I'll show you.

D. C.: "But what makes the blades turn over?

Prop.: "It's automatic. That's why they call it the AutoStrop. It's so exact that you can't "spoil your blade by over-stropping. Cute, isn't it? It took a genius to invent that, "and it's a positive blessing to mankind. There's no doubt about its being the "'best yet.'

D. C.: "Well, I feel like trying it. Here are your blades. Give me the razor to try, and if I "like it, I'll bring down my No-Stropper, and you'll allow me $1.00 on the bargain. "Good-day.

Mr. Reader—Are you in line? If not, isn't it about time you should be? Write us for some literature. Our address is the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited, 14 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

(c) if it contains any drug which is included in the schedule to this Act but the name of which is not conspicuously printed on, and an inseparable part of, the label and wrapper of the bottle, box or other container: Provided that every manufacturer or importer of or agent for the sale of any medicine containing any of the drugs mentioned in the schedule may, when applying for a certificate of registration for any medicine, transmit to the Minister an affidavit specifying such drug and the proportion of it contained in the mixture and dose, and the Minister may thereupon grant a certificate of registration for such medicine without the printing of the name of the said drug upon the label and wrapper if it appears to the Minister that the proportion of the drug used is not dangerous to health.

BURDEN OF PROOF.

(2) The burden of proof that the provisions of this section have been observed shall rest upon the person or company manufacturing, importing, selling or offering for sale such patent or proprietary medicine.

8. The Minister may order any officer to obtain samples of any proprietary or patent medicine, and the manner of obtaining and treating such samples shall be as provided by Departmental regulations.

9. No person, firm or corporation shall distribute or cause or permit to be distributed from door to door, or upon a public place or highway, or through the mail, any sample of a proprietary or patent medicine: Provided this clause shall not prevent manufacturers or wholesale dealers distributing samples to the trade.

IMPROPER USE OF CERTIFICATE OR LICENSE.

10. No manufacturer, importer or vendor shall, in any advertisement or in any other manner, assert or indicate that the certificate of registration issued by the Minister passes upon the merits of any proprietary or patent medicine, and no reference to such certificate, or to any other certificate or guarantee, other than by this Act specially provided, shall be made in any advertisement, upon any label upon the package or bottle in which such medicine is contained, or in any other manner.

(2) No proprietary or patent medicine shall be imported, exposed, sold or offered for sale in Canada which bears any representations as respects certificates issued under any Canadian or foreign governments different from that allowed under this Act.

PENALTY.

(3) Every person who violates the provisions of this section shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty of fifty dollars and costs, and for any subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars and costs, and the certificate of registration shall be cancelled.

11. Every person, firm or corporation who unlawfully uses, or forges or alters, or uses, knowing it to be forged or altered, any manufacturer's label or certificate required under this Act, is guilty of an offence, and liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months.

12. Every person, firm or corporation failing to observe any provision of this Act for which a specific penalty has not been provided, shall for a first offence incur in each case a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs, and for every subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and his certificate or registration may be cancelled.

13. The directors of any company incorporated in Canada shall be jointly and severally liable for any offence against this Act by such company or by any of its officers.

14. In the case of any person accused of selling, offering or exposing for sale any proprietary or patent medicine which is not in conformity with the provisions of this Act, and upon which there appears the name and number under which the medicine is registered, with the words "The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act," and also the manufacturer's name and address, if the person so charged also proves that he sold the said medicine in the same state as when he purchased it and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge of such medicine being of a character contrary to the provisions of this Act, or knowledge of the forgery, or alteration, or unlawful use of the manufacturer's label and certificate, as the case may be, he shall be discharged; but he shall be liable to pay the costs incurred by the prosecutor, unless he has given due notice in writing to the prosecutor that he will rely upon the said defence and has also given to the prosecutor notice in writing of the name of the person from whom he purchased such medicine, but in any case the Minister may, if the medicine is sold, offered or exposed for sale contrary to the provisions of this Act, declare the medicine forfeited to the Crown.

(2) If the person who gives notice of such defence, or the prosecutor, obtains a summons to bring such third party before the court, the court shall at the same time hear all the parties and decide upon the entire merits of the case, not only as regards the person originally accused but also as regards the third party so brought before the court.

15. Every penalty or forfeiture incurred for any offence against this Act, or any regulation thereunder, may be recovered in the name of His Majesty in a summary manner, with costs, under the provisions of part XV of The Criminal Code.

IMPRISONMENT.

16. Any term of imprisonment for an offence against the provisions of this Act, whether in conjunction with a pecuniary penalty or not, may be adjudged and ordered,—

(a) by the Exchequer Court of Canada, or any court of record having jurisdiction in the premises; or

(b) if such term of imprisonment does not exceed 12 months, exclusive of any term of imprisonment adjudged or ordered for non-payment of any pecuniary penalty, whether the offence in respect of which the liability to imprisonment has been incurred is declared by this Act to be an indictable offence or not, in a summary manner under the provisions of part XV of The Criminal Code, by a judge of a county court, or by a police or stipendiary magistrate, or any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the cause of prosecution arises, or wherein the defendant is served with process.

17. The Governor in Council may make such regulations for giving effect to any of the provisions of this Act, or in respect of the sale of any patent or proprietary medicine in stock at the time of the passing of this Act, and declaring the true intent thereof, in any case of doubt, as to him seems meet, and may also add to or remove from the schedule to this Act any poisons or potent drugs, as from time to time he deems expedient, and notice thereof shall be given in the Canada Gazette.

18. All regulations made under this Act, whether made by the Governor in Council or the Department of Inland Revenue, shall have the force of law, and any violation of any such regulation shall subject the person in the said regulation mentioned to such penalty or forfeiture as is, by the said regulation, imposed for such violation. Any regulation so made shall be laid on the table of the Senate and of the House of Commons within ten days after the opening of Parliament.

19. This Act shall come into force upon such day as the Governor General by proclamation directs.

SCHEDULE

Acetanilide and other coal tar products.
Aconite and its preparations.
Arsenical preparations.
Atropine.
Belladonna and its preparations.
Cantharides.
Carbolic Acid.
Chloral hydrate.
Chloroform.
Conia and compounds thereof.
Corrosive sublimate.
Cotton Root.
Croton Oil.
Digitalis and its derivatives.
Ergot.
Essential Oil of Mustard.
Ether.
Hellebore.
Heroin.
Hyoscymus and its preparations.
Indian Hemp.
Nux Vomica and derivatives.
Pennyroyal.
Phenacetine.
Prussic Acid.
Savin, and preparations thereof.
Strychnine and its preparations.
Sulphonal.
Tansy.
Tartrate of Antimony.
Veratria.

THE IMPORTATIONS OF PROPRIETARIES IN FINLAND

It is announced that the Association of Pharmacists of Finland has presented a petition to the Government asking for the prohibition of the import trade in patent medicines or secret remedies. The importation of so-called dietetic remedies containing iron, arsenic, quinine, etc., the composition of which is announced by the manufacturers, is, however, not desired to be forbidden, but the petitioners urge that the sale of the articles should be restricted to the pharmacies. The medical authorities have supported the petition of the Association, but the head Custom House authorities have postponed taking any action on account of the difficulty of carrying out the suggestion.

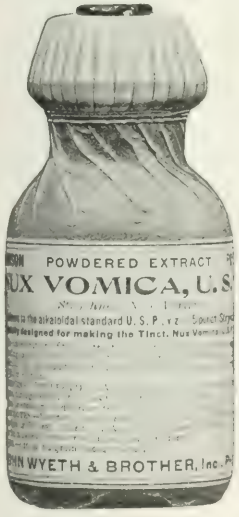
OIL OF CADE

The genuine oil prepared from juniperus oxycedrus has the following characteristics, according to M. C. Pepin, in the Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie. The oil must be liquid, and have a strong odor of smoke; a few drops poured into a glass of water should rise again to the surface of the water. The acidity calculated as acetic acid should be less than 1.5 grams per 100 cc. It should give a brown reaction with petrolic ether and copper acetate (15 per cent. solution in water); a green coloration would indicate spruce resin. When genuine oil of cade is subjected to distillation under a reduced pressure of 65 mm., 70 to 75 per cent. should pass over between 10 degrees and 215 degrees C. When distilled under ordinary pressure, 65 per cent. should distill over between 150 degrees and 300 degrees C.

WYETH'S

STANDARD
POWDERED EXTRACTS

Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.



JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

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LYMAN, SONS & CO., Canadian Factors, Montreal, Canada.

COURSES IN PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY

As preparation for the drug business and for chemists to Pure Food Commissions, manufacturing pharmacists, and State Boards of Health. By O. H. Longwell, President Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

The new Pharmacy and Pure Food Laws in the different States and the National Pure Food Law have created a demand for trained pharmacists and chemists never before experienced in this country. Previous to ten or fifteen years ago almost any one could register as pharmacist, especially in the Middle and Western States, and there was very little demand for manufacturing chemists or chemists to Pure Food Commissions or State Boards of Health.

Now this is all changed. Every State has strict laws governing the registration for the practice of pharmacy, and almost every State has enacted new Pure Food laws and created State Boards of Health.

The pharmacist and chemist, therefore, have a great and important work to perform and their training must be thorough, practical and of such nature as to give a good broad general education. The responsibility is great and the preparation must be satisfactory.

It is hard for old-time pharmacists or druggists to see how these new conditions make greater demands upon pharmacists and chemists. They think that if young men serve a certain apprenticeship in stores and manufactories that this will suffice for preparation. Public sentiment and a broader education of the people demand more. The time has come when the pharmacists and chemists must be educated men. The day of apprenticeship is past even in the drug business. It is true that a young man who clerks in a drug store three or four years acquires a certain knowledge of drugs and will learn much of the commercial part of the business. But what he gets in this way he acquires at a remarkable sacrifice of time and money, for he earns very little money during the time, and he by no means has the knowledge of drugs or the education he would have had if he had taken his course in some good college of pharmacy. The same is true of the chemist. The practical courses of pharmacy and chemistry offered now in special colleges not only make pharmacists and chemists, but they afford general educational culture. The commercial part of the business can be acquired in a very short time if the man has the general and technical education the business requires.

The writer of this article has had more than usual opportunity to investigate the modern demands for educated and thoroughly trained pharmacists and chemists and will be glad to hear from parents who have sons and daughters that should be educated in these lines, and from young men and women who need further information with regard to the nature of such an education and the opportunities of promotion in these callings. Many young men and women have by nature great capacity for pharmacy and chemistry. These callings open up a great field for business investigations, research and genuine culture. The student ought to be trained right from the beginning to get the most out of the calling. The drug store and the manufacturing chemist's office are not the best places in this day of technical colleges to begin the work.

DARK VS. LIGHT

We all know the Dark Ages have passed, and that modern times demand enlightenment and the secrets of centuries, long hidden from humanity are being gradually fathomed and brought to light. With the progress of the twentieth century we find ourselves taking each new wonder and invention as a mere matter of course and pass it over with only a slight comment unless it appeals to our curiosity or scientific nature.

Things which were once ridiculed as dreams and hallucinations are now solid facts and realities. Such an accomplishment as intensifying the light of the sun and casting its rays into remote, obscure and dark recesses would have been called an impossibility, but that it has been, and is being done every day is amply proven by the fact that countless stores and factories are now using the Luxfer Prism natural light, instead of the artificial expensive means.

If your store is not as well lighted as you would wish it, or you have some particular spot which is costing you money every day for gas or electric light, write the Luxfer Prism Company, of Toronto, and explain your difficulty. Let them solve the problem for you at no expense to yourself, unless you desire their system installed. Any information is gladly given free.

XAXAQUIN

"Xaxaquin" is the name given to quinine acetylsalicylate (Apoth. Ztg.,). The salt is said to afford the united antiseptic action of the quinine with the anti-rheumatic and analgesic action of the salicylic acid, without affording any of the unpleasant by-effects ordinarily observed when exhibiting these salts separately. Xaxaquin is intended for use in influenza, neuralgia, and other painful conditions. It is marketed in the form of tablets, each containing three grains, and one to three of which are to be taken several times per day.

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Text Books Practice and Examination Books and School Sundries

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING AT THE BEST PRICES

From September 1st to September 4th we are open evenings for telegram and telephone orders which are shipped the same night.

If you have not received a copy of our new School Opening Catalogue send for one.

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BITTERSWEETS

Are in demand everywhere. They are beyond question the finest chocolates ever put on the market.

Our sales of this line show an increase of over 100% in the last two or three months.

Are you getting your share of the business?

Don't be out of stock when asked for them.

The Harry Webb Co.
Limited
Toronto

COWAN'S
PURE COCOA
(Maple Leaf Label)

COWAN'S
Milk Chocolate, Wafers, Croquettes, Medallions, Etc.

Are guaranteed absolutely pure goods

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DRUGGISTS'

WE ARE GETTING THE WO

"ECLIPSE" 1908

ALL CRYSTAL KNOCK DOWN SILENT SALESMAN

There is no doubt this is the highest class case on the market. Compare it with all others—it speaks for itself. It has no honest enemies.

Toronto Druggists have an advantage of being able to compare the goods before buying. Following are the names of a few of the Toronto Druggists who have recently purchased complete outfits of these cases—These are representative men—ask any of them.

MR. ANDREW JEFFREY
MR. W. LLOYD WOOD
MESSRS. W. J. A. & H. CARNAHAN
MR. W. H. LEE
MR. F. W. McLEAN
MR. H. A. ROWLAND
MR. GEO. A. EVANS
MR. W. G. BECKER
MR. ROBERT FERRAH

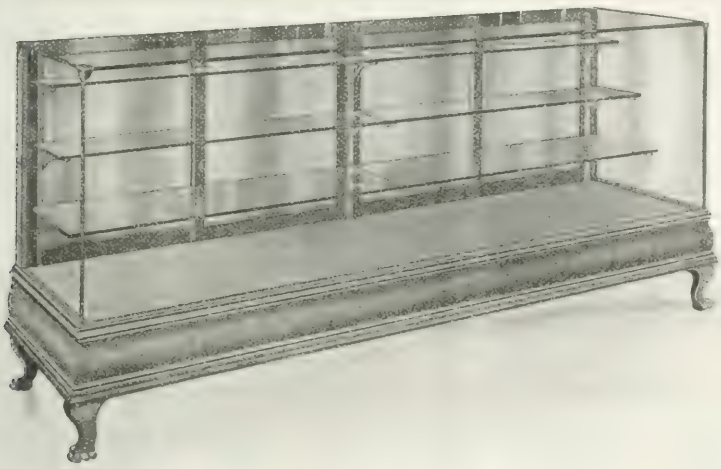
TORONTO SHOW CA

5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 1

JAMES G. KENT, President (late Gowans, Kent & Co.) R. W. McCLAIN, General Manager (late Gowas

SHOW CASES

-THAT PROVES SOMETHING



"ECLIPSE" 1906

ALL CRYSTAL KNOCK DOWN SILENT SALESMAN

This is the all crystal case with metal corners, which is the cheapest style of construction on the market. Our price on this case, constructed and fitted exactly as illustrated is

$10.00 PER FOOT

We will furnish you with one case or one hundred at this price in rich quartered oak or cherry.

E COMPANY, Limited

21, DEFRIES STREET

e. & Co.) W. M. PETERKIN, Sec.-Treas. (late Gowans, Kent & Co.) HARRY CHINN, Superintendent.

The Eureka Ointment Pot.

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, ½oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST

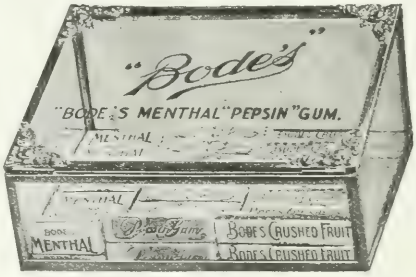
Size	Per Gross	Original Package
½ Oz.	$ 5.35	5 gross
¾ "	6.25	5 "
1 "	7.50	5 "
1½ "	9.90	5 "
2 "	12.75	5 "
4 "	15.00	1 "
6 "	20.00	1 "
8 "	27.00	1 "
16 "	39.50	1 "

Discount to the Trade 50%

T. C. WHEATON & CO. Millville, N.J., U.S.A.

BODE'S
Crushed Fruit
GUM
Recommended by Physicians

BODE'S
Buster Brown
GUM
Children's Delight



BODE'S
Menthal "Pepsin"
GUM
Comforts Throat and Stomach

BODE'S
Pepsin
GUM
Always used after Smoking

REGENT RELIABLE REMEDIES

See samples and get prices of the finest line of remedies ever offered to the drug trade. Quality very highest, handsomely put up and offering as good profit as any remedy the Druggist may put up for himself.

THE REGENT PHARMACAL CO. TORONTO MONTREAL

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Common Sense
Vermin Exterminators

IT DRIES THEM UP

TWO KINDS { RATS AND MICE
ROACHES AND BED-BUGS

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NEW REMEDIES AND OLD

M. Grimbert, professor of biological chemistry at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, in an address delivered recently before the Paris Society of Pharmacy, adduced some statistics pertaining to the consumption of new and old remedies which are of considerable interest to the student of therapeutics.

Professor Grimbert introduced his remarks with a quotation from Professor Bourgoin, professor of galenical pharmacy at the Paris School. "To judge the therapeutic habits of an epoch or a country," said Professor Bourgoin, "one must study, not the numerous novelties, but what remains of these novelties after a certain period, when the experiments have lasted long enough to show real results. It is not perhaps quite exact to state that the useful medicaments are those universally prescribed, but it rarely happens that an efficacious and useful substance does not become indispensable by its results." Continuing, Professor Gimbert said:

"Few periods have been richer than our own in new medicaments, but how many remain after ten years' use? The only medicaments issued by the Central Hospital Pharmacy are those admitted by a special committee composed of hospital pharmacists and doctors who unhesitatingly reject "fancy" and untried remedies. They therefore accurately represent the therapeutical tendencies of this skilled body of men. Nor can the increase in the use of medicament be ascribed to the augmented population of the hospitals. Between 1897 and 1906 the number of patients only increased by 11 per cent.; the increase or decrease in the use of medicines is of far wider range.

"The first point is to notice how little old classic medicaments are affected by the introduction of novelties. Take opium, the most venerable of all; 200 kilos were consumed in the year 1862; between 1876 and 1885, also between 1896 and 1907, the figure is almost identical with that of forty-five years ago. Extract of opium and Sydenham's laudanum are equally unchanged; and the same may be said of ipecac, extract of cinchona, lead plaster, mercurial ointment, and tincture of iodine. Nor do chemical medicaments show a wider fluctuation. Glycerin, potassium chlorate, and bromide, bismuth subnitrate (in spite of the salicylate), silver nitrate, calomel, sodium slicylate (in spite of the use of methyl salicylate), have maintained a steady average for ten years past. Kermes mineral figures for 10 to 12 kilos annually, as compared with 6 kilos of antimony oxide—the last vestige of the antimonial medication once so warmly discussed. Cantharides, on the contrary, shows a notable fall; the 300 kilos of 1876 and 200 kilos of 1885 having dropped to 47 kilos in 1896 and 16 kilos in 1906. The days of vesicatories are over.

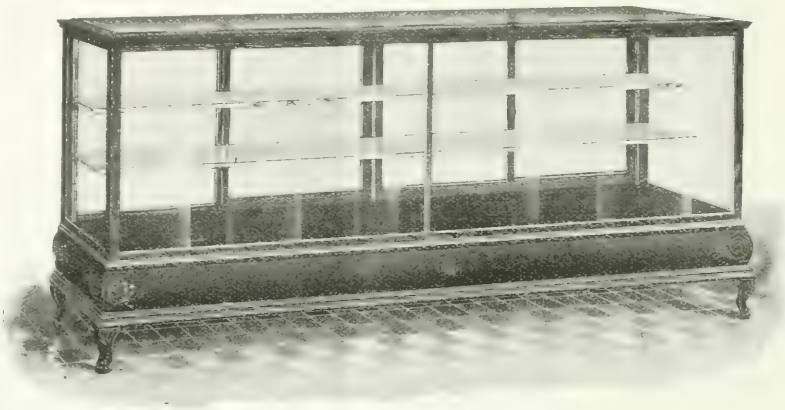
"Potassium and sodium iodides are almost the only classical medicaments which show a remarkable diminution, for which it is not perhaps very easy to account, the potassium salt having fallen from 1,200 to 700 kilos, and the sodium one from 100 to 60 kilos. The growth of aseptic surgery naturally lessens the use of antiseptics; corrosive sublimate, which figured for 2 tons in 1889, has steadily decreased to 14 cwt. in 1906. Cyanide of mercury, however, mounted regularly during the same period, from 77 to 186 kilos. Carbolic acid fell from 12 to 5 tons in these ten years, boric acid from 15 to 7 tons; naphthol, benzonaphthol, and salol show a decrease. In fact, roughly speaking, the annual consumption of antiseptics is one-half what it was ten years ago. This is compensated for by the use of hydrogen peroxide, which has increased from 1,000 to 102,000 litres, and formaldehyde solution from 6 cwt. to 10 tons.

"Two tons of chloroform (66,000 1 oz. bottles) is annually sent out, and 1 to 1½ tons of ether. The use of ethyl bromide has diminished by 25 per cent. Sulphate of quinine now only figures for 100 pounds, as against 150 pounds ten years ago. Antipyrin, the use of which began in 1884 (1½ pound), had mounted in 1895 to nearly 8 cwt., but has now fallen to an average of 5 cwt. Pyramidon began in 1901 (about 1½ pound), and in 1906 about 1 cwt. was used. Aspirin and salophen also show remarkable progress. Among the alkaloids, cocaine hydrochloride has oscillated between 18 and 24 pounds per annum for the last ten years; morphine hydrochloride and codeine show the same stability. Caffeine has fallen from 52 pounds to 2 cwt.

"The progress of a few of the newer medicaments during the last ten years is thus shown: Urotropine has increased from 7 ounces to 65 pounds, trional from 8 to 52 pounds, protargol from 7 ounces to 6 pounds, and dermatol from 5 ounces to 1 cwt. Veronal has in three years grown from 6 to 20 pounds. The consumption of methyl salicylate in 1896 was barely 4 pounds; in 1906 14 cwt. was used. Calcium glycerophosphate, after slowly and steadily mounting from 60 pounds to about 3 cwt., fell somewhat suddenly; for the last three years the average has been under 2 cwt. Sodium cacodylate, introduced in 1895, reached its maximum of 28 pounds in 1902, and has now fallen to 12 pounds, the diminution coinciding with the appearance of arrhenal (disodium methylarsenate)."—American Druggist.

Only the self-centred analyst who starves on his own emotions can be morbid.

Special—$8.50 Per Foot



THE NEW CENTURY

THE best known show case in Canada, originated by us, copied by all other makers under such names as "The Century," "Twentieth Century," etc.

On account of our increased facilities we are enabled to reduce the cost of this well known case and now offer it, with all the latest improvements, at the bottom price of . . . . . $8.50 per foot

The New Century Silent Salesman, bevelled plate top on invisible support, gravity dust proof mirror doors, nickel adjustable brackets, polished plate glass shelves, double thick ends and front, woodwork quarter cut oak, dark golden oak finish, mounted on handsome oxydized legs.

Made as well as we know how, in the best and largest factory in Canada.

Carried in stock in 6 and 8 foot lengths. Shipped knock down.

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THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

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Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

To the Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Sir,—Your article on "The Apprentice Question" is very opportune. Very general is the feeling that apprentices to the drug business are a kind of an unknown quantity. The cause, I have always believed, is the mistake committed of shutting the door against lads or young men who have not reached the required standard of education necessary for entering upon a drug apprenticeship. It is a foolish movement and is now felt in its severity by all retail drug men. Let any competent employer have a youth, say of sixteen years of age or even less, with a fair English education, and he will train him to be a thorough practical drug clerk by the end of his three or four years. Then let there be a testing practical examination with a limited theoretical one for entrance upon the College course. This would make the apprentice be an attentive student during his apprenticeship and secure unspeakably better results than the present system. You cannot make a young man who is no longer a lad begin as most of us have done at the bottom of the ladder—washing mortars, cleaning spatulas, and compounding all sorts of what are to a beginner the most disagreeable things he ever handled. A high education, age, and what is regarded as a justifiable pride makes the young man feel that he is above these things; but not so if he has been trained to it from an obedient boyhood. Let things be changed to the condition I suggest for the good of all; yes, for clerks themselves, who will become masters in the future. Yours, etc.,

E. H. BAULD.

FORMULA WANTED

Montreal, August 12, 1908.

To the Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Please let me know in your next number, if possible, the formula of "Baxter's Mandrake Bitters," or something alike. Yours,

SPATULA.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN LOCAL OPTION DISTRICTS

Creemore, Ont., July 25, 1908.

To the Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Dear Sir,—I think it would be well if you would publish in your journal a copy of the law in reference to selling intoxicating liquors in places where local option is in force. Quite a number of druggists throughout the country are not just clear on this point, and they do not want to get themselves into trouble. It is said that quite a number go beyond the limit in the amount they should sell.

Yours truly,

W. J. Corbett.

We interviewed the License Department in reference to the sale of liquor by druggists in local option districts, and they tell us that the law governing the sale of liquor by druggists remains the same, whether the district is local option or not.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Montreal, August 20th, 1908.

Dear Sir,—The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association will hold its second meeting in Toronto, on September 1st, and following days, at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Gerrard Street. The attendance at this meeting will largely determine the usefulness of this organization, and it is desirable that this neighboring Province should be well represented. The programme as outlined in the journals is very attractive, the railway rates are exceedingly low, and it will be well worth the time and money to take part in the discussions covering every phase of our business, to meet confreres from all over the Dominion, enjoy the sights of Toronto and its incomparable exhibition, not forgetting a bowling tournament between doctors, dentists and druggists. As a side trip Niagara Falls and Buffalo are easily and cheaply reached. We should have 25 or 30 Quebeckers. Will you be one? Come and bring another. Hotel or other accommodation can be had by writing W. B. Graham, Registrar, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.

Yours fraternally,

J. E. Tremble,
President.

THE MOYES CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED

We visited the laboratory of the above company, at Jarvis and Lombard Streets, a few days since, and found them busy overhauling and adding to the plant of the late Dominion Pharmacal Company, the assets of which company they recently acquired. They have the facilities and are at work turning out a very handsome appearing line of pharmaceuticals, which will embrace, when completed, elixirs, medicinal syrups, medicinal confectionery, effervescent salts, specialties, compressed and chocolate-coated tablets, together with a very full range of non-secret and toilet preparations.

They also are sole Canadian selling agents for The Rossler & Hasslacher Chemical Company.

New York, and The Triangle Food Co., of Hamilton, Ont.

Mr. H. W. Smith, late of Niagara Falls, Ont., is President and General Manager, while associated with him on the Board of Directors we find three travellers well known to the pharmaceutical trade of Canada, in the persons of Mr. W. W. Moyes, Mr. J. W. Houston, Mr. W. A. de Pencier, and DeWitt P. Green.

There is an opening, in our fast developing country, for a concern with a policy such as this company have mapped out, and we predict for them and sincerely wish they have the success they deserve as upright, honorable, straightforward, aggressive business men.

FERMENTS IN THERAPEUTICS

The idea of employing yeasts and ferments in therapeutics is by no means new, for from time immemorial beer-yeast has enjoyed a reputation as a depurative or blood-purifier, and millions of people, as far apart as the Caucasus from Morocco, have habitually employed sour and fermented milk (kouniss, lactobacillin, kefir, kwass, varonetz, yahourtn, leben, etc.), both as articles of diet and for the purpose of preventing gastro-intestinal fermentation. A great stimulus has been given to the scientific use of organized ferments, especially lactic-acid producing organisms, by Professor Metchnikoff, who is an enthusiastic advocate of milk that has been curdled by specially selected strains of such ferments, European and Oriental, known as lactobacillin. These are robust organisms, and when introduced into the digestive tract they speedily oust the butyric and other "irregular" ferments which are responsible for the acidity, heartburn, and flatulence associated with their presence. Moreover, once established in the alimentary tract, they maintain a footing, so that the process of disinfection goes on automatically by the production of nascent lactic acid, the antiseptic properties whereof are well known. Curdled milk prepared in this way is very different from milk that has spontaneously turned sour, for the latter is a more or less haphazard process, and is compatible with the presence of many varieties of possibly inimical microbes, that of decomposition among others, entailing putrefaction.

Fermented and curdled milks are based on the same principle, varying only in purity and activity, and constitute a welcome addition to the dietary of patients suffering from fever, dyspepsia, and specific gastro-intestinal affections, such as typhoid fever, dysentery, infantile diarrhoea, tropical enteritis, and all similar or analogous conditions. They constitute both food and medicine, and most remarkable results have been obtained from their use in the hospitals of Cochin China, Tonkin, and other Eastern parts, in the treatment of such diseases. They have a pleasant acidulous taste and an agreeable nutty flavor, and, being partially pre-digested, entail little expenditure of energy on the part of the enfeebled digestive apparatus. In the treatment of the diarrhoea of infants with the characteristic green stools, indicative of acute intestinal fermentation, the result is said to be immediate and striking, and there is absolutely no drawback or inconvenience attending their use beyond the trouble of preparing them, and this can be obviated by obtaining the curdled milk ready made, or even giving the powder as such in ordinary boiled milk. Surgeon-Major Brochet, of the General Hospital at Haiphong, reports twenty-five cases of dysentery, tropical diarrhoea, and enteritis in which a cure was in every instance followed by the adoption of curdled milk as a food for a few days or weeks, and this in patients who had previously been treated by medicinal means for long periods of time without the slightest benefit. The sick, many of whom simply hate milk or soon get to dislike it on account of its monotony, devour curdled milk with enthusiasm, so that the problem of alimentation and treatment is vastly facilitated by the introduction of these ferments.—Chemist and Druggist.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Referring to the pictures, most of these have been secured from the celebrated Pisani Art Gallery, in Florence, Italy, from the Munich Art Gallery, from the Louvre at Paris, and from the best art galleries in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Among other paintings arranged for is, by permission of His Majesty the King, Lady Butler's celebrated painting, "Scotland Forever," showing the Scots Greys in full charge. Another of the painting secured was purchased by Mr. G. H. Gooderham from the Pisani Art Gallery, Florence, at a great cost. Altogether, it is certain that this year's exhibit of pictures will be the best ever made, not only at Canada's National Exhibition, but at any exhibition held on this Continent.

It is also proposed to pay special attention during the exhibition to out-door sports and to promote athletic and bicycle exercises on a larger and more imposing scale than ever. It is also probable that a Marathon Race, open to the world, will be given at the original Greek distance of twenty-five miles. Prizes in this event will probably be made of such size and importance as to warrant entries from all parts of America.

IT has cost Dr. Pierce and the World's Dispensary Medical Association $124,248.63 to keep the Direct Contract Serial Number Plan in operation in Canada for the past five years. "Price Protection cannot be successfully maintained except by the loyal and active support of the druggist who receives the benefit of full prices." Why not boost Dr. Pierce's Remedies? There is a fair margin of profit in these remedies. The only successfully protected medicines in Canada are Dr. Pierce's remedies. HELP THOSE WHO HELP YOU! Every retailer should make protection profitable for the World's Dispensary, and push Dr. Pierce's medicines.

PARISIAN LAWN

Parisian Lawn, as a name in itself, signifies little, but the exquisite writing surface of the new series of note paper and envelopes which we have put up under this title will make the name, "Parisian Lawn" familiar to the corresponding public through Canada.

Description of Our New Fall Creation

Parisian Lawn is a snow-white, linen-finished paper, particularly well adapted for every-day correspondence. Note paper comes in regent size. Envelopes may be had with either the new long pointed flap or the new wallet cut. Prices are popular—10 cents per quire for the paper, and 10 cents per package for envelopes.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited

Makers of
High Grade Stationery

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Get Your Emulsion Early

We shall be very glad to send you a sample of the Stearns Emulsion for 1908, and quote you a price on your wants.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will freeze, and separate, so don't delay.

Order it now and get it in.

Make sure of your quality and stick for your selling price.

It pays better than selling a doubtful product at a bargain price.

FREDERICK STEARNS & COMPANY

Windsor, Ont. 9-08 Detroit, Mich.

Getting Together

The conditions undoubtedly demanded united action by the Retail Druggists to save their fast vanishing profits.

Individuals were doing heroic work, but unfortunately, a multitude of private imprint goods meant destructive methods.

Not until the Nyal Line demonstrated that it was the best medium of attack and defence, did the trade as a whole begin to get together.

To-day the great majority of the trade in Canada are united in pushing Nyal's Family Remedies.

The public everywhere are learning the quality behind the yellow wrappers and the Druggists' profits are every day increasing.

Are you doing your share to protect the trade as a whole?

Frederick Stearns & Co.

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA.

CHOCOLATE VERSUS COCOA

M. W. Venable, has written for The Soda Dispenser, of Atlanta, an explanation of the difference between chocolate and cocoa, something which often puzzles even those who handle quantities of both articles. He says :

Cocoa (properly spelled cacao) trees are successfully grown in Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, New Grenada, Venezuela, Guiana and most of the West Indian Islands. It is claimed that the Venezuela nuts are most preferred. The tree seldom grows to a greater height than eighteen feet ; the leaves grow on end of branches and from the trunk of the tree. The blooms are small and in clusters along the main branches and the trunk, a very marked peculiarity which gives the matured fruit the appearance of being artificially attached to the tree. Generally only a single pod is matured from a cluster of flowers ; when ripe this pod is elliptical ovoid in form, seven to ten inches in length and from three to four inches in diameter; it has a thick leathery rind of a deep purplish yellow. The interior of the fruit contains five cells, in each of which is a row of from five to ten seeds, imbedded in a soft pink pulp; thus, each fruit contains from twenty to forty or more seeds which constitute the raw cocoa or cocoa beans.

In gathering, the workman is careful to select only the fully ripened fruit. This workman is armed with a long pole on which is attached a pair of clips or shears, and it is operated by means of a rope. The pods are clipped from the trees and left on the ground in heaps for about twenty-four hours ; they are then cut open and the seeds are taken out and carried in baskets to a place where they undergo a process of sweating or curing, the pulp juice first being drained off. The sweating is a process which requires the very greatest experience and closest attention, as on it depends the flavor of the seeds and their fitness for preservation. This curing process varies in duration, depending on the weather, but usually about two days show best results. The seeds are then exposed for drying, and those of a fine quality will assume a warm reddish tint, which characterizes beans of a superior quality. The beans are now ready to be shipped to the different countries where they undergo the process of milling and pressing. In this milling the beans become warm through the friction necessary in milling, and in consequence, instead of the beans coming out ground to a fine powder, they come out in a pasty form, owing to the great amount of grease or butter contained in the nut. This paste is at once placed in thin sacks and placed in powerful presses kept warm while pressing, and all oil or fat is pressed out. The fatty substance is called "cocoa butter," and is used in the manufacture of high-grade pomades, massage creams and preparations for chapped skin, etc. The cocoa beans contain fifty-two per cent. of this butter, which emits a very pleasant aroma. The powder left in the sacks is then graded, and the first is called chocolate, which contains a little more oil than that called "powdered cocoa, fountain cocoa, soluble cocoa, etc." Chocolate usually contains sugar and vanilla ; cocoa contains no sugar but is frequently otherwise adulterated; arrowroot is a favorite adulteration in the cheap grades of cocoa.

A cup of chocolate or cocoa is delicious and nutritious when made properly with sweet milk and topped with whipped cream, and I believe it is justly called the "Food of the gods."

DETECTION OF PHENOL IN SALICYLIC ACID

Carletti (Boll. Chim. Farm.) finds that as small an amount as 0.00005 gramme of phenol in 0.25 gramme of salicylic acid may be detected by rubbing the above quantity of the acid in a mortar with 5 c.c. of distilled water, pouring the mixture into a test tube (filtration being unnecessary), adding two drops of a 2 per cent. alcoholic solution of furfurol, and then cautiously down the side of the tube 2 to 3 cc. of concentrated sulphuric acid. The presence of phenol is indicated by the formation of a yellow ozone at the junction of the fluids, becoming deep-blue more or less rapidly according to the extent of impurity. Pure salicylic acid gives no such color. Sodium, magnesium and other salicylates may be examined in the same manner.

FORMULA FOR TOILET AMMONIA

I. V. S. Stanislaus (The Apothecary), states that for toilet purposes ammonia should not be over six per cent. in strength. It is customary to color these ammonias either green or purple, and they are perfumed generally with rose or violet. Perfumes of the synthetic variety answer the purpose much better than the natural products. Dr. Stanislaus offers the following formula: Stronger ammonia water, 30 fl. ounces; distilled water, previously boiled and cooled, 98 fl. ounces; compound tincture of vanillin, N. F., 1 fl. ounce; oil of geranium, 10 drops. Dissolve in this solution: Potassium bichromate, 120 grains; add a few drops at a time: 10 per cent. solution of Prussian blue, with constant agitation, until a delicate green color is obtained. This color is permanent.

IMPROVING OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS

Recognizing the deficiencies of several of the formulas of the Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary the Chicago branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, through its committee on the practice of pharmacy, is laboring toward their improvement. At a recent meeting of the branch the following formulas were submitted as improvements upon the official ones :

MAGNESIA MAGMA.

Magnesium sulphate	250 grammes.
Sodium hydroxide	125 grammes.
Distilled water	enough.
Water	enough.

Dissolve the magnesium sulphate in 500 c.c. (mils) of water (if commercial epsom salt or ordinary tap water is used, add 1 grain of alum); let stand several hours and filter. Dissolve the sodium hydroxide in 500 c.c. (mils) of water ; pour the solution with constant stirring into the solution of magnesium sulphate ; allow the mixed solutions to stand one hour. Over the top of a percolator holding about 1 gallon stretch two layers of cheese-cloth with a piece of filter paper between them, securing with a rubber band or string around the percolator. Invert the percolator into an enameled or other suitable dish and pour the mixed solutions into the percolator through the neck, adding enough water to fill the percolator. As the liquid drains off, add more water until the washings give no precipitate with barium chloride. Drain the magma well, insert a stopper in the percolator and place it in an upright position ; tap the covering gently until the magma falls to the bottom of the percolator, remove the covering and add enough distilled water to the magma to make 1,000 c.c. (mils).

SOLUTION OF PEPTONATE OF IRON WITH MAGANESE.

Egg albumin (fresh)	90.00 grammes.
Hydrochloric acid	10.00 c.c. (mils).
Pepsin scales	0.50 gramme.
Maganese citrate	10.00 grammes.
Sodium citrate	25.00 grammes.
Solution of iron chloride	16.50 c.c. (mils).
Solution of sodium hydroxide (10 p.c.)	enough.
Alcohol	100.00 c.c. (mils).
Syrup	80.00 c.c. (mils).
Oil of orange	0.15 c.c. (mils).
Tincture of vanilla	4.00 c.c. (mils).
Distilled water, enough to make	1000.00 c.c. (mils).
Water	enough.

Mix the albumin with 1000 c.c. (mils) of water; add the pepsin dissolved in a mixture of the acid and 30 c.c. (mils) of water ; digest at 40 degrees C. until no cloudiness is produced in a small portion treated with nitric acid. Mix the solution of iron chloride with 1000 c.c. (mils) of water ; add this solution to the peptone solution, mixing thoroughly. To this mixture add gradually enough of the solution of sodium hydroxide to precipitate the iron completely. Wash the precipitate well and dissolve it in a solution of the sodium citrate and manganese citrate in 800 c.c. (mils) of boiling distilled water. When cool, add the alcohol in which the oil has been dissolved, the tincture of vanilla and enough distilled water to make 1000 c.c. (mils).

ELIXIR OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE PHOSPHATES.

Ferric citrate	13.500 grammes.
Sodium phospate	enough.
Quinine (freshly precipitated)	8.750 grammes.
Strychnine	0.275 gramme.
Phosphoric acid	2.000 c.c. (mils).
Alcohol	60.000 c.c. mils).
Distilled water	60.000 c.c. (mils).
Aromatic elixir, enough to make	1000.000 c.c. (mils).

Dissolve the alkaloids in the alcohol ; add the phosphoric acid and 350 c.c. (mils) of the elixir. Dissolve the ferric citrate in 60 c.c. (mils) of distilled water, and add enough sodium phosphate to give the solution a distinctly green color. Mix this with 500 c.c. (mils) of distilled water ; add the solution of the alkaloids, and filter if necessary, adding enough elixir to make 1,000 c.c. (mils).

THE SHOW WINDOW

It has been well said that the real purpose of show-window display is to bring about the following results:

1. To attract attention to the store and the particular goods on display that it is desired to sell.

2. To make known and to advertise to the prospective customers the kind of goods carried and to acquaint them with the merits and uses of the particular goods on display, thereby creating interest and desire to possess, and the resolve to buy them.

3. To swing the demand for these particular goods towards the retailer's own individual supply. And last, but not least, to give the store such marked publicity and such an air of modern progressiveness as will bring patronage for all other goods carried.

One important consideration remains, which is, to cater specially to women. The show window should be arranged to please the ladies, for they are the arbiters of fashion and the real purchasers of goods of all kinds in the majority of instances. Men pay the bills, but women make the selection, and the show window should be attractive to the female eye particularly.

The BARBER & ELLIS CO.

Limited

63 to 71 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO
121 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG
ELGIN ST., BRANTFORD

A Complete Stock

Of our Goods carried at these three warehouses, consisting of Envelopes in every size and quality for commercial trade and society correspondence

PAPETERIES

An extensive variety made up in our own factory
Three splendid assortments at $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00

Writing Tablets

From the cheapest to the best qualities
A large line to select from

Druggists and Stationers will be studying their own interests to visit either one of these depots when making a personal visit to Toronto or Winnipeg

LETTER ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on Every Wrapper of

CASTORIA

Jobbers sell less than dozen at $3.00 per dozen.

Jobbers sell 3 dozen or over at $2.80 per dozen.

Send for
Cards, Cartons, and Counter
Wrappers.

Genuine CASTORIA Always

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY
77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Chas. H. Fletcher. President.

A TALK ON ADULTERATION

The insane craving for low-priced goods has of late years spread to such an extent that the market is now overrun with the products of unscrupulous manufacturers, chiefly foreigners, catering for those buyers whose sole criterion is "price." In this struggle for cheapness the temptation to use adulterants as an easy means of meeting competition seems too strong to be resisted by some of the less conscientious competitors. In order to glean some few facts regarding the position of certain essential and fixed oils, I looked in at the Cowper Street offices of Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Limited, whose reputation as distillers of English essential oils is known to the British pharmacist. I was fortunate enough to see one of the directors, Mr. K. C. Allen, and their works chemist, Mr. Theo. Brewis. Needless to say, they both feel very strongly on this matter of adulteration, nor is this surprising when they informed me that they were continually hearing of so-called genuine English peppermint oil being sold second hand at figures much below the growers' price. A tremendous amount of this sophisticated oil is being exported to the Continent under the title of Mitcham mint. This blend of English oil, with the cheaper American and Japanese sorts, enters into competition with the pure product of the English peppermint growers' distilleries. Passing to the question of sandal-wood oil, Mr. K. C. Allen reminded me of the fact that his firm distilled, a few yards away from where we sat, the first genuine East Indian sandal-wood oil produced in Great Britain, and he stated that his firm were not in favor of the widening of the B.P. limits asked for by some manufacturers. Their sandal wood is bought at the Government sales in India, and their experience, extending over sixty years, in methods of essential oil distillation enables them to produce a standard oil which meets the requirements of the B.P., and in support of this they showed me their laboratory tests for some years past. Oleum Amygdalae Persic (oil of peach and—or apricot kernels) is another illustration of the ubiquitous adulterator's audacity. This oil, which at one time was used as an adulterant of almond oil, is now itself adulterated, and Mr. Brewis mentioned that only last week he had examined two samples of so-called peach kernel oil, which gave plain indications of adulteration; he stated that they gave iodine values (Wijs) of 127 and 125 respectively, while the check test at the same time for which he used the standard oil which he took direct from the hydraulic presses in Messrs. Allen's factory gave an iodine value (Wijs) of 100.13. The lesson to be drawn from all this is: The lowest price is not always the cheapest price, and, bearing in mind the rampant adulteration and the keen competition of the present time, buyers would be well advised to exercise care in their purchases. It is well known to the British pharmacist that there is a group of historic houses in this country the quality of whose wares and reputation has been established by many years of honorable trading. Of this class, the house of Messrs. Stafford Allen and Sons, Limited, is not an insignificant representative.—Reprinted from The Pharmaceutical Journal May 25, 1907.

PRESERVATION OF RUBBER ARTICLES

In the Journal de Pharmacie there is an article dealing with the preservation of rubber goods in different liquids which is of special interest to pharmacists and surgeons. Many substances have been recommended for this purpose and it is well to know which of them is the most approved. The writer discusses the various merits and demerits of lime water, phenol and aniline solutions, glycerin-alcohol solution, and solution of potassium pentasulphide. The conclusions are that for undeteriorated rubber 3 per cent. solution of phenol and 3 per cent. solution of aniline are best, while for deteriorated rubber, or such as may have been brought many times to boiling point, a 1 per cent. solution of potassium pentasulphide is most to be recommended, the restorative properties of the last mentioned depending on the penetration or absorption of the sulphur of the pentasulphide. Regarding the 3 per cent. solution of phenol, the writer has known of rubber tubing remaining unaltered after being kept ten years in this solution, and that without the solution being renewed. It is necessary, of course, to use a suitable vessel—for tubing, one in which the rubber lies in easy coil; for catheters, etc., an upright position in a tall vessel is the best. The solution of aniline has properties similar to those of phenol. It has been remarked, however, that black rubber immersed in this liquid undergoes an augmentation of volume; tubing, for instance, showing a marked increase in length.

INCOMPATIBILITY BETWEEN COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE AND MERCURY OXIDE

Meurin (Rep. de Pharm.) reports having had occasion to prepare an ointment containing cocaine hydrochloride, yellow oxide of mercury, and petrolatum, and which, when applied, caused the patient insufferable pains. On examining the ointment, the author detected the presence of mercuric chloride. As an examination failed to show any mercuric salt present in the oxide from

which the ointment was prepared, the author was forced to conclude that the mercuric chloride was formed by the action of the cocaine salt, and to prove this he suspended some of the yellow mercury oxide in a solution of cocaine hydrochloride, and after allowing half an hour's contact he filtered the mixture. In one-half of the filtrate he placed a piece of bright copper foil; this was soon covered with a gray deposit, which was found to be mercury, and which was readily converted into the biniodide by treatment with iodine. The other half of the filtrate was shaken out with ether; the ethereal solution, when separated and evaporated, afforded a residue which gave the characteristic reactions for corrosive sublimate. Similar results were obtained with the red oxide of mercury, although to a less extent.

PRESERVATION OF CAOUTCHOUC

The deterioration of rubber goods on keeping is a frequent source of trouble to the pharmaceutical as well as the analytical chemist; it is interesting, therefore, to learn that the medium recommended in 1893 by the Russian Army Medical Committee as the best in which to keep caoutchouc articles—namely, a 3 per cent. phenol solution—has been found capable of preserving such articles for so long a period as ten years without change (Brit. & Colon. Druggist, LII., p. 308). The next best of the solutions tried was a 3 per cent. solution of aniline, but this has manifestly certain disadvantages. Lime water, recently strongly praised by a Helsingfors pharmacist, failed in many respects. The solution required frequent changing, a deposit of calcium carbonate formed on the immersed objects, mould often developed, and the elasticity of the rubber suffered. In a solution containing 8 per cent. of glycerin and the same proportion of alcohol new rubber may be kept fairly well, but deteriorated tubing recovered none of its original elasticity. A 1 per cent. pentasulphide of potassium has the special virtue of restoring to hardened rubber some of its former properties, but the offensive odor of the solution would prevent its general employment. The phenolic solution is evidently the most convenient and effective; its antiseptic action, too, is a strong point in its favor for hospital use.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

RENFREW. Mr. D. J. Ritza having purchased one of the oldest established drug businesses in Eastern Canada is now equipping it with new fixtures, and has placed his order for the outfit which includes the patent "Trianon Counters," with the Toronto Show Case Co. for delivery this month.

SOLID AIR

By conducting dry, CO_2-free air at from 1 to 4 atmospheres into a specially designed form of refrigerator, and then when liquefied introducing it into a vacuum of from 10 to 20 Mm. Hg. Dr. Erdmann (Brit. & Colon. Drugg., LII., p. 357) has solidified air. The reason that this striking phenomenon had escaped the observation of other experimenters is to be found in the fact that they had worked upon ordinary "liquid air," which deviates in composition from unliquefied air, whereas in his system the whole of the air (minus water and carbon dioxide) is condensed. On investigation it was found to be the nitrogen which crystallizes out, that gas having a relatively high melting-point. Nitrogen is now used for a variety of purposes (e.g., for filling thermometers and for cyanamide manufacture), and although never pure, is rather expensive. By the new process, which is patented, perfectly pure crystals of the element may be prepared.

STROPHANTHUS

Dr. J. M. Dalziel, a medical officer in Northern Nigeria, has written an account of the vegetable products of the Kontagora Province, which is published in the Imperial Institute Bulletin, in the course of which he states that the plants used in the preparation of arrow-poison afforded interesting material for study. In Kontagora the chief ingredient is strophanthus, or "Kwankwani," of which two species are commonly used, viz., Strophanthus hispidus and Strophanthus sarmentosus. Both of these are found near Kontagora, but there is a wide difference in their habitat, and the circumstances of their occurrence in the district, for the former being a shrub with long, lax branches is capable of being grown in the neighborhood of towns and villages, and is often found within the walls of these, affording a convenient supply, whereas the latter is a lofty, woody climber supporting itself on rocks or on the tallest trees of the ravine, and its follicles have thus to be sought for in its natural habitat. S. hispidus has gradually been looked upon as the chief source of the arrow-poisons, which are derived from plants of this genus, as distinguished from the genus Acokanthera, but Dr. Dalziel finds that in Zungeru and in Kontagora S. sarmentosus is more frequently employed, in Zungeru perhaps because it is much more abundant, and in Kontagora because native hunters say it is the more powerful poison. Many other ingredients, mostly from vegetable sources, are mixed with strophanthus, and some, though not all, are poisonous.—Ch. and Dr.

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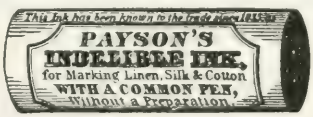
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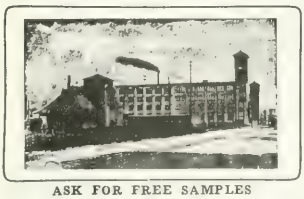

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The stock includes many novel designs in boxes and covers and contains nothing but the finest white linen-finish note paper and envelopes.

To help the dealers in choosing their assortments, the makers have prepared two special assortments of boxes, retailing from twenty-five cents to one dollar, both of which have been picked with a view to satisfying the most particular tastes.

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COMMERCIAL GINSENG IN CHINA

In answer to a number of American inquiries, Frederick D. Cloud, student interpreter at the Shanghai Consulate-General, furnishes the following information concerning the conditions surrounding the ginseng trade in China:

Many of the Chinese believe that when all other remedies fail, and death is at hand, ginseng has the power to bring back health and longevity; hence, when they feel the need of it they will pay fabulous prices for certain kinds of roots. A root to be really valuable as a commodity must come from the mountains of Kirin or be reputed to have come from there. It must be bifurcated, so as to resemble as much as possible the human form, and be semi-transparent, dry, and flinty. Of course the larger the root the better, and as it is sold by weight it is not very uncommon for a good specimen to bring as much as $100 an ounce. The value of such a root is in its shape, its texture, the manner in which it has been cured, and the region whence it came. But it must be borne in mind that, out of a great quantity of roots, only a very few of the kind described can be obtained, so that the average price of ginseng is even greatly less than $100 per pound.

Native or wild ginseng always commands a higher price than the cultivated root and that from the United States is mostly of the cultivated variety. The best price in Shanghai for American ginseng at the present time seems to be $4 to $5 per pound.

Almost the whole ginseng trade of China is controlled by a group of Chinese merchants whose headquarters are in Hongkong. They fix the prices, both wholesale and retail, and regulate from year to year the amount of ginseng imported into China. In this way a practical monopoly of the trade is obtained. This is why it is so difficult for American growers of ginseng to deal directly with Chinese merchants, and it is this feature of the trade that makes it more profitable as a rule to the small grower in the United States to sell his ginseng to some local commission house rather than ship it to China himself.

While the ginseng trade as far as American producers are concerned may still continue to be valuable, in a moderate way, it does not offer the fabulous profits which have, from time to time, been reported by certain interests, and as it is almost impossible for the small producer in the United States to sell his output direct to the Chinese merchants, I enclose a list of responsible foreign merchants in Shanghai who are more or less interested in ginseng.

Formulary

SHAMPOO JELLY

Castile soap	4 ozs.
Pot carbonate	1 oz.
Water	6 ozs.
Glycerine	2 ozs.
Oil lavander flowers	5 drops.
Oil bergamot	10 drops.

Add the soap and potash to the water and heat until softened, then add the glycerine and oils.

SHAMPOO POWDERS

The following have been recommended :

I.

Potassium Carbonate	20 grn.
Powd. Soap	20 grn.

Put up in wax paper, and mark :

Dissolve the contents of the package in one-half glass of warm water; pour on head, rubbing very thoroughly into the hair until a thick, creamy lather is formed, and then carefully rinse the hair with clean warm water.

2.

Sodium Carbonate, Dried	90 grn.
Dried Curd Soap	90 grn.
Orange Color	sufficient.

To be mixed with 1 pint of water when using.

3.

Powd. Borax	150 grn.
Sodium Carbonate	90 grn.
Oil Rosemary	5 drops.

To be mixed with 1 quart of water when using.

GREEN TOILET AMMONIA

Ammonia water	250 cub. cent.
Green soap	120 grammes.
Oleic acid	10 cub. cent.
Oil of bay	1 cub. cent.
Oil of rosemary	1 cub. cent.
Oil of lemon grass	5 cub. cent.
Water, enough to make	1,000 cub. cent.

Dissolve the soap in 500 c.c. of warm water, and when cool add the ammonia water and the oils; mix by agitation, and add lastly the oleic acid and enough water to make 1,000 c.c.

A MOUTH WASH

Sodium bicarbonate	3.75 grams.
Borax	3.75 grams.
Zinc chloride	0.36 grams.
Thymol	0.06 grams.
Menthol	0.06 grams.
Glycerine	15.00 grams.
Alcohol	7.50 grams.

—Pharmaceutische Zentralhalle.

STICK POMADES

WHITE.

White wax	2 parts
Castor Oil	1 part
Venice Turpentine	1 part

BLOND.

Yellow Wax	250 parts
Castor Oil	125 parts
Venice Turpentine	125 parts
Ethereal Extract Annatto	1 part

BROWN.

Yellow Wax	250 parts
Castor Oil	125 parts
Venice Turpentine	125 parts
Extract Alkanet	2 parts
Chlorophyll	4 parts

BLACK.

Yellow Wax	2 parts
Castor Oil	1 part
Venice Turpentine	1 part
Lampblack	sufficient.

These pomades may be perfumed with any of the odorous essential oils, or combinations of them.

TALCUM POWDERS

BORATED TALC.

Powdered Talc	2 lb.
Magnesium Carbonate	4 oz.
Boric Acid	1½ oz.

VIOLET TALC.

Powdered Talc	14 oz.
Powdered Orris Root	2 oz.
Extract Cassie	½ oz.
Extract Jasmine	¼ oz.

PHENOLATED TALC.

Boric Acid	2 oz.
Phenol, Crystals	1 dr.
Powdered Talc	14 oz.

ANTISEPTIC TALC.

Powdered Talc	1 lb.
Boric Acid	2 oz.
Salicyclic Acid	2½ dr.
Oil Eucalyptus	½ dr.
Oil Thyme (white)	20 drops

CLOTH CLEANERS

1.

Borax	1 oz.
Castile soap	1 oz.
Sodium carbonate	3 drs.
Aqua ammonia	5 ozs.
Alcohol	4 ozs.
Acetone	4 ozs.
Hot water, q.s.	4 pts.

Dissolve the borax, sodium carbonate and soap in the hot water. Mix the acetone and alcohol together and add the first solution ; then add the ammonia.

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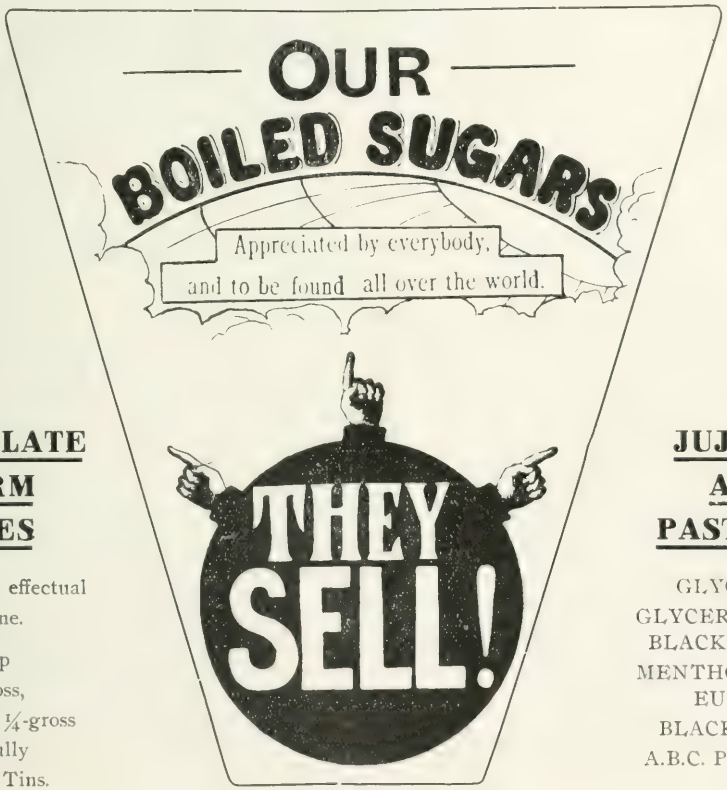

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Chloroform	15
Ether	15
Alcohol	150
Decoction of soap bark	1,500

3.

Castile soap	1 ozs.
Boiling water	32 ozs.

dissolve and add

Water	8 pts.
Ammonia	8 ozs.
Ether	2 ozs.
Alcohol	1 ozs.

4.

Chloroform	1 dr.
Alcohol	2 drs.
Aq. ammonia	10 drs.
Sodium carbonate	120 grs.
Castile soap	1 oz.
Dist. water	64 ozs.

5.

Pure Castile soap	1 oz.
Ammonia	2 ozs.
Ether	½ oz.
Chloroform	½ oz.
Water	32 ozs.

SKIN PASTES AND POWDERS

—

II. Unna, in the Apotheker Zeitung, gives the following formulas :

Lepismatic Paste (Scurf Paste).—Ichthyol, 1 ; petrolatum, 1 ; resorcinol, 4 ; Unna's zinc paste, 4.

Zinc Paste.—Kieselghur, 5 ; zinc oxide, 25 ; benzoated lard, 60 ; benzoated oil, 10.

Sulphurated Zinc Paste.—Kieselguhr, 2 ; precipitated sulphur, 5 ; zinc oxide, 7 ; benzoated oil, 6 ; benzoated lard, 30.

Camphorated Sulphur Zinc Paste.—Sulphurated zinc paste, 4 ; camphorated ointment, 4 ; ichthyol, 10 ; finest mustard powder, 10.

Styptic Powder.—Equal parts of alum, tannic acid, acacia, and rosin.

Bismuth Oxychloride Ointment.—Bismuth oxychloride, 1 ; zinc ointment, 9.

TRANSPARENT BOTTLE CAPPING

—

Gelatin	15 oz.
Glycerin	2½ fl. oz.
Water	1 pint

Soak the gelatin in the water, and when fully swelled add the glycerin, and heat on a water-bath until complete solution is effected. Add any suitable aniline dye in sufficient quantity to afford the shade of color desired,

In using the preparation, it is melted, and the cork and a portion of the bottle dipped in it; the mixture sets quickly.

FORMULAS FOR OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

—

ASTHMA REMEDY FOR CANARY BIRDS

Tincture capsicum	5 drs.
Spirit chloroform	90 min.
Iron citrate	45 grs.
Fennel water	3½ ozs.

Mix and dissolve.

Give a few drops on a lump of sugar once daily.

MOCKING BIRD FOOD

Hemp seed	8 ozs.
Rape seed	4 ozs.
Crackers	4 ozs.
Rice	1 oz.
Corn meal	1 oz.
Lard oil	1 oz.

Reduce the solids to a coarse powder, mix well, and work in the oil.

A little capsicum may be incorporated in this, if desired.

TONIC PILLS FOR PIGEONS AND POULTRY.

1.

Red cinchona bark	1 gr.
Extract calumba	60 grs.
Extract chamomile	60 grs.
Extract gentian	60 grs.

Mix. Dose, 4 to 12 grains.

2.

Ferrous sulphate	60 grs.
Extract jaborandi	1 gr.

Mix. Dose, 2 to 6 grains.

HEN FOOD.

Gentian	1 dr.
Capsicum	1 dr.
Fenugreek	1 dr.
Black antimony	3 drs.
Licorice	6 ozs.

Reduce all the ingredients to powder and mix thoroughly.

Put a tablespoonful in the food for two or three dozen times, every day or two.

CANARY BIRD FOOD.

Yolk of egg, dried	2 parts
Poppy heads, in coarse powder	1 part
Cuttlefish bone, in coarse powder	1 part
Granulated sugar	2 parts
Soda crackers, powdered	8 parts

FOR CONSTIPATION OF BIRDS.

Fluid extract senna	2 drs.
Sirup manna	1 oz.
Fennel water, enough to make	4 ozs.

Give a few drops of the liquid on a lump of sugar once daily.

ROUP PILLS FOR POULTRY.

Calomel	1 dr.
Antimonial powder	1 dr.
Powdered licorice	1 dr.
Copaiba	enough

Make sixty pills, and give one night and morning.

The "New Leader," No. 56

Signal Success has met the marketing of this beautiful Show Case.

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In Short These cases are admirably adapted to the requirements of all Druggists, and are a decided factor in the selling force of those who have procured them.

Construction Frame is made of select American White Oak, having quartered top and base; the stock finish is Golden Oak. Glass in the top is British Plate, and in front and ends 21 oz. sheet glass. Wood shelves on adjustable nickel-plated shelf brackets. The mirror doors are fitted with ball bearings and slide on metal track. Legs are oxidized copper finish.

PRICE, $40.00 for 6 foot case; **52.00** for 8 foot case

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CHICKEN LICE KILLER.

Gas tar	12 ozs.
Sodium hydroxide	2 ozs.
Sulphur	4 ozs.
Rosin	2 ozs.
Water	1 gal.

Boil the tar with the soda and some of the water; add the rosin; after dissolving, add the sulphur and the balance of the water.—Practical Druggist.

VARIOUS TALCUM POWDERS

The following afford acceptable preparations:

BORATED TALC.

Powdered talc	2 lbs.
Magnesium carbonate	4 ozs.
Boric acid	1½ ozs.

VIOLET TALC.

Powdered talc	14 ozs.
Powdered orris root	2 ozs.
Extract cassie	½ oz.
Extract jasmine	¼ oz.

PHENOLATED TALC.

Boric acid	2 ozs.
Phenol, crystals	1 dr.
Powdered talc	14 ozs.

ANTISEPTIC TALC.

Powdered talc	1 lb.
Boric acid	2 ozs.
Salicylic acid	2½ drs.
Oil eucalyptus	½ dr.
Oil thyme (white)	20 dps.

PERBORATE OF SODA.

Sodium borate	5 gm.
Solution sodium hydroxide, 5 per cent	60 c.c.
Solution hydrogen peroxide	75 c.c.
Distilled water	30 c.c.

Dissolve the sodium borate in 30 c.c. of boiling, distilled water. Cool, add the solution of sodium hydroxide, and then the solution of hydrogen peroxide. Set the mixture aside for twenty-four hours to permit the crystals of sodium perborate to form. Wash the crystals several times with distilled water. Collect and dry them on bibulous paper.

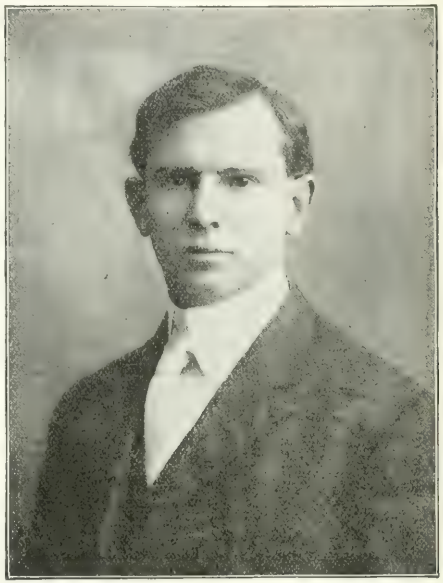
A very interesting article on this salt and its uses, by Richard von Foregger, appeared in the Practical Druggist for June, 1906. The doctor particularly recommended it for a foot powder, because it slowly liberated nascent oxygen, destroying the odor and lessening the acidity of the perspiration.

For Burns.

Phenolis liquefacti	1 per cent.
Balsam peru	5 per cent.
Oleii ricinii	94 per cent.

M.S.—Pour on gauze or cotton and apply to wound, renewing once daily.

PROF. E. O. KAGY, PHG., Ph C.
Recently elected to a Chair in the Highland Park College of Pharmacy, Des Moines, Iowa.



Mr. E. O. Kagy is a graduate from the pharmaceutical and chemical departments of Highland Park College. He graduated from the Ph.C. course in 1899, and took a position in a prominent store in Denver, Colorado. While holding this position, he spent part of his time at analytical work in one of the largest laboratories in Denver. His experience in this line is quite general, including that of mineral assaying, especially dealing with the class of ores found throughout the Rocky Mountains. The laboratory where he was employed is one that has a great deal of check assaying work to confirm the results of other assayers.

His store experience is exceptional. During the last years of this experience he has been so situated that he comes in contact with a class of trade unlike any to be found anywhere else in the United States. People from all sections of the country and various foreign countries passing through Denver do a large share of their trading at this store.

Mr. Kagy is exceptionally well trained in the line of prescription work, handling prescriptions on short notice, and is thoroughly posted on the very latest in that line. His training in college, together with his laboratory training and store experience, fits him especially for the chair that he is to accept in the Highland Park College of Pharmacy. He will begin his work September 1, 1908.

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AMBER LENSES — To meet the increasing demand for amber color lenses we have imported a great quantity of rough amber slabs and, therefore, are in a position to supply you, in amber tint, with any lens from the simplest to the most complicated form of lenses known to the science of optics. SEND TRIAL PRESCRIPTION ORDER AND BE CONVINCED.

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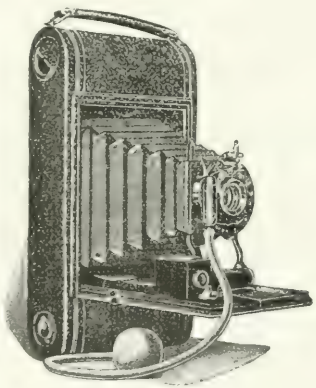

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Photography

ENLARGED NEGATIVES

These may be produced direct from smaller ones by the following process, communicated to the Photographic News by Mr. Cecil R. M. Parr :—The original negative is enlarged upon an ordinary slow plate, and developed with

Amidol ....15 grains
Sodium Sulphite .....80 grains
Ammonium Bromide .. ...10 p.c. sol. 2 fl. drs.
Potassium Metabisulphite 5 grains
Water .... 5 fl. oz.

Development is stopped when the image shows through at the back of the plate. The positive obtained, if good, is washed for five minutes, backed with a piece of wet black paper to prevent halation, and exposed to daylight for thirty seconds, or to six inches of magnesium ribbon burnt one foot from the plate. Subsequent operations are conducted in the dark room in a good yellow light. After exposure the plate is bleached in

Potassium Bichromate .....75 grains
Nitric Acid .....30 minims
Water ..... 5 fl. oz.

And after the action is complete immersed in—

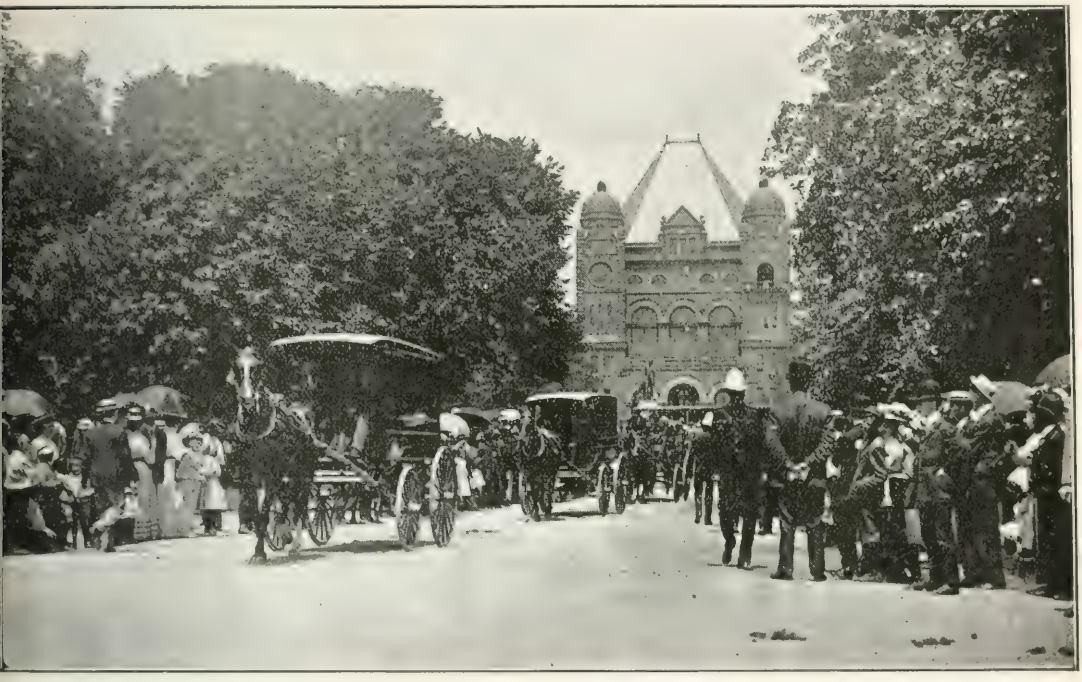
Sodium Sulphite ..... 1 ounce
Potassium Metabisulphite ...15 grains
Water . . . . . 5 fl. oz.

This will clear the bichromate stain from the film in about five minutes, when the plate is well washed and redeveloped in—

Amidol ..... 15 grains
Sodium Sulphite ..... 80 grains
Potassium Metabisulphite . 15 grains
Water ..... 5 fl. oz.

Till the image is black enough ; then the plate is finally fixed and washed in the usual manner.

If there is real liability to halation during the exposure to daylight or magnesium after the first development I would suggest that the black paper backing be applied with glycerin ; it is more likely then to be effective, the refractive index of glycerin nearly agreeing with that of glass



IN FRONT OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

FAILURES.

When a plate on coming out of the hypo bath is clearly a failure, and past all hope of improvement, it is better to put it to soak in water until it can have its film removed with hot water and a scrubbing brush than to cast it on one side for the hypo to dry on it and turn to dust in the dark room, and the film to harden. Clean glass is always useful, but spoilt negatives with the films dry, take a lot of cleaning. Moreover, it is much easier to clean the glass when it comes wet

from the hypo than at any later stage, even if it has been well soaked beforehand.

SETTING UP THE TRIPOD.

Even in so simple a thing as the setting up of a tripod stand there is a wrong way as well as a right one. The most convenient position is to have one leg pointing in the direction of the subject. This allows the photographer to stand between the other two for focussing purposes, and to raise or lower the front of the camera, without affecting its squareness in other directions, by merely pulling the front leg in or out. If the camera has to be pointed downwards very much, this is the only safe position.

VARNISHING FILM NEGATIVES.

It is much better to varnish roll film negatives by dipping than with a brush, as the coating is sure to be more even. It is, also, better always to varnish both sides of non-curling film negatives as this helps to keep them flatter, and is a protection for the gelatine coating on the reverse side. While an injury to the coating on the image side may seem to be more serious, as a matter of fact a scratch or a stain on the other side is just as certain to show in the print, and just as difficult to remedy. Let both sides, then, have a protection.

DRYING FILM NEGATIVES QUICKLY.

Glass negatives can be dried very quickly by means of methylated spirit, or by the aid of formaline and heat. But celluloid negatives are spoilt by either process, and it is not easy, therefore, to dry a film very quickly. The best plan, I find, is to blot it off, both sides, with a clean lobded handkerchief, so that there is no surface water left on the film. It is then pinned by one corner to the bottom edge of a window frame, the window being opened just far enough to allow the bottom of the negative to clear the window sill, but no more. In such a position there is always a good current of air through the opening, and the negative rapidly dries. A whole row may be dried in this way if necessary. It will be found that part will dry more quickly than the rest, and that the operation is, therefore, hastened by turning them once or twice.—H. Thain, in Photography.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

WALLACEBURG. Mr. H. N. Smith having found it necessary to enlarge his display space, and having disposed of his old fixtures, has placed his order for a complete line of the "Full Crystal" Cases with The Toronto Show Case Co. for delivery this month.

A PAPER THAT GIVES GREEN PRINTS

It is said that a paper which will give green prints may be made by coating ordinary paper with a two per cent. solution of gelatine. The sensitive is :

Potassium bichromate	15 grains
Magnesium sulphate	25 grains
Water	1 ounce

This mixture is spread over the paper in the usual way, and the paper dried in the dark. Printing is carried rather far. The print is washed, then surface dried or blotted off on a pad and laid film upwards on a sheet of glass, and the following developer is applied with a wad of cotton wool wrung out.

Pyrocatechin	5 grains
Water	1 ounce

The picture assumes a rich green color when developed, and is then washed for five or ten minutes and dried quickly by heat.

THE MERCURY IODIDE INTENSIFIER

Some of those who might otherwise be tempted to try the mercuric iodide intensifier do not do so because they cannot conveniently obtain the mercuric iodide. It is easy to make a stock solution of this for intensification purposes by dissolving 25 grains of mercuric chloride in 7 ounces of water, and 30 grains of potassium iodide in 300 minims of water. The iodide solution should then be added a little at a time. A red precipitate forms at first, but as nearly all the iodide is added, it begins to dissolve. As soon as it is dissolved the addition of the iodide must be stopped. This solution keeps very well, and may be regarded as the stock solution of mercuric iodide. To make the intensifier we take of this solution 1 dram and add it to 20 grains of sodium sulphite, dissolved in an ounce of water. Immersed in this the negative gradually gains in density. The action can be stopped as soon as it is seen to have gone far enough. The negative is next well washed for three or four minutes, swabbed with cotton wool, and is placed in an ordinary negative developing solution for about five minutes. Any non-staining developer will do for this purpose. It is then again washed for a few minutes and can be dried.—Photography.

A SIMPLE PRINT-WASHER

For those who want to wash a dozen or two prints at a time under the tap, a very simple form of washer, and a most effective one, can be made of a simple square of muslin and an india-rubber band. My own washer consists of a piece of muslin four feet each way. It has a seam down the middle, as I could not get it wide

FOR SALE

$500 worth of Stock in the Empire College of Ophthalmology, Limited

This College is thoroughly equipped as an educational institution special privileges by Government charter, owns manufacturing plant, and has thriving clinic as well as extraordinary educational equipment.

Value placed on stock at last Annual Meeting (March, 1908) 50% above par—or $1.50 for every dollar invested —and assets growing daily.

This offers exceptional advantages to an Optician or Medical Doctor, and is a money maker as party must sell.

Address—W. J. HARVEY, c/o. above College, 358 Queen Street West, Toronto

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COURSE IN OPTICS who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can begin students as class room students. Write for full particulars to

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USE RODINAL

Simple, clean, handy, can be used repeatedly, powerful, does not deteriorate, easily controlled, always ready, always adaptable for plates, films, lantern slides and papers

In 3 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz. bots., at $0.60, $1.10 and $2.00 each

ECONOMY.

Formulæ:

For PLATES 1 part in 20 parts of water.
For FILMS—Ditto ditto.
For LANTERN SLIDES—1 part in 30-40 parts of water.
For BROMIDE PAPER—1 part in 60-100 parts of water.
For GASLIGHT PAPER—1 part in 20-30 parts of water.
For STAND DEVELOPMENT 1 part in 200 parts of water.

There is NO developing solution in the world that will stand these enormous dilutions

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enough without and the edges are hemmed to make it last. This is spread out flat an ordinary wash-hand basin is placed in the middle of it, and the prints are put into that. The muslin is then gathered all up tightly round the sides of the basin, which is placed in the sink, and the edges of the muslin are gathered round the tap and secured there by means of the indiarubber band. A gentle stream of water from the tap is arranged so that it does not fall centrally into the basin, but well to one side, and this keeps the prints moving, and washes them thoroughly in less than an hour. The muslin is then wrung out and dried, and can be folded up and put away till it is next required. No washer that I have seen is more effective than this, while it takes up very little room and is always ready for use.—W.B.M. in Photography.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN OLYMPIC TEAM

COLORING BULBS OF INCANDESCENT LAMPS

The process generally recommended for coloring incandescent lamp globes is to coat them with a solution of collodion, in which has been dissolved aniline of the desired shade. To "frost" omit the dye. "Frosting" may also be accomplished by means of a solution of alum in water or of white shellac dissolved in wood alcohol.

In using the alum process make a saturated solution of alum in water and dip the globe into this, holding it in a horizontal position while the crystals are forming and the excess of liquid is draining. The drying and cooling processes should be very slow, in order to impart a perfect crystallization to the glass. Repeated dippings and dryings will make a heavier coating of crystals. To make red glass globes color the alum solution with cochineal or logwood. Yellow globes are made by coloring the solution with turmeric; blue by using indigo, and other colors by using Diamond dyes. Another method of frosting globes is by dipping them in a hot solution of Epsom salt, or a hot solution of sal ammoniac. In frosting globes they should be previously polished carefully with a sheet of clean tissue paper to free from all dust and grease.

METHOD BY WHICH SPONGES MAY BE ARTIFICIALLY REARED

H. V. Wilson gives the following method: Into a tub about 60x30 cm., and covered with glass, a half dozen sponges, freed from live oysters and crabs, are put. They are raised from the bottom on bricks. The tub is emptied, filled, and flushed for some minutes, thrice daily. Direct rays of the sun should be avoided. In the course of some weeks the sponges regenerate, giving rise to small masses of undifferentiated tissue. When in this condition, if these masses be attached to wire gauze and suspended in a live-box floating at the surface of the open water of a harbor, the masses will in a few days grow and re-develop spores and oscula, flagellated chambers, and skeletal arrangement of the normal sponge.—Science, XXV. (1907), pp. 912-15.

COMPOUND RESORCIN OINTMENT

In a paper read before the Northern Ohio branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. W. H. Hankey commented on Compound Resorcin Ointment, N.F. He had found the formula unsatisfactory because of its tendency to darken within twenty-four hours after shaking. His experiments showed that this darkening could be prevented by avoiding undue moisture, by using anhydrous lanolin, and particularly by adding 12 per cent. of starch. He found that by dissolving the six parts of resorcin in three parts of water before triturating with zinc oxide and bismuth subnitrate, a smoother product was yielded; that the addition of this 3 per cent. of moisture (provided anhydrous lanolin and 12 per cent. of starch were used) did not cause a darkening of the product; that a more satisfactory preparation was obtained by using half the amount of oil of cade directed by the National Formulary.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

CREEMORE.—Mr. C. W. Bradley has now almost completed his extensive alterations, and has placed his order for his new outfit with The Toronto Show Case Co. for delivery this month.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, Aug. 23, 1908.

Business during the past month has been fairly good for this season of the year.

Methylated Alcohol and Wood Alcohol are a little lower in price. Outside of this there have been only minor changes in values, which you will note by referring to price list:

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

A.	Antithyroidin, tubes of 10 C.C.	Ea.	$1.90
D.	Acid Oxalic	Lb.	.12
D.	Acid Tart. Pulv.	Lb.	.32
D.	Alcohol Methylated	Gal.	$1.10
D.	Alcohol Wood	Gal.	$1.90
D.	Ammonia Bromide	Lb.	.40
D.	Bismuth Carb.	Lb.	$2.80
D.	Bismuth Citras	Oz.	.25
D.	Bismuth Salicylate	Oz.	.20
D.	Bismuth Subgallate	Oz.	.20
D.	Bismuth Subnitrate	Lb.	$2.50
D.	Camphor, Bells	Lb.	.85
D.	Camphor, ¼ lb. blocks	Lb.	.88
D.	Camphor, Oz. Blocks	Lb.	.90
D.	Camphor, ½ Oz. Blocks	Lb.	.95
D.	Camphor, Powdered	Lb.	$1.00
D.	Cocaine Mur., ⅛th	Ea.	.45
D.	Oil Peppermint	Oz.	.20
D.	Quinine Sulph., German	Oz.	.30
D.	Quinine Sulph., Howard's	Oz.	.32
D.	Santonine	Oz.	.50

LEVATHIN

Levathin is being exploited as an anti-fat remedy. Its composition, according to the Apotheker Zeitung, is as follows: Purified cream of tartar, 75 per cent.; sodium potassium tartrate, 15 per cent.; cane sugar, 10 per cent.; besides a small quantity of some substance which gives a yellow tint. It is put on the market in tablet form.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

FOR SALE

EDWARDS MEDICINE CO., Toronto, formerly of London, Ontario, manufacture the following, viz.:—EDWARDS' NERVINE COMPOUND, "MAPLE LEAF" SKIN FOOD, and DIAMOND HAIR RENEWER. Order direct or through your Jobber.

MICROSCOPES FOR SALE

An unusually good opportunity for securing a first-class microscope is offered by the Ontario College of Pharmacy. 25 first-class instruments are for sale at a price of $13.00 each complete. These microscopes are all in first-class condition and cost originally $25.00. For particulars, address

W. B. GRAHAM, Reg.-Treas. O.C.P., TORONTO.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug business for sale in New Ontario, town of two thousand. Lumbering centre. No opposition. Stock, $5,000.00; sales, $9,000.00. Good reasons for selling. Apply

Box 5, Canadian Druggist.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug Business for Sale in the best town in Saskatchewan. Stock and fixtures, $2,400. Full particulars from Office, Canadian Druggist. BOX 8, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, TORONTO

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug Store for sale, Eastern Ontario. Stock $2400. Only store, village of 900. Good district. Sales all cash, profits good. Box 6, THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

℞—FORMULAS of all the standard patent medicines and toilet preparations now in use; send 2 cent stamp for free list of formulas. Address DR. MERWIN, Windsor, Ont., Canada

NOTE ON THE DISINTEGRATION OF TABLETS.*

By George M. Beringer, Jr., Camden, N. J.

Some time ago the writer had occasion to prepare tablets containing one grain of arecoline hydrobromide for veterinary hypodermatic use. To each of these tablets two grains of sodium chloride was added. This addition served the purpose of both diluent and lubricant, and the tablets were so furnished on several occasions. It became necessary one time to prepare them on a very damp day, and ten per cent. of powdered boric acid was added to overcome a slight adhesion to the die and punches of the tablet machine. The veterinarian for whom they were prepared volunteered the information that the tablets prepared in this way were better than usual, as they went to pieces almost immediately on being dropped into water. Since the arecoline and the salt are both very soluble in water, the increased rapidity of disintegration could only be attributed to the boric acid, although the acid is, by comparison, almost insoluble.

At another time, tablets of ammonium chloride were being prepared. While this salt usually requires no lubricant, the weather was exceedingly damp, and it became necessary to add a small percentage of talcum to overcome the tendency of the mass to stick. A test of these tablets made on the same machine, without readjustment, before and after adding the talcum, showed the tablets containing the talcum to be quicker in breaking down.

In the above cases the material added has been that of a more or less insoluble substance to a soluble substance, forming the body of the tablet, but the reverse gives the same result. A veterinary tablet of arsenic trioxide, one grain, with cane sugar, one grain, disintegrates so rapidly when dropped into warm water that observers have declared it to be made with an effervescent basis. A tablet containing two grains of cane sugar only dissolves but slowly. Quinine sulphate with 25 per cent. cane sugar gives the same result, although neither quinine sulphate nor sugar alone disintegrates so rapidly. Tablets of the basic bismuth salts made with the addition of 20 per cent. of cane sugar fairly "fly to pieces" when dropped into warm water. This also is true of tablets each containing

R. Bismuth subnitrate ..... gr. i.
Cerium oxalate ..... gr. ss.
Milk sugar ..... gr. ss.

although milk sugar is distinctly less soluble than the cane sugar used in the plain bismuth tablets. Perhaps the most striking example of rapid disintegration, where least expected, is in a tablet containing

R. Reduced iron ..... gr.ii.
Quinine sulphate ..... gr. i.
Arsenic trioxide ..... gr. 1-50.

when granulated with syrup, yet none of these ingredients is noted for ready solubility in water.

The cases cited and numerous others lead to the inference that a more or less fixed rule applies in all cases where a tablet is composed of two or more ingredients—namely, that, other things being equal, the rapidity of disintegration of a tablet varies directly with the difference in solubility of the ingredients. The reason for this is obvious. The more soluble particles, being first attacked by the solvent, a sort of "honeycombing" effect is produced, and the cohesion of the less soluble portions being destroyed, as well as more surface exposed to the solvent, the tablet falls rapidly to pieces. While some of the facts in connection with this have been observed, the rule does not appear to have been specifically stated, and hence it is deemed worthy of recording.

*Read at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association in Atlantic City, N. J. (American Druggist).

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

BOLTON.—H. W. Shoemaker, after considering plans and prices from all the leading show case manufacturers in Canada, has now placed his order for his new fixtures with The Toronto Show Case Co. for delivery this month.

PHOTOGRAPHY BY A NEW PROCESS

An English inventor, Mr. Welborn Piper, is at present exhibiting photographs in London made by a process devised by him. A photograph is made in the usual way, and is then heated with a solution which apparently removes the picture, the photograph appearing like a sheet of white paper. The picture is now restored by applying specially prepared oil colors with a brush, "in doing which," says an English paper, "the photographer can work wonders with his subject. He can convert a poor snap-shot into a work of art. He can leave out a figure or building, or add effects which did not exist at the time he took the photograph. In short, by the new process, the camera simply draws the picture for him; the rest is done when he 'pigments' his print. The process requires no dark room and any one can work it. Although invented only a few months ago it has already caused a revolution in the methods of amateur photographers."

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Mr. J. A. Cairns, 1,287 Bloor Street West, is enlarging and improving his premises, and has placed his order for up-to-date fixtures with The Toronto Show Case Co. for delivery this month.

The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XX. TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1908. No 10

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

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ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.

FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, held in Toronto, Sept. 1st and following days, marks an era of progress in Pharmaceutical matters in Canada. The convention on the whole was a distinct success, bringing together as it did men of acknowledged leadership in Pharmaceutical circles from the extreme East and West and from the Central parts of Canada to deliberate over and take action upon questions of vital interest to the drug trade.

The commingling of representatives from the various provinces cannot but have a very beneficial effect in many ways, and we trust that it will very soon do away with all provincialism and the smaller localism which seems to effect many even of our prominent pharmaceutical leaders.

To insure continued success of an organization such as the present one, there must be breadth of view and a national spirit which will look far beyond the boundaries of his own small business or even of the province in which he may be situated. It is only by so doing and by grasping the national idea that any legislation planned or work undertaken can be made of lasting benefit.

The full account which appears elsewhere in this issue, and, we believe, the only complete account which will be furnished to druggists everywhere by the pharmaceutical press, is one which should be carefully read and preserved. We are also enabled to present reports in full of the addresses given by Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P., and Mr. N. C. Polson on the alcohol question, at the joint meeting of the Association and representatives of the Retail Druggists of Ontario.

The next annual meeting will be held at Banff, too far west to ensure a large attendance, although it will undoubtedly afford eastern members an opportunity of seeing the rapid development of Western Canada.

CANADIAN FORMULARY PREPARATIONS.

The Canadian Formulary, which is the outcome of the labors of a special Committee of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and which was adopted as official by the Council of the O.C.P., has now received extra recognition and been adopted and accepted as official by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, at its annual meeting held last month. This makes the formulae mentioned, not only the property of the druggists of Canada, but also gives them an official status, which cannot but enhance their value in the eyes of physicians and a purchasing public.

Now that such action has been taken, every retail druggist in Canada should not only have a copy of this book, the Canadian Formulary, and become thoroughly acquainted with its contents, but should at once manufacture on his own account such preparations as will appeal to his trade.

Let this be recognized as the standard throughout Canada, and physicians will quickly adapt themselves to using the C. F. preparations.

To those members of the craft who appear anxious to supplant the "Patent" medicine, an opportunity here presents itself for putting on the market lines of goods which will readily appeal to the public, if suitably presented.

This latter should be done by the individual druggist, and not by a company or syndicate, as the retailer naturally has the confidence of his customers, including physicians, and whatever prestige as well as profit is to be made may as well be had by the retailer himself.

RECIPROCITY IN DIPLOMAS

It is a matter of sincere pleasure to the editor that the suggestions made in these columns, from time to time, have borne fruit and received the strong endorsement of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. The formation of a Dominion Association, which should bring together the members of the craft from all the Provinces, from Halifax on the east to Victoria on the West, has long been agitated in these columns, and has evidently been in the minds of many of our readers, but up to the completion of the project in forming the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association there was but little active work done outside of one or two Associations. Now, however, this has become an established fact, and the Association bids fair to become a strong factor in the pharmaceutical life of the Dominion. Embracing as it does the opinions of leading pharmacists throughout all the Provinces, the good start already made by it augurs well for a strong and useful organization, which will do much towards moulding the trend of pharmaceutical matters throughout Canada, and will tend to not only conserve, but to still further extend the interests of the trade in the Dominion.

Another of the ideas which we have constantly brought forward, and which would naturally be the outcome of the formation of such an Association as is now in existence was the appointment of uniform qualifying examinations, which would entitle graduates to practice pharmacy in any Province in the Dominion, thus doing away with the provincialism which now exists.

This matter has been actively taken up by the Association and steps are to be taken to establish a committee looking to this end. In the meantime a recommendation has been made that all pharmaceutical governing bodies unite in reciprocity of registration and recognition of the individual associations.

TIMIDITY OR WORSE

Timidity is not a characteristic of men or movements that have accomplished great reform.

It is very disappointing, looking over the proceedings of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, to find it approaching a very important issue in a manner in so hesitating and halting a way as to fortify the position of the large interests which have so surely controlled the destiny of an important branch of the drug business.

The negative attitude of some of the druggists who assembled in Toronto and the stand taken by men entrusted with the responsibility of guiding the interests of the trade cannot but prove a very great disappointment to the trade at large.

We say this because we believe that the druggists of this Dominion are an intelligent body of men and are in consequence thoroughly seized of the unfairness of the present regulations governing the marketing of alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

A very powerful organization has been able to dominate the view of Parliament for so long a time that they have become seized of the conviction that the monopolistic privileges so long enjoyed have in fact become a vested right.

Viewing the matter from this point, as they must do, it is quite conceivable that no stone will be left unturned to maintain their long continued ascendancy.

Their influence at Ottawa has long been recognized. That it should in any manner have been reflected in the outcome of the proceedings of the Pharmaceutical Association held in Toronto must be greatly deplored.

Whether such a suggestion has any ground whatever it is clearly the fact that men of very reactionary views, assuming to act in the interests of the drug trade have taken a stand in connection with this question which in effect would exert on the authorities at Ottawa precisely the same influence as if they were de facto the representatives of the distillers.

The timidity that we have mentioned was exhibited in the lack of independency on the part of men on the floor not to have supported a resolution of unity of action and such measures as would bring before candidates at the approaching election the claims that the drug interest has on their attention, and the justice of the demands shortly to be made over a pronounced movement in the existing regulations of the Department in respect to storage, crushing of competition, the moderation of excise duties, and of free, untrammelled competitive basis in the sale of alcohol.

In our opinion, therefore, it devolves upon the trade at large to deal with the matter, as the meeting failed to do its duty, the Executive viewing the matter apparently in relation to their own personal feeling in the agitation, rather than to the accomplishing of an end greatly to be desired. The trade must therefore take this matter up individually and make their views felt in quarters that must ultimately accomplish the reform which the drug trade of the Dominion earnestly wish and which they have every right to demand.

"Epileptol" consists of a solution of formamide and a small amount of hexamethylene tetramine.—F. Lesnik.

Howards' Quinine

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6 "	20.00	1 "
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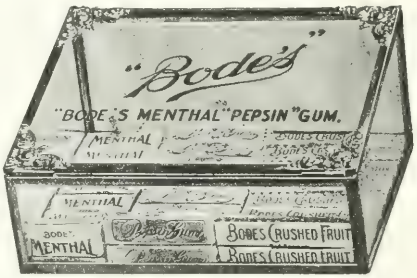

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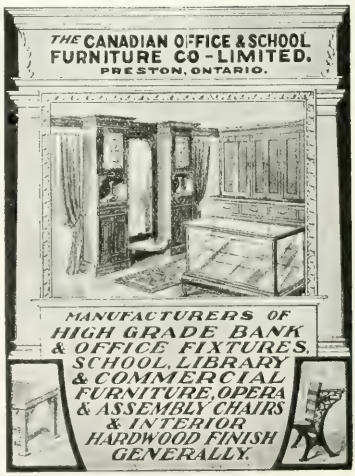
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HIGH GRADE BANK & OFFICE FIXTURES, SCHOOL, LIBRARY & COMMERCIAL FURNITURE, OPERA & ASSEMBLY CHAIRS & INTERIOR HARDWOOD FINISH GENERALLY.

A CORRECTION

In last month's issue appeared an extract from the Canada Gazette in reference to additions to the schedule of the Act of last session respecting proprietary and patent medicines, and at the foot of it appeared the following :—"This means that druggists throughout Canada are henceforth prohibited from selling morphine or opium or preparations thereof, except upon a physician's prescription."

Unfortunately the remarks in reference to this paragraph were omitted, and what we desired to show is the unreliable character of news of this kind, which appears in the daily papers, the whole thing having been copied from press despatches. Every druggist quite understands that there is no prohibition from selling any of the articles named, they merely having to comply with the terms of the Act in each individual province.

ATTEND TO THIS, PLEASE

The Canadian Druggist believes that the surest way of accomplishing a change in the existing regulations in alcohol is to follow the suggestion made by Mr. Polson at the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, held in Toronto last month.

We ask, therefore, that every druggist either see personally his candidate at the ensuing general election or write, outlining the position of affairs and ask his intervention, if he should in the course of events find himself a member of the Dominion House.

If the druggists would take this matter up vigorously now, undoubtedly at the next session, alcohol will be placed on a much more favorable footing, and the cost of pharmaceuticals very much reduced, which will be of material advantage to the retail druggists.

If the druggists will write their candidate and send us a copy of their letter and the reply they receive we will have these collated and report the result of the campaign in an early number.

DRUGGISTS RESUMING BUSINESS

Applications have from time to time been received from druggists everywhere having previously retired from business desiring again to enter the ranks and go into business on their own account, and in such cases have merely sent to the Registrar the annual fee to entitle them to keep open shop. To all such, we would invite their attention to clause 23 of the Pharmacy Act, which reads as follows :—

"Every person having been registered under this Act or any former Act as a pharmaceutical chemist, shall, on retiring from business as a chemist, give the Registrar notice in writing of the same, and his name shall be erased from the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists, and he shall cease to enjoy any of the privileges of the College, and in default of such notice he shall remain liable for his annual registration fee : Provided that it shall be lawful for any such person to resume the business of chemist and druggist at any time after retiring therefrom as aforesaid, upon giving notice in writing to the Registrar of the College of his attention so to do, and upon payment to him of the then current annual registration fee."

It will thus be seen that it is necessary that a druggist retiring from business should give notice to the registrar of his intention, so that his name may be erased from the register, otherwise he will remain liable for his annual registration fee.

CONDITION OF TRADE

Conversation with leading firms of both wholesale and retail druggists of Canada shows that during the year 1908, up to the time of writing, business on the whole has been excellent. We use the word advisedly, and at the same time affirm that the volume of business done by druggists during this year, has been one of large proportions, and although taking it on the whole possibly a small percentage less than last year, still it has been a time of commercial activity, with good profits, and satisfactory to the trade generally.

Notwithstanding the depression in business generally, which has existed, but not nearly so much so in Canada as in the United States or in England, the drug trade has suffered very little through the general slackness which has characterized most lines, and the few failures which have taken place are an evidence of the sound financial condition of the trade.

The drug market during the year has shown but little variation such as might effect the retail druggist. Some staple lines have fluctuated, but not to any great extent, and on the whole the drug market might be termed "easy," as effecting the prices to the retail trade.

The outlook for the fall and winter trade is most encouraging. With an excellent crop, and with money more plentiful than in the beginning of the year, there can be no doubt that the coming season will witness increased activity and good times for the retail druggist who manages his business conservatively, but at the same time has his eyes open to the necessities and opportunities which present themselves.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From our London Correspondent)

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

There is nothing to add to the information already published in these columns on the subject of pharmaceutical legislation in this country. The Bill still awaits the consideration of Parliament when the session re-opens in October. Meanwhile, the proposed measure is the chief topic of discussion in pharmaceutical circles and in the correspondence pages of the various journals devoted to pharmacy.

NEW GOVERNMENT VISITOR.

In succession to the late Sir Thomas Stevenson, Dr. William Henry Willcox, F.I.C., F.C.S., scientific analyst to the Home Office, has been appointed Visitor on behalf of the Privy Council to the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society. Dr. Willcox is a graduate of London University and a gold medallist in forensic medicine. He has acquired considerable eminence as a toxicologist, and is well known to pharmacists as a witness in several remarkable poisoning prosecutions. He received his medical education at St. Mary's Hospital, London.

CHEMIST VERSUS DUCHESS.

A case which was reported in all the daily papers came before the Master of the Rolls, in Dublin, on August 25, viz.: Frank A. Rogers v. the Duchess of Manchester. Plaintiff is a well known London pharmacist, and his counsel asked for an order to compel the defendant to attend in court for examination as to her means. He had obtained a judgment against the Duchess of Manchester for £35 12s., due chiefly for toilet and nursery requisites. The Duchess's residence in Ireland is Kylemore, County Galway, and the sheriff, to whom the decree had been entrusted for execution, made a return of nulla bona. Counsel said the defendant who was at present residing at Palace Mansions, Buckingham Gate, London, was living in the best of style, and moving in high society. The Master of the Rolls, in refusing the application, said "there was no urgency."

THE CAMPHOR INDUSTRY.

Your readers have already been informed of the introduction of synthetic camphor in this country. Therefore, it may be of interest to note that, according to the Indian Trade Journal, the world's supply of camphor is about eleven million pounds per annum, and almost the whole of it is obtained from Formosa and Japan, a comparatively small quantity being supplied by China and other countries. Formosa is the greatest producing country. For a hundred and fifty years the Chinese held a camphor monopoly in that island and punished the evasion of it with death, and yet this monopoly failed and was revoked in 1868. When, however, Formosa fell to Japan as a result of her war with China, the camphor monopoly was revived under what had all the appearance of being very favorable circumstances. . . . . The inevitable competition at once commenced, and among the competitors who rushed in to share in the handsome profits of camphor manufacture was Ceylon, who took up the cultivation of camphor trees on a somewhat large scale, and China, which began to tap sources of supply that had hitherto been altogether neglected. The Japanese camphor monopoly came into force in August, 1899, and in the following year the process was patented by a company of New Jersey for the manufacture of camphor from oil of turpentine. Three years later another company was formed and joined in the synthetic trade. Other companies quickly followed, and at the present time the synthetic article is manufactured in England, America, Germany, France and Switzerland.

POISONING RETURNS FOR IRELAND.

In a Parliamentary "blue book," the Registrar-General for Ireland reports that during 1907 there were forty-three deaths by accidental poisoning in Ireland—twenty-seven males and sixteen females. The suicidal deaths numbered fourteen—nine males and five females. Morphine, opium, and laudanum caused eleven deaths, carbolic acid six, chloroform (operations) six, strychnine five, ptomaines and food poisons five, phosphorous three, hydrocyanic acid two, belladonna, two, and oxalic acid, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, methylated spirit, ether, ether and alcohol aconite, sulphuric acid, sheep dip, and colored chalk one each.

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

This annual congress of pharmacists took place at Aberdeen, from September 14 to 17. The meetings passed off very successfully, and the hospitality of Scottish friends was much appreciated. A report of the Conference appears on another page of this issue, together with a photograph of the President (Mr. R. Wright).

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION.

From September 14 to 16, Olympia (London) was the scene of a remarkable exhibition of rubber. Over thirty countries were represented in the display, which illustrated practically the whole history of the rubber industry, from the growing tree to countless finished articles of every-day use. Over 10,000 tons of rubber, valued

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In Short These cases are admirably adapted to the requirements of all Druggists, and are a decided factor in the selling force of those who have procured them.

Construction Frame is made of select American White Oak, having quartered top and base; the stock finish is Golden Oak. Glass in the top is British Plate, and in front and ends 21 oz. sheet glass. Wood shelves on adjustable nickel-plated shelf brackets. The mirror doors are fitted with ball bearings and slide on metal track. Legs are oxidized copper finish.

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at an enormous sum, were on show, from a biscuit weighing a few ounces to a half ton block of rubber. The extensive and varied uses to which rubber is applied is shown in the huge quantities imported into this country, the quantity in 1907 alone being valued at £10,834,759. A special section was devoted to a display of synthetic rubbers, which threaten to displace the grown article, the supply of which is rapidly falling below an enormous demand. In connection with the exhibition there was an international congress of growers, manufacturers, and scientists interested in the industry. Among the countries represented in the exhibition were—England, Germany, Holland, France, Belgium, Russia, Mexico, Singapore, Ceylon, America, Australia, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, West Indies, Para (Brazil), Uganda, Gold Coast, British Portuguese, and German East Africa, Columba, Dutch West Indies, Southern India, the Congo, Hawaii, and the Federated Malay States.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

The seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry will be held in London, from May 27 to June 2, 1909. A provisional programme has been drawn up. It comprises the opening meeting in the Albert Hall, a conversazione at the Natural History Museum, a banquet at the Crystal Palace, and lectures by Professors Haller, Otto Witt, and Nasini, and by Sir Boverton Redwood. The scope of the work of the Congress is indicated by the following list of Sections and Presidents.

Analytical Chemistry, Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S.

Inorganic Chemistry and Allied Industries, Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S.

Metallurgy and Mining. Explosives—(a) Metallurgy and Mining, Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.; (b) Explosives, Sir Andrew Noble, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S.

Organic Chemistry and Allied Industries—(a) Organic Products, Prof. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S. (b) Colouring Substances and their uses, Prof. Meldola, F.R.S.

Industry and Chemistry of Sugar, Richard Garton.

Starch Industry —(a) Starch Industry, Dr. Horace T. Brown, F.R.S.; (b) Fermentation, John Gretton, M.P.

Agricultural Chemistry, Lord Blyth.

Hygiene, Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Bromatology—(a) Hygiene and Medical Chemistry, Sir J. Crichton Browne, F.R.S.; (b) Pharmaceutical Chemistry, N. H. Martin; (c) Bromatology, Robert R. Tatlock, F.I.C.

Photographic Chemistry, Sir W. de W. Abney, K.C.B., F.R.S

Electrical and Physical Chemistry, Sir John Brunner, M.P.

Law, Political Economics and Legislation with reference to Chemical Industries, Lord Alverstone.

Committees are being formed in the different countries for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Congress.

PHARMACEUTICAL RESULTS

The major and minor examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, were held in Laval University, Quebec, Sept. 22-26. Seventeen candidates presented themselves for the major and sixteen for the minor. The following passed in order of merit:

Major—S. Boulkind, A. Larose, L. S. Desautels, O. Brault, Jos. Asselin, R. S. Bryson.

Minor—M. Freeman, H. Thiberge, H. Doray, J. A. Langlois.

The examiners were: R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; J. E. Dube, Quebec; A. B. J. Moore, H. R. Lanctot, L. G. Ryan, Achille Goyette, Montreal, with J. E. Tremble, Chairman, and E. Muir, Secretary, of the Board.

INSPECTOR GRANT A BUSY MAN

Percy H. Beatty, of the Wm. Beatty Estate, Parry Harbor, was fined $20 and costs for selling poison without being a qualified chemist.

W. H. Glanville, of the drug department in a fancy goods store, owned by the Beatty Estate of Parry Harbor, which was refused a license, because an estate cannot carry on a drug business, was also fined $20 and costs for selling to Detective Grant, of the O.C.P., unknown to himself.

The Barnstable Trading Co., Ltd., of Stratford, owners of a departmental store, were charged before the Police Magistrate, on Aug. 28th, with selling drugs contrary to the Pharmacy Act. Purchases were made of aromatic cascara, Rochelle salts, tartaric acid and citrate of magnesia, which are drugs under the meaning of the Act. On Sept. 3rd decision was given, and the defendants were convicted and fined.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

KELOWNA, B. C.—Messrs. P. B. Willits & Co., druggists, some time ago ordered a line of silent salesmen from The Toronto Show Case Co., and have now by mail placed an additional order for two cases, "exactly the same as last," which proves that they appreciate The Toronto Show Case Company's policy of refusing to cheapen their cases by fitting them with common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors.

BOOKS

The British Pharmacopoeia, 13th edition, by Martindale & Westcott. 1104 pages. Price 12 shillings and sixpence, net. H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower Street, London W.C., England.

This work, so indispensable to every chemist and druggist, has now reached its thirteenth edition, and has increased in size by 128 pages over the last edition. Besides the many additional articles which have been added to the list of contents, the supplementary list has also been considerably extended and numerous alterations have been made, many portions of the work having been entirely re-written.

"Supplement to the B.P. Codex, 1907." The publishers of the British Pharmaceutical Codex have issued a supplement, which includes additions, alterations and corrections of the work as first published, and include in it many new and altered formulas.

This supplement contains 62 pages, and copies may be obtained from the publishers, The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 72 Great Russell Street, London, W.C., England.

"A Compend of Pharmacy," by T. E. Steward, M.D., P.H.G. Based upon Prof. J. P. Remington's "Text Book of Pharmacy," and the U.S.P., eight revision (1905). Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's, Son & Co. Price, $1.00. This book is one of the series of Quiz-Compends published by this firm, and is intended for the use of students attending lectures, the scope being limited to the products and preparations of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. It contains over 180 pages, and will be found of great service to all students in pharmacy.

MORPHIN BROM-METHYLATE

Morphin-brom-methylate is produced by treating morphine with dimethyl sulphate, dissolving the resulting addition product in water and converting the same with a saturated solution of potassium bromide, which also acts as a precipitant for the resulting morphin-brom-methylate. The latter is then purified by recrystallizing from a solution in warm water. Morphin-brom-methylate occurs as white, needle-shaped crystals that decompose and melt at from 265 to 266 degrees C., is readily soluble in hot water, and at 15 degrees C. is soluble in the proportion of 1 in 20 of water. It is but slightly or not at all soluble in alcohol, ether or chloroform. Its uses are the same as morphine.—Pharm. Zent.

Light and warmth do not affect the keeping of formaldehyde solutions.—DeWaal.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

Toronto, Sept. 4, 1908.

To the Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Dear Sir,—Permit me on behalf of Committee in charge of the Druggists Bowling Tournament, held recently in this city, to thank you for your kind donation of score cards, which came to us unsolicited, and was thus all the more appreciated. Believe me to remain,

Sincerely yours,
W. B. Graham,
Secretary Treasurer of Committee.

THE PATENT MEDICINE ACT

Ottawa, August 31, 1908.

The Canadian Druggist,
Toronto, Ont.:

Sir,—Having reference to Departmental communication of the 30th July ultimo, I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the "Act Respecting Proprietary or Patent Medicines" passed last session of Parliament, which will not come into operation until the 1st April, 1909.

Applications for registration will be received at the Department after the 1st October.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. Hainsworth,
Secretary.

THE WHISK TRADE

Whisks have become such a good additional line for the druggist that in most places they are considered a part of the regular stock. Of course brooms of all descriptions and for all purposes are out of the question, but whisks, of extra quality and mounting, are in reality fancy goods, so they may be handled with impunity. The H. W. Nelson Company, of Toronto, are manufacturers of whisks which at once appeal to a refined taste, in every particular. The superior quality of fibre, the new mountings, and the appearance and workmanship assure dealers of pleased and satisfied customers. If you have had no connection with this firm, their prices and information will be gladly furnished, and any inquiries will receive prompt, courteous attention. In our next issue we purpose describing the process of manufacture of whisks, which may help somewhat in their sale to the consumer.

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Above brushes can be obtained from any of the wholesale houses

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MEDICATED LOZENGES JUJUBES PASTILLES

AND ALL KINDS OF **ACIDULATED DROPS and TABLETS**

Medicated Lozenges All Medicated Lozenges, including those of the British Pharmacopœia and Throat Hospital, are of first-class workmanship, prepared with the best and purest Drugs only, and may be relied on to contain the prescribed quantity of active medicament. Lozenges faithfully prepared in any quantities to private formulæ and stamped with customer's own name. Special Manufacturers to the leading London and Provincial Hospitals.

Pastilles and Jujubes Prepared with picked Gum Arabic and Refined Sugar in all varieties. The original manufacturers of the well-known Delectable Voice and Magnum Bonum Jujubes. Customer's private formulæ in any selected shape or colour a specialty.

Acidulated Boiled Sugars DROPS, SLICES OR TABLETS. These goods are manufactured with the real Fruit Flavors, and are guaranteed not to stick or become unsaleable. In 5 lb. attractively-labelled bottles.

Chocolate Worm Cakes **6/6 per gross.** In boxes containing ¼ and ½ gross, and attractively decorated tins containing 1 gross. Each cake in envelope with directions.

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Cough Menthol
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Lemon
Strawberry
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Pineapple
Raspberry
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85c. per bottle—Five bottles, assorted, at 80c. per bottle

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Acme Licorice Pellets, M. & R. Wafers, Lozenges, Powdered Extract and Root, &c., &c. Appropriate for Druggists' uses.

N. B.—Place your orders now with your wholesaler for your winter requirements.

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Trade Notes

Dr. B. Therien, of Montreal, Quebec, died last month.

Dr. Halliday has opened a drug store at Hurry, Alberta.

Dr. W. Graham has opened a new drug business at Alix, Alberta.

J. S. Burnett has opened a drug store at Somerset, Manitoba.

H. O. Merkley has opened a new drug store in Dryden, Ontario.

P. B. Robertson is opening a new drug store at Ridgetown, Ontario.

A. Kennedy has opened a drug store at Michel, British Columbia.

J. H. Horey, of Hamilton, Ontario, is selling out his drug business.

J. H. Vockeroth, druggist, Irvine, Alberta, has made an assignment.

H. K. Oatway has opened a drug store at Shoal Lake, Manitoba.

Mr. Hamilton has opened a new drug store at Morninville, Alberta.

R. H. Brown, druggist, Red Deer, Alberta, is giving up his business.

W. H. Upton is opening a drug store at Pincher Creek, Alberta.

P. D. Hope, of Creston, British Columbia, has sold out his drug business.

G. C. Fordyce is opening a new drug store at St. James, Manitoba.

The Red Cross Drug Co., Yorkton, Saskatchewan, has been incorporated.

A. E. Douglas has taken over the Dilworth Drug Store, Welland, Ontario.

A. D. Bruce has purchased the drug business of J. G. Shuff, London, Ontario.

H. E. Martin has started a drug and stationery business in Raymond, Alberta.

L. G. Egglestone has purchased the drug business of H. H. Black, London, Ontario.

The Pulford Drug Co. have purchased Bruce's Drug Store, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A. J. Ramore has purchased the drug business of T. A. Jarvis, Brigden, Ontario.

Pharmacie Mont Royal, Montreal, Quebec, have registered as doing a drug business.

Mr. Eddington has purchased the drug business of Dr. Calbeck, Hardisty, Alberta.

S. E. Large & Co. has taken over the drug store of G. P. Kennedy, Camrose, Alberta.

Johnston Bros. have purchased the drug business of R. H. Gilchrist, Keewatin, Ontario.

E. C. Rutherford has taken over the Speers-Stevenson Drug Co., of Rossburn, Manitoba.

The Dr. McNery Medical Co., druggists, have registered as doing business in Montreal, Quebec.

Dr. O. E. Rublee has started a drug store at Sunny Plain, Saskatchewan.

J. W. Crook & Co., druggists, Port Arthur, Ontario, are negotiating the sale of their business.

H. A. Hertel has opened a new drug store at Harbord and Bathurst Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

Dr. J. S. Teed has purchased the drug business of G. M. Fairweather, Dorchester, New Brunswick.

Vrooman & McCullough have purchased the drug business of McKeown & Hunter, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A. C. Thorburn has purchased the drug store of H. W. Smith, Erie Avenue, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

F. J. Williams has purchased the drug business of Geo. Morrison & Co., Victoria, British Columbia.

Dr. Chandler, druggist, Brownlee, Saskatchewan, has added a stock of confectionery to his business.

F. J. Williams has purchased the drug business of Geo. Morrison & Co., Victoria, British Columbia.

W. F. Gibson, formerly of Kemptville, Ontario, is opening a new drug store in Ottawa, Ontario.

The Thomas Drug & Music Company, Nelson, British Columbia, has dissolved, Mr. J. W. Cairns retiring.

Mr. F. W. Holdsworth has purchased the drug business of the late Mr. E. F. L. Jenner, Digby, Nova Scotia.

H. F. McLean has purchased the drug and book business of the Elk Drug & Book Co., Ltd., Hormer, British Columbia.

T. G. Laycock, druggist, Asquith, Saskatchewan, is extending his store on account of his increasing stock and business.

The McDowell-Burns Drug Company, Vancouver, British Columbia, has been incorporated, with capital of $50,000.

McCutcheon & McGill, Calgary, Alberta, have moved their drug store to Second East and Ninth Avenue, Calgary.

D. R. Black, late of Brandon, has purchased the interest of O. G. Price in the Rosthern Drug Co., Rosthern, Saskatchewan.

J. M. Sissons, druggist, Edmonton, Alberta, will shortly open a branch drug store in the Wise Block, corner Jasper and Seventh Street West, Edmonton, Alberta.

We are advised that there is a good opening for a drug store at Young, Saskatchewan, a town on the G. T. P. Any enquiries sent to Mr. Lee O'Shouse, Young, Saskatchewan, will be promptly answered.

The name of the Pulford-Leonard Drug Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been changed to The Pulford Drug Company.

A new drug store is being opened at Spruce Grove, Alberta, a small town twelve miles west of Edmonton, on the main line of the C.N.R.

PERSONAL

Mr. Thomas M. Henderson, joint manager of the Victoria and Vancouver branches of the National Drug & Chemical Co., has tendered his resignation to the head office, owing to continued ill health. Mr. Henderson will still remain on the directorate of both the National Drug & Chemical Co., and also of Henderson Bros., Ltd., where he and his brother were partners in the wholesale and retail drug business purchased from Messrs. Langley & Co., of Victoria, and later on opened the Vancouver business.

Mr. J. H. H. Jury, of Bowmanville, and Mr. W. A. Hargreaves of the Drug Trading Co., Toronto, have returned from their trip to Europe, which they report as having enjoyed splendidly, and both are looking the better for their holiday tour.

Mr. T. H. McTavish, of T. H. McTavish & Co., Toronto, is on an extended trip to the coast in the interest of S. Maw, Sons & Son, manufacturers of high class druggists' sundries, etc. Mr. McTavish carries a full line of samples of these well known goods, and with the triple combination of favorable circumstance,—Maw's goods, Mr. McTavish, and good crops in the West,—business should be excellent.

MARRIAGES

Mr. L. G. Henderson, of the National Drug and Chemical Co., Vancouver, was married Sept. 1st to Miss Mabel Currie of Grand Rapids, Mich. Their friends wish them every happiness.

Mr. Clarence E. Jamieson, druggist, Tofield, Alberta, was married Sept. 15th at Lucknow, Ontario, to Miss Margaret M. Cameron of that place. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Grace Cameron, while Mr. R. A. Greer of Toronto supported the groom.

Mr. John H. Cavanagh, Strassburg, Sask., was married to Miss Edna Winnifred Jones at Bowmanville, Ontario, the home of the bride.

Mr Hugh Hennessey of the firm of Hennessey Bros., Druggists, Hamilton, Ontario, was married at Ottawa, Sept. 2nd, to Miss Evelyn McCann of that city. The groomsman was Ald. J. P. Hennessey, brother of the groom.

OBITUARY

Edmund F. L. Jenner, Digby, N. S.

The death of Edmund Francis Lyndale Jenner, apothecary, occurred at his home on Queen Street, Digby, N. S., on the 8th ult., after an extended illness of several months, caused by cancer.

The deceased was the eldest son of Rev. Edmund Jenner, late rector of Catton, Yorkshire, England, and a grandson of Robert Francis Jenner, of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire. He was born at Catton Rectory, April 10th, 1865, and received his education at the Newark Grammar School and Cambridge University. He came to Nova Scotia in 1886, and for a time resided in Kentville. Later, he went to Sherbrooke, N. S., where for some years he worked at mining engineering, and in a small measure, at journalism, and then took up pharmacy as his chosen profession, graduating under the Provincial Board of Pharmacy, in 1896. He, for some years, operated a drug business at Sherbrooke before coming to Digby. In 1905, he was elected Vice-President of the N. S. Pharmaceutical Society and in the following year he was appointed one of the examiners for that Society; this office he held until his death. In 1907, he was elected to the Presidency of the Society, but was compelled to resign this charge through illness, during the last summer. He was a successful pharmacist in every particular, and with a rich supply of experience, he was ever ready to put forth every possible effort to elevate the standard of his profession at home and abroad. Through his death a severe loss will be keenly felt by the Society of the Province of Nova Scotia, and indeed, throughout the Dominion.

THE LATE E. F. L. JENNER

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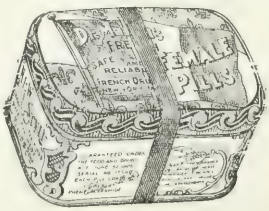

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All for $6.67

Order of your own jobber—NOW

THE GREATEST OFFER EVER KNOWN

He did not confine his energies to the limits of a drug store, entirely. Along with his diploma as a pharmacist, he held a "first class grade A certificate" of the Royal School of Artillery, Quebec, and also a captain's commission in the Seventh Regiment of Canadian Artillery. He, furthermore, found time to devote to other duties, and acted in the capacity of Game Warden for over sixteen years. He took a lively interest in all branches of hunting and fishing, and also identified himself with the movement of game preservation, doing much work of lasting value in that behalf, and was Secretary of the local Game Society at the time of his death.

The deceased was a magazine writer of considerable note, and his interesting articles have appeared in several publications. He contributed numerous articles to various medical, pharmaceutical and sporting journals. His occasional contributions to The Canadian Druggist were of a most interesting character and showed his intimate knowledge of as well as his great interest in pharmacy. A large number of sportsmen in English-speaking countries are familiar with the wit and humor which have characterized his articles dealing with the backwoods life, hunting, fishing and closely related topics, which have graced the pages of Forest and Stream, Rod and Gun in Canada, and other sporting magazines.

He leaves a widow, a daughter of the late George Thomson, Esq., of Wolfville; a mother,—who was with him during the greater part of his illness, coming from England in June,—and two brothers, Rev. Robert Jenner, M.A., of Tiffield Rectory, Towester, England, and Gilbert Jenner, Esq., M.A., of Hazelwood, Limpsfield, Surrey.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The class opening of the Ontario College of Pharmacy took place on September the 8th, under very favorable circumstances. There were in all 85 students, which is about the same number as were present on the same occasion last year. Two ladies grace the class this year, Miss Nasmith, of Glencoe, and Miss Cora Skuse, of Ingersoll, and should one or the other duplicate the work of Miss Orchard, the boys will see what a lady can do when she really tries.

The President of the O.C.P., Mr. G. E. Gibbard, officially welcomed the students, and his address was full of timely advice. The two principal features being, strict attention to studies and good conduct while in the city.

Mr. Tremble, of Montreal, a graduate of the O.C.P., was introduced, and in a few brief remarks referred to the efficiency of the teachings of the College, and made comparisons of conditions existing in the two Provinces.

Dean Heebner, after a warm welcome to the class, impressed upon them the various rules and regulations governing the College, and laid down many helpful plans for study and lectures, to enable the students to make the most of their time during the term. He commended them to use the utmost discretion in their home and college habits. The Dean's address was one of advice, which young people commencing in the profession could follow with profit throughout their whole career.

Mr. Henry Watters, of Ottawa, Chairman of the Educational Committee, and Presiding Examiner of the College, was present, as is his usual custom on these occasions, and was called upon for an address.

That Mr. Watters always has the interests of the College and the profession at heart is evidenced by the fact that he never misses an opportunity of expounding his own, and absorbing the views of others, and his remarks always show careful forethought and judgment.

Occupying the position which he does at the College, he was able to impart to the students ideas which were founded on practical experience and proven to be successful. Mr. Watters has addressed the class for some years, but on this occasion he certainly did honor to himself and the institution he represents.

The able addresses of all the speakers were greatly appreciated by the students, and there is no doubt that the standard of the previous classes will be worthily upheld by the present one.

EXPANDING

Finding their present premises too cramped owing to the expansion of business, the Antikamnia Chemical Co., now at 1,624 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., are about to erect a five-storey and basement building to be used exclusively for manufacturing and commercial purposes. This building will have a ground area 81 by 109 feet, and will be constructed of brick and concrete, thoroughly modern in every detail, and will cost in the neighborhood of $75,000. It is the intention of the Antikamnia Chemical Co. to occupy the entire new structure. The upper floor is to be used for a can and box factory.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

PICTOU, N. S. Mr. W. T. Fergusson, druggist, is altering and enlarging his display space and has placed his entire order with The Toronto Show Case Co., the firm that refuses to fit their cases with window glass and wavy mirrors. All the glass is best British Plate.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States was held at Atlantic City, Sept. 22nd, President E. D. Taylor, Richmond, Va., in the chair.

The President, in his address, alluded to the gratifying fact that the wholesale drug business had apparently suffered less than most other lines, and not a single failure in the trade was directly due to the panic.

Allusion was made to a menace to the jobber through the spread of buying clubs amongst the retailers, and he recommended the jobber "to look energetically after his own interests in his dealings with the manufacturer, as well as his customers in the retail trade."

He spoke of the fact that "some retailers send cash in advance to their buying clubs to purchase the goods, while their accounts with the jobber, who has carried them and helped them through in every way, may be several months over-due." This treatment, the President claimed as being very unfair and was a gross injustice to the jobber.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE

The contract heretofore existing between The R. Hardesty Manufacturing Co. and Samuel T. Hensel, of Denver, Colorado, entered into under date of May 4th, 1904, for the purpose of the manufacture of the Hensel Syrup Percolator, was annulled and cancelled on August 17th, 1908, by mutual consent.

In the future the Hensel Syrup Percolator will be manufactured only by The Samuel T. Hensel Manufacturing Co., of Denver, Colo.

The Samuel T. Hensel Mfg. Co.
By Samuel T. Hensel, Ph.G., Prest.

A CANADIAN FIRM

We are greatly pleased to note that in our city there has been organized a pharmaceutical firm composed of a number of our best known and most highly respected travellers, all of whom are Canadians and graduate pharmacists. We refer to The Moyes Chemical Co., Limited, 84-96 Jarvis, corner Lombard Street.

We found their establishment to-day a perfect hive of industry, and as the manager ushered us through their finely equipped laboratory our voices were scarcely audible amid the grinding of ointment mills, tablet machines, emulsifiers, etc.

We predict a bright future for these energetic and business-like gentlemen and can see no reason why in a few years they will not become one of the foremost pharmaceutical houses on the continent.

TRADE ITEMS

The feature of the Canadian National Exhibition was the exhibit of Jones Bros. & Co., whose booth was easily the most artistic and beautiful in the whole Fair. It was made of quartered oak, finished in the new shade, silver gray, and was a striking testimonial as to the quality of their work.

The Niagara Falls Drug Co. have given an order for crystal cases to Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., after comparing the different styles of all glass cases.

Golding & Co., of Tottenham, are increasing their display space by a line of Jones Bros. & Co. silent salesmen.

Bridgeburg, Ont., will have one of the finest pharmacies in the Niagara district, when Mr. R. E. Land installs the handsome oak fittings he has ordered from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Toronto.

F. J. Hoag, of Kingston, is adding more show cases in the favorite King Edward style made by Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

W. M. Maltby, Bloor Street West, Toronto, is installing one of the handsomest drug stores in the west end of the city. After careful consideration of the different makes offered him, he placed his order with Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., report increased activity throughout the entire Dominion in the line of store fittings, which is an indication of renewed prosperity.

They have been fortunate in being able during the past six months to keep their entire staff busy, without laying off workmen or working shorter hours, and at the present are working a larger staff than at any time since they have been in business.

They have eighteen drug outfits being made in their factory at the time of going to press and one hundred and two outfits for other classes of business under way.

Their deliveries in August of show cases only amounted to 866 feet, or about 36 feet of cases every working day, and from present indications their September shipments will nearly double this.

Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., have factories larger than any other two firms in the same line combined, and carry ready for immediate delivery anywhere from 1,000 to 2,000 feet of cases.

A German deodorized tincture of iodine consists of an alcoholic solution of camphor and menthol containing about 0.25 per cent. of combined iodine and a little hydriodic acid.—Lenz and Lucius.

Soluble, Elastic and Hard

Capsules and Perles

WITH additions of the latest improved capsule machinery recently made to our equipment, we now have the most complete—modern capsule plant in Canada.

Many new lines have been added to our list and we are better able than ever to handle private or special formula orders with every satisfaction to our customers.

Our new style Blaud Capsules are now ready and show a decided improvement over any Blaud Capsules heretofore offered.

Here with improved machinery we have cheapened the cost of manufacture and purpose sharing this saving with you.

We want you to couple our name with your capsule requirements and write to us for any special information or samples.

Frosst's capsules are furnished by your wholesaler when specified and your order so filled brings with it our guarantee of satisfaction.

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Its purity and age commend it for medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottle. For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

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The kind we sell is the BEST that experience and money can make.
Our head Chemist has for many years manufactured for one of the leading wholesale drug houses of Canada.
Large crystal. Perfect effervescence. Not too sweet. Full strength.
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MONTREAL, CANADA
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Canadian Pharmaceutical Association

Annual Meeting, September 1-5, 1908

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association was held at Toronto, Ontario, from Sept. 1st to 5th, meetings being held at the Ontario College of Pharmacy building.

A GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE C. P. A.

The time appointed for the reception of delegates and their friends was 10 a.m. Sept. 1st, at the Granite Bowling Club Rooms, which were thrown open for their accommodation and convenience. A large majority of the visitors came primarily for the bowling tournament, which was part of the programme, but many attended the evening sessions of the Convention, thus the Convention had not only the attendance of the delegates from every Province, but many of the profession helped thresh out the most important subjects for discussion.

The meeting proper was held in the Council chambers of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, at 2.30 p.m., with the following delegates present: Messrs. A. J. Crease, Amherst, N.S.; J. W. Morrison, Amherst, N.S.; John Hargreaves, Toronto, Ont.; Henry Watters, Ottawa, Ont.; E. S. Knowlton, Vancouver, B.C.; A. R. Leonard, Winnipeg, Man.; Robt. Martin, Regina, Sask.; W. Pennington, Moosomin, Sask.; A. Archibald, Edmonton, Alta.; J. E. Tremble, Montreal, Que.; J. E. W. Lecour, Montreal, Que.; Hon. G. E. Hughes, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; A. W. P. Gourlie, Summerside, P. E. I.; S. H. Hawkes, St. John, N.B.; E. Clinton Brown, St. John, N. B.; G. E. Gibbard, Toronto.

The President, Mr. G. E. Gibbard, on behalf of the O.C.P., extended a cordial welcome to the visiting delegates, and deeply regretted the unavoidable inability of two faithful fathers of the Association, in the persons of Messrs. Cochran and Burbidge, to be present. The executive meeting was formally opened with a few remarks by the President.

On motion of Messrs. Watters and Hughes, the minutes of the last meeting were accepted as printed.

Moved by Messrs. Watters and Gourlie that Messrs. Knowlton, Hughes and Martin be a Committee to report on financial requirements of the Association, and the per capita to be assessed for meeting same.

The motion to limit speeches to ten minutes for mover and seconder and five minutes for speakers was carried.

A notice of motion from the O.C.P. was taken up, and on motion of Messrs. Watters and Tremble, was lost on division.

By G. E. Gibbard as follows: To amend clause 9, "officers," of the By-laws to read as follows: "Elected at the annual meeting of the Association from among its members." Also to amend clause 8 of the Executive Council by adding after the word "of" of line one the words "the elected officers and."

The following notice of motion by Mr. Burbidge was referred to special Committee on Financial Matters:

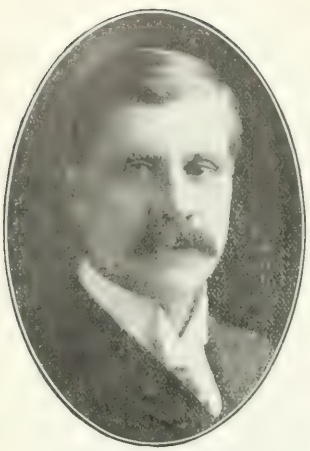
"The funds of the Association may be used to defray the necessary expenses of the representatives of the affiliated Associations on some equitable percentage or mileage basis, taking into consideration the numerical strength and place of meeting."

The report of the special Legislation Committee was read, and was received with great interest:

Ottawa, August 31st, 1908.

To the President and Officers of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association:

Gentlemen,—As convener of special Legislative Committee for Federal measures, I beg to report that your Committee discharged the duties assigned to it by oversight of Parliamentary proceedings as affecting pharmacy, giving special attention to the so-called Patent Medicine Bill. We have much satisfaction to report that the Hon.



G. E. GIBBARD, PRESIDENT C.P.A.

C. BURBIDGE, VICE-PRES. C.P.A.

J. F. TREMBLE, SEC.-TREAS. C.P.A.

Mr. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, and his Deputy, Mr. Gerald, gave the most considerate attention to representations of your Committee regarding points of interest to pharmacists. The Committee of the House also gave your Committee an opportunity to appear before it when considering the Bill. Happily the preliminary work of your Association, coupled with the efforts of the special Committee, was so strenuously and efficiently performed that but little additional activity was needed to safeguard the interests of pharmacists before the Committee. In the Senate an attempt was made to introduce a radical departure from the spirit and intention of the Bill, but this fortunately did not find expression in the Act as passed, which it is proper to say is largely as outlined and suggested by your body. It should be said that the work of the Committee was closely directed and watched over by your President and Secretary, and ably assisted by every member of the Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Henry Watters, Convener.

After the reading of the report, it was moved by Mr. Knowlton, seconded by Mr. Archibald, that hearty thanks be tendered the Special Legislation Committee for their efforts, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Hawker, that a special Committee of Messrs. Watters, Leonard and Gourlie be appointed to report on the desirability of securing letters of incorporation, and to report on the powers, aims, and objects desired in the charter. Committee to report at this year's meeting. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Leonard, that Messrs. Tremble, Brown, Hawker, Pennington, Lecour, Archibald, Crease, and Morrison compose the Resolution Committee. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The first general meeting was held in the Lecture Hall of the O.C.P., at 8 p.m., with a fairly good attendance, and it may be said of those who were on hand, that they were there for a purpose, and took an active part in the proceedings throughout the whole meeting.

The President occupied the chair, and presented the opening address as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen :—

I am afforded a large measure of gratification and satisfaction in welcoming you as members and delegates to the first annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and congratulate you on the very full attendance of members of the Executive Council from the different provinces.

As a citizen of Toronto, I can assure you that we are delighted to have you amongst us, and as President of the O. C. P. I am proud and happy to offer you the use of the building and all its facilities for the purpose of this meeting.

I confess to have anticipated this meeting with a measure of anxiety, knowing the exceptional condition prevailing in Canada and the difficulties to be surmounted by those attending, and surprise need not have been occasioned had our attendance been less encouraging. The fact that our members are few in number and scattered over half a continent, might have excused the outlying parts from being properly represented, but this obstacle has not been permitted to weigh and we have with us a full representation from the East and far West, which is a manifestation

Purity in Essential Oils

Whether for medicinal use or for perfumery, purity is the first necessity in essential oils. "Allen's" Oils are pure; they go straight from the still to the buyer. Their use gives satisfaction and brings credit to the user.

Specialities: Clove, Orris Root, Sandalwood, etc.

From the Field to the Laboratory

Allen's are growers of medicinal plants and make their green extracts on the spot. Thus the fresh herb is used and the extracts are of the highest efficiency.

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Sizes	Price per doz.
2 ozs.	85c
4 "	$1.05
8 "	$1.80
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IT has cost Dr. Pierce and the World's Dispensary Medical Association $124,248.63 to keep the Direct Contract Serial Number Plan in operation in Canada for the past five years. "Price Protection cannot be successfully maintained except by the loyal and active support of the druggist who receives the benefit of full prices." Why not boost Dr. Pierce's Remedies? There is a fair margin of profit in these remedies. The ONLY successfully protected medicines in Canada are Dr. Pierce's Remedies.

HELP THOSE WHO HELP YOU

Every retailer should make protection profitable for the World's Dispensary and push Dr. Pierce's medicines.

WHY NOT?

of a degree of enthusiastic loyalty which augurs well for the future of the Association.

The unanimity and favor with which the work of the Convention of last year was received and endorsed by all the provincial associations is a cause for satisfaction to those entrusted with the responsibility of organization and that the entire delegation of last year is again entrusted with the duty of carrying on the work is a testimony of the esteem in which they are held by their fellow members and of the confidence reposed in them. It is, however, a cause for sincere regret that we are deprived of the presence and wise counsel of two men who impressed their personality on the last year's Convention, and to whom is due a large measure of the credit for the satisfactory work of that meeting. In their absence, I personally experience loss and keen disappointment. I refer to Mr. John Cochrane, of Victoria, and Mr. G. Burbidge, of Halifax, who, although appointed delegates to this meeting, are unable to attend.

ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP.

The initial work of organization as accomplished last year was well done and the foundation for the Association provided rests on a solid basis of provincial support. The constitution of our Executive Council is ideal in character, ensuring the largest measure of stability and continuity, and also ensuring the presence on the Board of the very best and brainiest men of the craft, it being natural that every province will send to represent it the very best among its leaders.

This, however, falls far short of the realization of the ambition and hope of those desirous of elevating the standard of Canadian Pharmacy and maintaining them at a high level. The Constitution and By-Laws adopted failed to provide a means for enlisting the action and efforts of the rank and file of pharmacists of the Dominion. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association of last year resembled the army of our neighbor to the south of us a few years ago when it contained no member of rank below that of Lieutenant-Colonel, while Generals and Brigadiers were as numerous as the leaves in Alambrosia, so our Association is at present but a body of officers unsupported by the rank and file. To attain ultimate success this Association must be more than an executive Council out for a good time. It must appeal to and enlist the hearty and active support of our members at large.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Now, with the geographical character of our country and fewness of our members, further multiplicity of associations is most undesirable if not impossible, from the financial consideration if no other. Under such conditions, then, this Association has imposed on it a dual responsibility not borne by similar organizations in either the Mother country or United States to the south of us. In both these countries, the professional, scientific and ethical interests of the craft are in the care of the pharmaceutical associations, while the commercial interests are looked after by differently constituted bodies ; in one case the P.A.T.A., and in the other N.A.R.D. From our peculiar situation, then, both these interests are committed to our care, giving equal importance to our professional and commercial sections, and I may be pardoned for advancing a personal opinion, in saying that our greatest sphere of usefulness to the craft will be found in the care of the commercial interests of the trade. The lines along which our attention may be directed and action taken will be indicated by the report of the commercial section.

DELEGATES' EXPENSES. NEW BY-LAW.

The financial phase of the Association is a second matter which will present itself for action, and the motion coming from Nova Scotia providing that a proportion of the expenses of the members of the Executive Council attending the annual meetings be paid out of the funds of the Association, appears to me as reasonable and should commend itself to your judgment. The benefits accruing to the trade from our organization are distributed to every member throughout the Dominion regardless of location. In like manner the burden of expense should also be evenly distributed. It is most unfair that our confreres in say P.E.I. or B.C. should be called upon to contribute possibly ten times as much toward the maintenance of the Association as the fortunate members in Ontario, due to the fact that an arbitrary provincial boundary in one case confirms 50 members within its limits, and in the other 1,200. I trust then that some such equitable arrangement as that presented by Mr. Burbidge will be adopted by the Association.

In a review of the year's results, the one thing standing out most prominently is the Patent Medicine Legislation at Ottawa. The fact that the main features of the bill passed by Parliament were adopted from the recommendations of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association is sufficient to indicate its satisfactory character. The incidents connected with the oversight of this legislation by the Association is detailed in the report of the Special Legislative Committee to whom the bill was entrusted at the previous meeting.

In connection with the work of this Committee at Ottawa, I beg to report that in accordance with the resolution of the Council, I secured the

services of Mr. F. S. Mearns as solicitor to act in conjunction with the Committee. This gentleman was in a position through the confidence accorded him by the Government, to render most efficient services, and his willingness was at all times equal to his ability.

A thought in connection with this subject will bear emphasis. If in no other manner, the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association has justified its existence by the feeling of security and protection engendered within the trade when the Patent Medicine Bill was under consideration by Parliament. Compare conditions last Session with those of a year previous when the bill was first introduced. Then all was anxiety, fear, uncertainty, amounting to almost a panic, there being no properly organized body in a position to speak or act with authority. Independent action was taken by different bodies and groups, with occasional friction and lack of unanimity, and it was a most fortunate circumstance that we were able to avert disaster to the trade by having the bill held for a year.

During the last Session a feeling of perfect confidence and security prevailed within our ranks, due to the knowledge that our interests were in the hands of men competent and empowered to act for the entire body throughout the Dominion. Recognizing the representative character of our Committee, the Government extended to it a measure of confidence which no private parties would receive, and we were kept closely in touch with every move or contemplated change until the bill was adopted. In this one particular then, I repeat, the Association has more than justified its existence and given an earnest of future usefulness entitling it to the loyal support of Canadian Pharmacists.

While dealing with this subject of legislation, I might refer to the fact that several Acts were adopted by the different provinces of an important character. In Ontario an anti-cocaine regulation was adopted entirely prohibiting the sale of the drug except on a physician's prescription. Manitoba also adopted a similar Act, and British Columbia strengthened the Act by inserting a section controlling company pharmacy.

VISIT TO LOWER PROVINCES.

In connection with the labors of the year past, I desire to direct your attention to one feature and request an expression of opinion as to the wisdom of the course pursued. During the month of April I received an urgent invitation from the officers of the Maritime Provinces to attend their annual meeting to be held in June in my official capacity as President of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. Recognizing the soundness of the reasons advanced why I should accept the invitation, I communicated with the members of the Executive Council, requesting their opinion on the matter, and if favorable, their sanction to the undertaking, which would entail a financial outlay to cover railway expenses only. In every case the trip was viewed with favor, and the endorsation of the members was forthcoming. Accepting the endorsation of the members as a mandate, I attended the annual meetings of the Associations of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, spending two weeks with the pharmacists down by the sea.

The New Brunswick Association meeting was held in St. John, on June 18. The Prince Edward Island meeting at Charlottetown, on June 22nd, and the Nova Scotia meeting at Sydney on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th, all of which I attended and was afforded an opportunity of outlining the purposes of the Association, the work already accomplished and the necessity of enthusiastic support, not only by the Association but individual members.

Of the results of this visit, permanent or otherwise, I deem it wise to allow the delegates present from the different associations visited to speak, they being in a position much more advantageous than I to assess value correctly and convey to you the information necessary to establish the wisdom or otherwise of the venture. For myself, I accept this as a favorable opportunity to convey to the officers of these Associations, my appreciation of their efforts in providing the President with a most enjoyable visit and an opportunity long cherished to know more of the men of the East. As entertainers, they excel, and as pharmacists they are a body of which we, as Canadians, can be justly proud.

CANADIAN FORMULARY.

Before closing, permit me just a brief reference to one other important matter, the "Canadian Formulary." This work is now in such an advanced position that the Association will be justified in assuming responsibility for its future publication so that it may become what its name entitles it to, a Canadian product. The Government has also supplied a reason for this course in the Patent Medicine Act, where a clause reads in Section 2, "Or any Formulary adopted by a properly constituted pharmaceutical Association representing the Dominion of Canada." This clause calls for an all Canadian publication. In recommending the adoption of this Formulary, I would suggest that proper recognition be accorded the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association for the creditable and painstaking manner in which the initial work on this book has been accomplished.

You will observe that my remarks on the various subjects touched have been of a general

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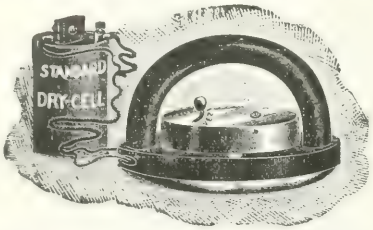

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character, and this is with a purpose, believing that the detail of the work done can best be brought before you in the reports of the various committees handling the matters referred to.

I thank you for the expression of confidence reposed in me, which the election to the office conveyed, and sincerely trust that my efforts to discharge the duties of Chief Executive Officer of the Association have in a measure justified your selection.

It was moved by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Martin, that the address as read be referred to Committee on Resolutions for their report on same as soon as possible. Carried.

Mr. Gourlie was called upon as Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Interests, to render his report, which opened the way for many interesting and forcible discussions of the various subjects in sections.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

To the President and Members of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

Gentlemen :

The Committee on Commercial Interests has taken up and discussed by correspondence during the past year, several subjects which we hope will be of some value to the Druggists of Canada.

Our work has not been as successful as I would like to have had it, but I believe that you will all agree with me, that it is very difficult to make a success of a new institution, like the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, at the very beginning.

With one member of our Committee in each province, it takes considerable time to get prompt replies to letters sent out taking up the several subjects discussed.

Before taking up our subjects, I must refer to the visit of President Gibbard to the Maritime Provinces and his visit along with Vice-President Burbidge, to Prince Edward Island in particular. These gentlemen at a great inconvenience and expense, attended the annual meetings of the Provincial Societies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and I feel assured that every member of the Prince Edward Island Association was delighted to hear their able and practical addresses, and a great deal of good will result from their visit. They have a way of arousing enthusiasm amongst the rank and file, and I expect to see an increase in our numbers taking an active interest in Pharmaceutical affairs, both provincial and federal.

I wish to extend my thanks to each and every member of the Committee for the interest they have taken in the work, especially Mr. Knowlton, of Vancouver, and Mr. Power, of Halifax, also Mr. N. C. Polson, of Kingston, for information given me on the alcohol question, and the National Drug and Chemical Company for help in getting a report on the Drug Market, and last but not least, Mr. Burbidge for his wise counsel throughout the entire year on every subject.

As President of the Prince Edward Island Association, I bring greetings from the Island Province down by the sea and assure you that we are enthusiastic as to the future of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association and will assist in every way possible to promote its welfare and scope of work. I hope that some day we will have our annual meeting on the Island, and when that times comes, we give you all a hearty welcome.

The following subjects have been taken up by us and we hope that our remarks may invoke a discussion that will be of value to us all.

1. Report of the Drug Market for the year.
2. Encouragement of Canadian Manufacturing of Chemicals and Galenical preparations.
3. Cost of Alcohol.
4. Wholesale prices of Patent Medicines.
5. Co-operation of Druggists in buying.
6. Interchange of Diplomas by the Provincial Pharmaceutical Societies of Canada.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKET 1907 1908.

The early part of 1907 was marked by maintained and advancing prices, but toward the middle portion of the year an unsettled feeling began to exhibit itself and values began to decline, and this steady downward movement was characteristic of the remaining months of 1907 and early into 1908, reflecting throughout, the movements of the financial world. Since the early part of 1908 prices have begun to recover considerable strength, and many articles which reached a low limit have again recovered their value.

Camphor—Has exhibited a steady decline in value, owing to the struggle between the Japanese and Chinese producers, and, in addition, the influence of the artificial article upon the market for camphor used for manufacturing purposes.

Opium—Has exhibited considerable movement during the period under consideration, having fallen to a low value, and then suddenly recovered with considerable strength, and to-day the price is considerably below the average. In all its variations the drug was followed by its derivatives, Morphia, Coceia, etc., which are now exhibiting considerable strength.

Santonin——One of the most extraordinary shrinkages of the year was in this article, which having been the subject of a convention, was suddenly abandoned, and the price rapidly ran down to a figure which would not pay anybody.

Cocaine—Also exhibited extraordinary characteristics in this direction, in consequence of pro-

hibitive legislation on the one side, and over production of crude materials on the other, the result being, that at one time the article sold at a price which meant loss in every direction, but it has now recovered, and there is every prospect that higher prices will rule.

Glycerine—The convention in Europe has been able to maintain prices, in consequence of the very high figures realized for crude materials, oils, fats, etc., and there does not seem much tendency toward lower prices as yet. Essential oils have remained firm throughout the year.

Acid Citric—This has declined to a low figure, owing to the over-production of crude materials, and financial conditions, but it has now recovered to a large extent its former strength.

It is interesting to note that one of our large drug and chemical corporations, in taking into consideration the shrinkage of the year, found that the average percentage of the decline was 22.1 per cent.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURING OF CHEMICAL AND GALENICAL PREPARATIONS.

This should be the object of every loyal Canadian druggist, especially if chemical and galenical preparations can be made and sold in Canada, at prices equal to or better than the imported article, the quality, of course, being the first consideration.

We have in Canada several manufacturers who turn out first-class articles and I believe these are loyally supported whenever possible. If these manufacturers would compile lists of "Made in Canada" preparations, it would materially increase their use by the retail druggists. This applies more especially to chemicals than to pharmaceuticals.

There is another phase to this question. There has been for a number of years a system practised by the manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, which has become a burden to retail druggists, viz., the supplying of samples of numerous products to physicians of which the retail druggist is compelled to lay in a stock, many of such articles are only used once or twice and then discontinued. Many of these preparations are the same as put up by a rival house, but are called by a different name and because the physician recommends them they must be stocked by the retail druggists.

I am sure that every druggist in Canada knows this to be a fact, and the sooner we take concerted action in this, the quicker we will be rid of this evil, which is growing instead of abating.

Personally I would like to hear what the general opinion is regarding this and I believe that after overcoming the cut rate evil, it will be no trouble for the druggists to handle this new evil. The physicians do not favor this sampling any more than the druggists do, and I have no doubt that we could secure the co-operation of the Medical Association in Canada to combine with us in stamping out this evil.

COST OF ALCOHOL.

The cost of alcohol is to-day becoming a live issue in Canada. No people would be more affected by a reduction in its price than the druggists. There is only one aspect to this question, and that is, we are paying many times more than its value for grain alcohol for manufacturing chemical and pharmaceutical purposes. These are the uses to which alcohol is put to the greatest extent in this country. We will not touch on alcohol as a beverage, although the use of alcohol as a beverage gives the Government an excuse for maintaining the heavy excise duties now in force.

The law compelling distillers of alcohol in Canada to store their product for two years, creates a monopoly, which has raised the price of alcohol from 59c. to $1.39 in bond. Few concerns are able to put their goods in storage for that period before putting them on the market, consequently there is practically three or four distillers in the whole Dominion. If the storage of alcohol would improve it for commercial purposes, there might be some reason for this provision, but it is a well known fact, that alcohol for manufacturing purposes, is as good an article the day it is distilled, as it is two years later. The price of alcohol in Germany is about 22c. a gallon—In Cuba 25c.—In England 43c.—In Canada $1.39 in bond. You take $1.39 and add the excise duty of $3.14, and this makes a total of $4.53. It is so expensive that it is barred from many of the uses it could be put to. When we look at the charge of $1.39 as against 59c., which was the price twenty-eight years ago, in Canada, and notice that the distillers all advance their prices at the same time, it naturally makes the general public come to the conclusion that there is a combine in this line of business.

Then again there is the custom duty of $3.99 per gallon on alcohol, thus giving our distillers a protection of 85c. over foreign manufacturers.

In our remarks on the Encouragement of Canadian manufacturing of Chemicals and Galenical preparations, we advise loyal support of the home article, but here is where both the manufacturer and the retailer is hard hit, he cannot begin to compete with the German manufacturing Chemist in Coal Tar products, Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals, Dyes and numerous other articles, a large number of which require alcohol in their production. Then again there are the official preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia, the

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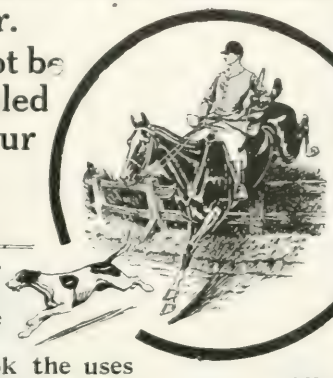

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manufacturing of Essences and numerous other articles. If the Government would take action and reduce the excise duties, custom duties and remove the clause requiring two years storage, so that alcohol could be used more commonly by the manufacturers in Canada, it would encourage competition in this line of business. We have not touched on the manufacturers outside of those which are of vital interest to the drug trade, but I venture to say that many new manufacturing concerns would be started in this country if alcohol could be purchased so that we could compete with the chemists of foreign countries, Germany in particular. It is also my belief that the loss of revenue by the reduction in the duties would be made up and increased by the more common use of alcohol than at present. New industries would spring up if alcohol could be purchased at a reasonable price, so that many articles not made here now could be manufactured to compete with the imported articles. The cost of alcohol is to-day becoming a public question in Canada; it has been discussed in the Dominion Parliament and the leading newspapers are taking it up. I consider it the duty of every druggist to take a hand and help this movement along, and in the end we are sure to succeed. No Government can ignore complaints from a body such as the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, with a membership of about 2,500, living in every constituency in Canada.

If we cannot persuade the Government as to the reasonableness of our demands, we should start an educational campaign, and if we once get the whole population to thoroughly understand the question, the probabilities are, we could get reasonable legislation passed in a short time.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PATENT MEDICINES.

This has been a vexed question amongst the retail trade for a number of years. The members of our Committee are unanimous in the opinion that $2.00, $4.00 and $8.00 should be the limit for 25c., 50c., and $1.00 articles, less the cash discount. The general opinion is that these prices are excessive, leaving far too large a margin for the retailer. This question naturally leads us on to the subject of co-operation amongst the members of the retail trade. I believe every town of any size should have its retail drug association, appointing one man to look after the buying of drugs, chemicals and patent medicines in quantities. In my own province we are getting close together on this question, and I hope before long to see the Prince Edward Island Retail Drug Association an actual fact, conducted chiefly for the purpose of buying cheaply. As it is at present, a few of us club together and buy the best selling drugs and patents in quantities—the saving being considerable.

I understand that in Ontario you have the Druggists Co-operation and Drug Trading Co., which have been a great boon to the druggists participating in its benefits. That is exactly the idea I would advocate for every community of druggists in Canada. Another way to meet high priced Patent Medicines is for the druggist to push his own family remedies, and by judicious advertising he can work quite a sale for the more commonly used articles, and at the same time give better articles than the widely advertised ones. This line of action pays immensely and every article leaving the drug store bearing the proprietor's name is going to be an advertisement for him, of course, providing the article is one of merit.

Again we consider that it is the duty of druggists to push the goods that are sold on the contract plan, give these a boost every time, these are the ones that deserve our best consideration, and all preparations that go over $2.00, $4.00 and $8.00 per doz. should be knocked hard.

It would not be out of place in passing to touch on the Cut-Rate Evil. I would say that despite all the elaborate plans of price protection that have been formulated from time to time, the cut-rate evil is still with us, and as far as we can see at present, is likely to be perpetuated indefinitely. The lack of cohesion among the druggists of this country is primarily responsible for this condition of affairs.

If every man in the trade would actually refuse to handle that which was not protected in the price, a year would not pass till every manufacturer would be brought to a sense of the injustice he was inflicting in permitting his products to be sold at slaughter prices.

The trouble has been that the druggists outside of the large centres, say, "This is no concern of mine as we do not cut prices in our town," forgetting the basic principle of fraternity which should characterize every profession and at the same time, failing to recognize that the cut rate and mail-order houses are robbing him of trade under his very nose.

There is one cure for this evil, that is refusing to sell the price cut preparation. Another remedy which the druggists are fast finding effective, is to make patent medicines inconspicuous in their stores, to refuse to say anything in their favor and never to mention them in their advertisements, and as I said before, advertising and devoting their energies to pushing their own preparations, or preparations of which they know the formula, and which are sold only to reputable druggists, who are not price cutters.

The profit on these goods is such that the druggist can afford to advertise them and when once he has the people buying these preparations he has

established a sale of goods which cannot be touched by the cut-rate druggists or mail-order houses.

The success of our Patent Medicine Legislation evidently does not appeal to all the patent medicine men, as a certain trade journal, which is nothing more or less than a house organ for a Patent Medicine Agency in Montreal, states in an editorial in a recent issue, "that the Patent Medicine Bill is useless and wanted by nobody." It adds, "Even the doctors are dissatisfied with it, because they will not get control of medicine they sought in the first place, and that this enactment will annoy and dissatisfy more people than the Government has any conception of, and will serve no good or desirable purpose to anyone." We take these articles for what they are worth. Our opinion is that the Patent Medicine Bill is wise legislation, and will cause no hardship to those that are willing to observe the law.

INTERCHANGE OF DIPLOMAS BY THE PROVINCIAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Strictly speaking this subject does not come under review by this committee, but still there is no doubt but that the interchange of diplomas would be of great commercial value to many druggists, especially to recent graduates who would wish to move from one province to another. I think Ontario has been more than generous in offering to reciprocate with every province, considering its superior educational advantages to the druggists. This subject should be thoroughly discussed, and if it is possible, some action taken to have the interchange of diplomas an actual fact. If this cannot be done we would suggest that Dominion examinations be held at four or five central points throughout the Dominion, at the same time, such as is done by the Dominion Dental Association, and to allow any druggist who has his diploma for a certain number of years, say four or five, to participate in these benefits when it comes into force.

Moved by Mr. John Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. H. Watters, that report of the Chairman be referred to this meeting for discussion. Carried

Section re price list. Filed on motion.

Section re alcohol price. Deferred to later session.

Section re pharmaceutical manufacturing. Mr. Hargreaves gave an address on the sampling to physicians of C. F. preparations, from practical experience.

There was a good discussion following this address, and many suggestions were brought out which should materially benefit those who would put them into systematic practice.

One of the best ideas was the education of young doctors to use C. F. preparations, thus cooperating with the druggist in his vicinity. There was no altering or questioning the fact that the preparations contained in the C. F. were all of the highest merit, and the doctor knew himself from the book just what they contained, whereas, in the case of compounds prepared by the manufacturers were practically an unknown quantity. It was remarked that upon the graduation of an M. D., that he was at once sent samples by the large concerns, by which means their medicines were prescribed, and each one meant a new customer. Whereas, it might, or should have gone to the druggist, had he exercised the same thought, and had samples of the C. F. for such purposes. It may be mentioned that the C. F. was compiled by the O.C.P., and after the discussion there was quite a demand for them, and it is not likely that the edition will repose on the top shelf of any who were present on the occasion.

Section re wholesale price of proprietary medicine, recommending that 25c., 50c., and $1.00 articles should not cost more than $2.00, $4.00, and $8.00 per dozen, less the usual cash discount, provoked quite a lengthy discussion, and it was unanimously contended that there should be price protection on standard proprietaries. Many ideas were advanced. Some thought that preparations exceeding the stipulated prices should not be handled. In the case of one special line of manufactured goods, wholesale price and also retail price were fixed by the manufacturer. The prices were to be rigidly adhered to, and any deviation from same, was at the risk of losing the agency for the goods altogether, and thus the plan worked well. This would depose the cut rate druggist on the standard articles and help maintain uniformity of price.

After thoroughly ventilating the matter, it was moved by Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Leonard, that this section be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Carried.

Section re Interchange of Diplomas was referred to Committee on Pharmaceutical Education.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2ND, EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The meeting commenced at 2.30 p.m., with the President in the chair.

It was moved by Mr. Leonard, seconded by Mr. Crease, that the Secretary procure from all Provincial Associations a formal notice of affiliation with the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and that the same be placed on file. Carried.

A number of accounts were presented, which were left over for a later session.

The Committee on Resolutions presented their

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report on the President's address, which was considered in separate clauses.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Archibald, that the wholesale trade be notified that in the opinion of the C.P.A., the maximum jobbing price of patent medicines advertised to sell at 10c., 25c., 50c., and $1.00 be not more than 75c., $2.00, $4.00, and $8.00 per dozen, with the usual 5 per cent. discount for cash; and that the wholesale trade have the sympathy and co-operation of the C.P.A. in their efforts to obtain the necessary discounts from the manufacturers to enable them to do so at a legitimate profit. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Crease, seconded by Mr. Archibald, that the most hearty thanks and gratitude of this Society be extended to the special Legislative Committee for the valuable work they have done in recent legislation passed at Ottawa.

Moved by Mr. Lecour, and seconded by Mr. Archibald, that this Association desires to put on record a vote of thanks to the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada for the good services rendered in the matter of the recent Patent Medicine Bill passed at Ottawa.

In connection with the trip of our President, Mr. Gibbard, to the Lower Provinces in June last, it was moved by J. E. Tremble, seconded by W. Pennington, that we entirely approve of that visit, and that Mr. Gibbard's personal expenses, as well as his transportation charges be paid out of the funds of the Association. We appreciated his devotion and self-denial in this sacrifice of his valuable time. Carried.

Moved by E. Clinton Brown, seconded by Mr. Archibald, that we tender to Mr. John Hargreaves and his collaborators of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec on the Canadian Formulary our sincere thanks for his untiring efforts in this very important matter, and we would recommend the universal adoption of the Canadian Formulary, and express the hope that before long every druggist in the Dominion will have a copy, and endeavor to influence the physicians in his neighborhood to prescribe these preparations. And further, it is recommended that the Canadian Formulary be hereby adopted and accepted as official, and we believe it should be edited and published and owned by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

On motion, the report as presented was adopted, after being discussed clause by clause.

On motion by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Hughes, that clause 1 of By-laws on "Finance" be expunged, and by same mover and seconder that the following clause be inserted:

"The funds of the Association may be used to defray the necessary expenses of the representatives of affiliated Associations on some equitable percentage of mileage basis, taking into consideration the numerical strength and place of meeting."

Mr. Knowlton presented the report of the Special Committee to whom had been referred consideration of the financial requirements of the Association and probable expenditure as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCES.

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following report:

1st. Financial requirements. (a) Mileage to delegates attending annual convention, based on two delegates from each Province, 18 in all not to exceed 5c. per mile one way. Estimated.....$1,000.00
(b). Salary Sec. Treas., nominal. 100.00
(c). Bond for same and miscellaneous 100.00

Total estimated $1,200.00

2nd. To meet this requirement your Committee recommends that the annual assessment be placed at 50c. per capita to be collected from each Association for each of its paying members, beginning with the year ending 1907-08, to be remitted promptly to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, accompanied by a list of its members so assessed. This remittance to be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer of C.P.A., not later than July 1st of each year.

We estimate the amount of this assessment to be $1,200.

We recommend the appointment of a permanent Secretary-Treasurer at the nominal salary of $100 per annum and he to furnish a bond of $1,000, to be paid out of funds of the Association. All moneys to be paid by cheque to be countersigned by the President. Secretary-Treasurer to furnish financial statement at annual meeting, which shall be certified by auditors, who shall be appointed at annual meeting.

This arrangement will place at the disposal of our Association an emergency fund of at least $1,000, derived from the first year's reserve, less unpaid accounts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. S. Knowlton,
G. E. Hughes,
Robert Martin.

On motion of Messrs. Hawker and Gourlie, the report was adopted.

Mr. Watters read report of Committee re Dominion Incorporation:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DOMINION INCORPORATION

Your Committee to which was referred the matter of applying for incorporation by Federal

Parliament, begs to report and recommend that application be made for incorporation on the basis of organization of the Association expanded to cover more extended functions, and would submit the following recommendations for your approval:

Whereas it is desirable to promote the mutual interests of provincial and local pharmaceutical associations and to consolidate their members in social, professional and commercial interests, and to advance the science and practice of pharmacy in Canada, and to uphold standards of authority in the education, theory and practice of pharmacy and to cultivate a similation of standards of qualification for registration of graduates of pharmacy, and to own, operate and control such property, building materials and publications as may be required in pursuit of these objects, be it resolved that the Dominion Parliament be requested to grant powers to carry out these objects and purposes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Henry Watters,
A. W. P. Gourlie,
A. R. Leonard.

On motion of Messrs. Watters and Gourlie the report was adopted.

Moved by Mr. A. J. Crease, and seconded by Mr. Clinton Brown, that copies of the lists of standing committees be sent to the Secretaries of the Provincial Associations for distribution among the members, with a circular letter attached, requesting that they forward any suggestions they may have for the benefit of the craft at large to their representative from the Province on that Committee. Carried.

Mr. Knowlton read the Legislation Committee report by Mr. Cochran. This report was very able and efficient, showing great care and a deep consideration of the whole matter:

REPORT OF LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Association 1907-8.

To the President and Members of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association :—

Gentlemen :—

In submitting my report as Convener of the "Committee on Legislation," I would state that I believe the most important matter to be considered by this Committee since its appointment a year ago, was the passage by the Dominion Government at this last session, of the Patent Medicine Act.

As you are aware, I had the honor of being selected as Chairman of the special Committee chosen by the Convention of last year to draft a satisfactory Patent Medicine Bill. The draft bill, submitted by this special Committee was, after most careful consideration, adopted by the Convention as a whole and referred to the "Committee on Legislation" with full power to act.

The fact that this particular legislation is under the control of the Department of Inland Revenue and that the Minister of Inland Revenue is a resident of, and the member for the city of Victoria, B. C., no doubt prompted the selection by the Convention as Convener of this Committee of a delegate who was a resident of the same city and possibly for that reason more closely in touch with the Minister. However that may be, acting under instructions from the Association as Convener of this Committee, upon my return from the Convention, I waited upon the Minister of Inland Revenue at his office here, at the earliest opportunity, and laid before him our draft Patent Medicine Bill as representing the joint views of the Pharmacists of Canada upon this important subject. The draft bill was accompanied by an exhaustive letter of explanation of its provisions and the reasons therefore, which I prepared at the Minister's request.

A copy of this explanatory letter under date of October 22, 1907, I forwarded at that time, to you, Mr. President, and I presume such copy is still available for submission to this meeting if required, so that it is unnecessary that I enter into its details here, further than to state, that I endeavored to make our position absolutely clear and to convince the Minister that, in our suggested bill, the paramount aim we had in view was the drafting of a measure which would be acceptable to all the interests involved, the public, the Government, the pharmacists, and the proprietary medicine manufacturers.

As you are aware, a special Committee on Legislation, whose residences were contiguous to the Federal Capital, and who, for that reason, could more satisfactorily watch the course of legislation, was appointed at the Convention of last year. The operations of this special Committee, not being within my knowledge nor province to report upon, will doubtless be laid before you in the report of its Chairman, Mr. Henry Watters, of Ottawa. I wish to state, however, that, from such information as has percolated through to the Pacific Coast, this special Committee has been most active in guarding our interests, and to them, in a large measure, is due the fact that the legislation of last session is as satisfactory to us as it is.

Upon the introduction of the Patent Medicine Bill into the House last March, I received a copy thereof from the Minister of Inland Revenue and after a careful perusal, sent him a letter under date of March 18th, calling his attention to some matters in respect to which I thought improvements might be made. A copy of this letter also, was forwarded to you, Mr. President,

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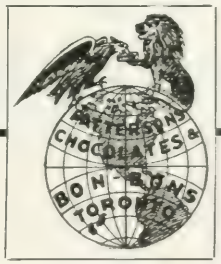

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It is also of interest to know that the advertising campaign this year is to be the most extensive ever carried on. Besides increasing the newspaper work, provision has been made for the mailing and distributing of over 3,000,000 of DR. A. W. CHASE'S CALENDAR ALMANACS in Canada and the United States. "An almanac in every home in Canada" is the aim.

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which copy can be submitted to this meeting and considered as a part of this report

While all our suggestions were not incorporated in the Patent Medicine Act as finally passed, still it, in the essential points, meets our views and embraces most of the principles for which we contended in our draft bill. This is a matter for much satisfaction.

The fact that we were able to secure the withdrawal of the Patent Medicine Bill of the session of 1907 with all its obnoxious provisions, and to obtain in its place a bill which, in the main, embodies our suggestions and gives ample protection, without excessive financial and other burdens, to every interest involved, does, to my mind, vindicate the formation of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, even should no other benefit result therefrom.

One principle, however, for which we contended, was not conceded in the bill, and that is, the recognition of pharmaceutical qualifications. We asked, in the public interest, that the laboratory of every manufacturer of patent medicines should be under the supervision of a duly qualified pharmacist.

It seems reasonable to expect that such a safeguard would be thrown around the preparation of proprietary medicines, in view of the fact that the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions is so strongly protected. In the dispensing of prescriptions there is a double safeguard, the expert knowledge of the physician and also of the pharmacist. Under the Patent Medicine Act as passed, however, there is no safeguard provided, which is based upon educational qualifications.

Our request, that the laboratory of every manufacturer of patent or proprietary medicines in Canada, should be under the supervision of one who has shown, by examination, before a provincial examining board, that he is acquainted with the nature and properties of the drugs which he is compounding into medicine for internal use by the public, is, I contend, a most reasonable one and we should endeavor to have this provision incorporated in the Act.

From a perusal of a copy of the Act, as finally amended and passed, I note a provision under sub-section "c" of section 7, which places it within the discretion of the Minister to order whether the fact that the medicine contains any of the scheduled poisons should be shown upon the label. I think this is a wise provision, as no benefit would be conferred upon the public by disclosing the fact that the medicine contained in the proper proportions, any of the scheduled articles, after that the officer of the Government, who is charged with that duty, is satisfied that the presence of such ingredients is not detrimental to the public health, but on the contrary, may be beneficial thereto.

One matter which, under section 17, is left to the Governor-in-Council to deal with, is the providing of regulations as to patent or proprietary medicines, in stock when the Act comes into force. What these regulations may be, I have no definite idea, but it is rumored that a special certificate will be issued, covering goods in stock. This will be a matter for the "Committee on Legislation" to watch carefully when the subject is under consideration.

It is satisfactory to note that the proposal to raise the annual registration fee as a manufacturer, from one dollar to five dollars was not entertained by the Government.

The foregoing remarks refer to the most important amendments to the Act, which have been incorporated therein since its introduction into Parliament, and of which I had not been aware until receipt, a few days ago, of a copy of the Act as finally passed.

As I stated previously, this report does not treat of the operations of special Committee on Legislation. So much for Patent Medicine legislation, with which, I believe, we have every reason to be satisfied at present.

Another matter with reference to which there may be work for the "Committee on Legislation" was brought up in the Dominion Parliament last session, namely, the "price of alcohol." Regarding this subject, however, it would seem from what has transpired, that the Government are not in the same receptive mood as to suggestions, as was the case in Patent Medicine Legislation. The reason for this undoubtedly is, that radical changes may be called for in the operation of the Inland Revenue Department in the handling of this product, framing proper restrictions to insure that the product will be used only for legitimate purposes, and providing for revenue from other sources to off-set any reduction resulting from the proposed changes. However, these are matters of departmental detail and I am sure that any efforts made by the "Committee on Commercial Interests" to secure to the druggists of Canada, cheaper alcohol, will have the cordial support and co-operation of the "Committee on Legislation," whenever and wherever this latter Committee can exert its influence.

While on this subject I would like to state that the duties of the "Committee on Commercial Interests" and of the "Committee on Legislation" seem to be so intermingled that apparently no definite line separates them. My view is that, in the "Committee on Legislation" of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, we are limited in our active operations, to dealing with articles of Trade and Commerce, these being the only matters, affecting us as pharmacists, which come within the control of the Federal Government.

As pharmacists, we owe our existence to the provincial acts which created the several provincial pharmaceutical bodies. Everything relating to educational standards, reciprocity of diplomas, etc., etc., is controlled by provincial legislation only, and by the by-laws of each separate association based thereon. Such being the case, as a "Committee on Legislation" of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, we can only deal with educational matters by way of suggestion, which may or may not be accepted by the provincial associations. Should acceptance follow our suggestion, it would probably entail the seeking of amendments to the several acts constituting the provincial associations, with all the attendant lobbying at the provincial capitals. As those of us who have had any experience in securing amendments to our provincial acts will readily admit, there is considerable difficulty experienced in securing what, in the public interest, we believe we are entitled to, on account of the idea, due to ignorance of the conditions, which sometimes prevails among legislators, that all such requests savor of "Class Legislation."

I mention this fact to emphasize the point, that any suggestions we may make as a Dominion body to the several Provincial Associations must, to secure acceptance, be of sufficient importance to induce the provincial associations to take the risk of opening up their pharmacy acts for amendment in the Provincial Parliaments, a proceeding which as doubtless you know does not always result as was at first anticipated. Such being the case, I would submit for consideration by this Conference the following subjects, some of which have been suggested by members of my Committee, under two classifications :—"Those which we may actively prosecute as a Dominion body" and "Those which lie within the control of the several provincial bodies and to which we could invite their attention."

1st. Those which we may actively prosecute as a Dominion Association :—

(a) Patent or proprietary medicine legislation.

(b) Recognition of pharmaceutical qualifications in the manufacturers of patent or proprietary medicines and other articles of Trade and Commerce.

(c) The regulation of the cost of alcohol, promoting its usefulness in the manufacture of medical and pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, chemicals, etc., etc., and scientific research.

(d) The guarding of our interests in any legislation affecting us as pharmacists, introduced into the Dominion Parliament.

2nd. Those regarding which suggestions may be offered to the Provincial Pharmaceutical Associations for their action thereon :—

(a) The possibility of securing more uniform provincial pharmacy acts.

(b) The standing of Physicians under the pharmacy acts.

(c) Reciprocity of Diplomas.

(d) Should pharmacy acts confer power to withhold or cancel licenses or annual certificates, because of misdemeanors ?

(e) The vesting of the ownership of the original prescription, in the pharmacist who dispenses the same, the patient being entitled to a copy.

(I might state that we have already secured this in our British Columbia Act.)

(f) The passage by each province of the Joint Stock pharmacy clause of the Ontario Act.

(British Columbia has already followed Ontario's lead in this matter.)

While personally I cannot state that I would endorse all the subjects mentioned in the foregoing list, as matters for suggestion to the provincial associations, to be of sufficient importance to induce every provincial pharmaceutical association in Canada to attempt to amend its act in accordance therewith, I think it would be well to secure suggestions "(e)" and "(f)" if at all possible, and the others are submitted with these in the earnest hope that the whole list will receive the careful consideration of every member of this Convention and that the result will be for the lasting benefit of Pharmacy in Canada.

I cannot close this report as Convener of the "Committee on Legislation," Mr. President, without expressing regret that circumstances are such that I will not have the pleasure of submitting it to this Convention in person. British Columbia will be ably represented at this Convention by Mr. E. S. Knowlton, of Vancouver, my fellow delegate, I and he having been selected as delegates from British Columbia to this Convention at our annual meeting last June. At this time my mind reverts to the extremely pleasant associations and duties of the Convention of 1907, and I would fain again clasp the hands and look into the faces of the splendid fellow-craftsmen who surrounded that Convention board. Still, I will be present with you at this Convention in spirit, and I trust, Mr. President, that every success may attend your deliberations and that, in the arrangement of the machinery of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, as decided by the Convention at present assembled, I will be afforded an opportunity, in some department, of doing what I can to advance the interests of Canadian Pharmacy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John Cochrane,

Convener of "Committee on Legislation."

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 20, 1908.

Moved by Mr. Knowlton, seconded by Mr. Gourlie, that report be received. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Crease, seconded by Mr. Hawker, that the report be referred to special committee

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for consideration. The following being appointed by the President as the Committee: Messrs. Hargreaves, Morrison, and Brown.

The report of Committee on Progress of Pharmacy. In the absence of W. H. Chapman, Convener, the report was read by Mr. J. E. Tremble.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROGRESS OF PHARMACY

During the past year nothing of original research in Canada has been noted. There may be those who are prosecuting such work, but your Committee have not been made aware of the fact. Our Canadian Journals have kept us informed of a good deal taking place in the realm of pharmacy in other countries, but seldom do we hear of any work of a scientific nature being done in our own land. Why such is the case would be hard to understand were we not convinced by personal experience that pharmacists in Canada are so much occupied with the financial side of their business as to find little or no time for scientific studies. Ours is a new country, we are busy laying down the foundations of a great commonwealth, when that has been well and truly laid the pharmacists will then have leisure and encouragement to pursue a favorite hobby of a scientific nature.

Your Committee would suggest to this convention that they make an appropriation of their funds, which shall be used to encourage original research and offer prizes for papers on scientific subjects connected with pharmacy.

The passing of the Proprietary and Patent Medicine Act during the past session of the Dominion House is certainly a step forward, for it brings the Proprietary Medicine in some measure under Government control. It has been an anomaly that, whilst our laws compel the pharmacist to undergo a four year curriculum and pass exacting examinations before he is allowed to sell 5 cents worth of Laudanum or dispense the simplest prescription, yet the veriest tyro or the biggest charlatan could put up a proprietary medicine containing perhaps more potent drugs, and if he has the capital, flood the country with his blatant advertisements and sell broadcast his medicine without let or hindrance. Not only so, but add insult to injury to legitimate pharmacy, by such methods, almost compel the pharmacist to keep and peddle his nostrums.

The recent issue of the Canadian Formulary is another step forward, that the formulae therein are of merit is attested by the fact that the Chemist and Druggist Journal of London, Eng. has reprinted them.

The bewildering increase almost daily of the so called pharmaceutical preparations put forward under fanciful names by firms having money and means, and detailed to every doctor in the land, has often made the poor pharmacist, as he looks upon his dispensary shelves, wonder where this thing will end, and what he can do in self-defence. It seems to your committee that this Formulary will prove, if properly used, a good weapon of defence. By its means the medical profession will be educated to the fact that the pharmacist, though he is a retailer, yet has had such training that he can prepare equally as good and just as elegant preparations as the wealthy manufacturer. By calling our medical friends' attention not only to the formulae but to the actual preparation, will demonstrate in a more telling fashion than all the talk or pamphlets we could send them.

On motion of Mr. Knowlton, seconded by Mr. Crease, the report was referred to Resolutions Committee.

A communication was received from Mr. Emery, of the Standing Committee, suggesting the establishment of a Benevolent Fund in connection with the Association, and on motion of Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Lecour, was ordered to be received, placed on file, and recommended to the serious consideration of the members.

ESTABLISH A BENEVOLENT FUND FOR AIDING ORPHANS AND AGED DRUGGISTS

Now that we have the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association fairly under way, thoughts crowd in upon us as to the many ways in which such an amalgamation can be of material benefit to the whole body of pharmacists in Canada. We have to guard against resting upon our oars, priding ourselves upon past achievements, for we must realize that in order to maintain interest and warrant our existence we must work.

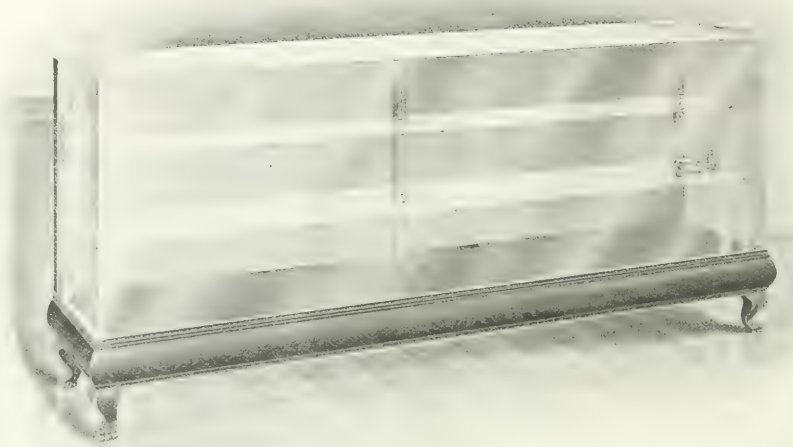
While we realize the benefit that doubtless accrues from reading papers of more or less evidence of grey matter expenditure, still there are questions that must be taken up and discussed and acted upon to bring about results.

The writer was deputed to take up the subject of Progress of Pharmacy, and no doubt much could be written upon that subject. In fact one cannot take up a journal, price list or catalogue without being brought forcibly in contact with the progress of pharmacy. You may all read about it every hour of the day, if you can spare the time and have the inclination. But have you?

The word progress has suggested to me a digression which may amount to a practically new subject, and with the kind permission of the convener of my committee and your indulgence, gentlemen, I wish to inaugurate at this, your first annual meeting, something that will be looked upon as a lasting blessing to the pharmacists

DRUGGISTS'

WE ARE GETTING THE WO



"ECLIPSE" 1908

ALL CRYSTAL KNOCK DOWN SILENT SALESMAN

There is no doubt this is the highest class case on the market. Compare it with all others—it speaks for itself. It has no honest enemies.

Toronto Druggists have an advantage of being able to compare the goods before buying. Following are the names of a few of the Toronto Druggists who have recently purchased complete outfits of these cases—These are representative men—ask any of them.

MR. ANDREW JEFFREY
MR. W. LLOYD WOOD
MESSRS. W. J. A. & H. CARNAHAN
MR. W. H. LEE
MR. F. W. McLEAN
MR. H. A. ROWLAND
MR. GEO. A. EVANS
MR. W. G. BECKER
MR. ROBERT FERRAH

TORONTO SHOW CA

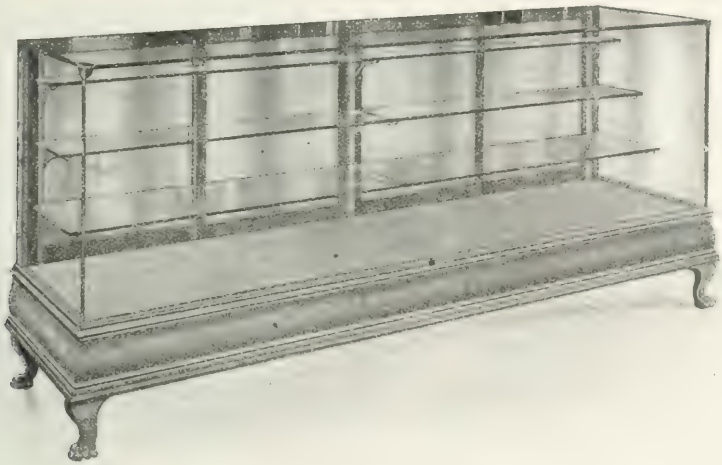
5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 7

JAMES G. KENT, President (late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

R. W. McCLAIN, General Manager (late Gow

SHOW CASES

—THAT PROVES SOMETHING



"ECLIPSE" 1906

ALL CRYSTAL KNOCK DOWN SILENT SALESMAN

This is the all crystal case with metal corners, which is the cheapest style of construction on the market. Our price on this case, constructed and fitted exactly as illustrated is

$10.00 PER FOOT

We will furnish you with one case or one hundred at this price in rich quartered oak or cherry.

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Kent & Co.) W. M. PETERKIN, Sec.-Treas. (late Gowans, Kent & Co.) HARRY CHINN, Superintendent.

of Canada. I want you to carefully consider the advisability of inaugurating a Benevolent Fund.

All of the druggists here to-day show some evidence of prosperity, and consequently the subject of establishing a fund of this nature does not appeal as strongly as it would do if the teeth of the wolf of adversity were within measurable distance. But there are some, gentlemen, who have striven against hard times, fires, and ill-health for years, and have finally gone down broken-hearted to their graves, leaving wife and family with little to start life afresh with. It is for these widows and orphans, and the old, incapacitated druggists, that I want you to find a means of helping to provide for.

It is by no means an original idea with myself. The Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has been in existence for many years, and hundreds of widows and orphans have blessed the name of the men who founded it, and I have no reason to believe that anyone has at any time found fault with the Society for having such a fund under its protecting care.

It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon this subject. I merely give you the suggestion ; abler minds than mine can grasp and handle the details.

It will necessarily be maintained largely by subscriptions and endowments and a tax from every druggist in the Dominion. Once established a bond of sympathy will be welded that will bind closer than any other tie I know of, and the feeling of being able to benefit those of our own craft in need, systematically and independent of all outside agencies, will amply repay the expenditure of time and cash.

J. H. Emery,
Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Martin read the report of the Committee on Education, which was on motion of Mr. Leonard and seconded by Mr. Gourlie, received and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with the names of Messrs. Martin, Watters and Leonard added for this occasion. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

The President and Members of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association

Gentlemen:

As Convener of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Education I must confess to having procrastinated in consulting the members of the Committee on Matters of Education.

On August 7th, I sent a circular letter to each of the Committee asking for expression of their opinion on five questions.

Up to the writing of this, I have only received one reply. So that in submitting my report I am therefore only voicing the opinions of one other and myself.

In dealing with the question of education I am forced to view the whole horizon from a rather pessimistic standpoint.

What does the practice of pharmacy offer in exchange for the expenditure of long hours, time and money in acquiring sufficient practice and theory to qualify him to pass any one of our examinations?

A quarter of a century ago the young druggist was proud of his skill in spreading a neat plaster or in turning out a nicely rounded batch of pills.

Machinery has supplanted all this, and these changes, to my way of thinking, should to a considerable extent change the course of instruction.

Commercialism has so cut into the profession of the chemist and pharmacist, that it would almost seem that drugs are but a "Side Line" in many of our stores.

If this is so, then our graduates should not only be equipped to take their place with credit behind the dispensing counter, but they should also have a fair knowledge of business if they are going to take a successful part in the world of competition.

Taking this view, from the existence of things as they appear to me at the present time, my first question would be what educational qualification should be required of an apprentice upon entering the business?

My opinion is that "Public School Leaving" is high enough to place the standard.

The average age of the boys who have secured that standing is about 15 years. He has a fair knowledge of the practical subjects. And on entering the employ of the druggist has to content himself with a small salary. By the time he has passed his final examination he is bordering on twenty. He has had to provide for the expense of his college course (if there be a college) out of a meagre salary and in order to save sufficient to start him in business for himself, must continue in the employment as a clerk until probably twenty-five.

I do not know what the experience of the older provinces is in the direction of securing apprentices, but in our Western Provinces the drug business does not appear to be very attractive to boys of any age, and I doubt very much whether or not it would be attractive enough to procure apprentices at all if the standard was set as high as it is in Ontario.

The second question, "Should there be two classes of certificates?" From the standpoint of the individual my answer would be no. If the individual has served the stated time of apprentice-

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Every successful dealer handles them. He finds they bring trade, and with them he keeps it.

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Their united qualities have never before been attained in any other strings, viz : Sonority, Purity and Durability, and, without doubt, a great acquisition to all who use stringed instruments.

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This is a new Rosin. While only a short time on the market, has met success far beyond our expectations. It is specially prepared and put up in an oblong polished wood form, enclosed in nice pasteboard box. The neatest and best Rosin on the market. Prepared for **Violin, Cello and Double Bass.**

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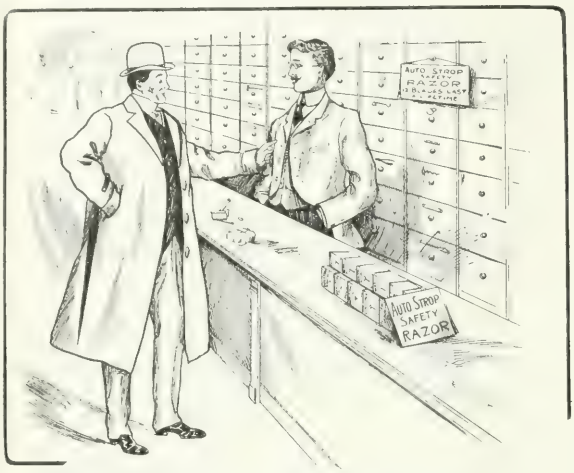
158 Yonge Street, TORONTO

How a Twentieth Century Salesman Made a $5.00 Sale to a 5c. Customer



Scene—Up-to-date Drug Store

Time—High Noon

Enter—Mr. Accountant

Mr. Accountant—"Good day, John, give me a pound of Borax, will you?"

Mr. Druggist—"There you are, sir. But say, Jim, what's the matter with your face? Been to the hospital?"

Mr. A.—"Oh, just a little sticking plaster—my wife gave me a start as I was shaving this morning."

Mr. D.—"Well, if you'd been up-to-date that couldn't have happened. Why my youngsters play tag around my legs while I'm shaving."

Mr. A.—"Guess you don't know what nerves are; do you?"

Mr. D.—"Oh yes I do—only I use a Safety Razor."

Mr. A.—"Perhaps your beard is easy. A Safety would never do for me."

Mr. D.—"You're wrong there, my boy My beard must be coarser than yours, and I wouldn't go back to the old style razor for a farm."

Mr. A.—"All my friends that use Safety Razors tell me that the blades are always getting dull, and they have to throw them away after a couple of shaves. I got figuring the cost with one of them the other day, and I was surprised at the amount he paid out for blades in a year."

Mr. D.—"Of course that depends on the razor. I put in my last blade on Xmas Day, and it's shaving better to-day, after 8 months' use, than it did at first."

Mr. A.—"How do you manage that?"

Mr. D.—"Just the same as you can if you want to. I use an AutoStrop. The blades in all these Safety Razors are good, but in the AutoStrop you can keep your blade as sharp as a lancet—much sharper than your long-handled razor—by simply giving it a few runs over the strop. It's done in a second, and no trouble. Nothing to unscrew or take apart."

Mr. A.—"Have you got them here?"

Mr. D.—"I should say so. I sell some of them every day. I usually let them out on trial, and not one in a hundred comes back to me Here's one. You see all you have to do is to press that trigger, insert the strop, and give eight or ten strokes. I can give 60 strokes in ten seconds, so you see it's quite easy."

Mr. A.—"How do you clean it?"

Mr. D.—"Just as easily as I strop it. I push the trigger again, and the bladeholder falls. Then I let the tap water run over it, or I rinse it in a basin, and wipe it off. It takes no time at all. Why, if I'm hurried I can lather, shave twice, and put away my razor in three minutes"

Mr. A.—"What's the price?"

Mr. D.—"Five dollars, and it's worth fifty to a busy man like you."

Mr. A.—"Here's your 'V.' I can see that you have a good one there, and no mistake. I'll come and see you when I've tried it."

Mr. D.—"Thank you. Just one word. Be sure to read the booklet carefully, both before and after you've shaved. There are some good pointers in that book. Good-bye, Jim."

ship and has qualified himself sufficiently to pass the prescribed examination he is entitled to the certificate good enough to enable him to embark in business on his own account.

From the standpoint of the Association I frequently think that until the individual signifies his intention of embarking in business on his own account, he should only be granted an Interim Certificate. In other words until the individual is contributing to the annual support of the institution he should not hold the certificate qualifying him to engage in business.

The third question "Is the Standard set by the Colleges of Pharmacy too high?"

I think not. I think it our duty to hold a high ideal before our graduating classes. I would emphasize chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica. I consider botany as having almost become an unnecessary study, and would be almost inclined to substitute a course in business training instead, as I fear that very few of our graduates know very much about the practice of business, until they have learned it (at probably considerable cost) in the school of experience.

Should there be a uniform standard of examination throughout Canada?

Most emphatically yes. And I hope the day is not far distant when colleges will be within the reasonable reach of every aspiring druggist in the Dominion where he can secure a good training.

I consider this to be one of the most important aims of the C.Ph.A., and one of the surest means of elevating the practice of pharmacy.

In connection with this Report I submit a series of questions sent to members of my Committee, and a letter from Mr. Watters in reply.

Respectfully submitted.

Robert Martin.

THURSDAY SEPT. . AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting opened in due form, with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of Special Committee to consider report of Committee on Legislation was presented as follows, and on motion of Mr. Watters and seconded by Mr. Martin was discussed in separate clauses, and all adopted except clause 2, which was held over for further consideration.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

This Committee recommend that the clause in this report recommending that every manufacturer be compelled to have a properly qualified pharmaceutical chemist to supervise the manufacture of patent or proprietary medicine be strongly endorsed and that the Legislative Committee be instructed to keep this object constantly in view.

In regard to legislation on the price of alcohol, we agree with the report, and would suggest that the Legislative Committee endeavor to devise some plan whereby the Government may be enabled to supply alcohol for manufacturing pharmaceutical and chemical uses at a more reasonable price than at present prevails.

While the various Provincial Pharmacy Acts permit unqualified members of the Medical Associations to engage in the business of a pharmaceutical chemist, we would suggest that such qualification should entitle any physician's certificate to be used only when the holder of such certificate is a bona fide owner of the business carried on in his name.

In regard to the ownership of prescriptions, we would recommend that all prescriptions written by qualified physicians should be legally considered as an order for medicine to be dispensed by any qualified pharmacist, and that such prescription should be retained by the dispenser, and on request a copy may be given.

We recommend that the different Provincial Associations endeavor to obtain legislation similar to the joint stock pharmacy clause of the Ontario Act, and if thought advisable to add to its strength by inserting a clause compelling such company to do business under the name of a properly qualified pharmacist.

We would recommend that the report of the Convener of Committee on Legislation, with the suggestions proposed herein, be received and adopted as amended.

John Hargreaves,
E. Clinton Brown,
John W. Morrison.

The report of the Resolution Committee re the report of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Education presented the following resolutions:

Regina, August 7th, 1905

Dear Sir :—

As the time draws near for the annual meeting of the C.Ph.A., and as I have been named Convener of the Committee of Pharmaceutical Education, I would esteem it a favor if you would, as soon as convenient, give me your opinion on the following questions :—

(1) What educational qualification should be required of an apprentice entering a business ?

(2) Should there be two classes of certificates, that is, one for the registered clerks, and one for the proprietors ?

(3) Is the standard set by the Colleges of Pharmacy unnecessarily high ?

(4) Should there not be a department for commercial training ?

(5) Should there not be a uniform standard of examinations throughout Canada ?

Yours truly,
Robert Martin

Ottawa, August 30th, 1908.

Mr. Robert Martin, Convener of Committee on Pharmaceutical Education, Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

Dear Sir :—

Responding to your request for views on questions bearing on work of your committee, I beg to submit the following observations :

(1) The education required of apprentices entering the drug business should be sufficient to permit intelligent pursuit of the scientific studies demanded by the advanced chemical and pharmacal requirements of the Official Pharmacopoeia and other recognised authorities from which knowledge of pharmacy must be drawn. The senior work of High School or Collegiate Institute with Latin and Algebra as certified by proper Governmental examiner, or university matriculation with these subjects embraced, should be sufficient and satisfactory qualifications.

(2) As to provision for two classes of certificates for registered clerk and proprietor, it is not apparent on superficial view that there is any need for such.

(3) To meet the demands of professional, scientific pharmacy as outlined in clause (1) it does not appear that the standards are too high.

(4) Judged by the lamentable lack of business qualifications as distinguished from professional equipment manifested by graduates in pharmacy who have not had the advantage of training in a progressive pharmacy, and who make up the majority of the students of our colleges—it does appear to be the duty of those undertaking the education of pharmacists to supplement that education by instruction in the art of salesmanship, the laws underlying sound merchandising, the best methods of turning to account for commercial purposes the knowledge of remedies acquired in pharmaceutical studies, both as regards the uses of the physician and the requirements of the public, and what is not less important, the inculcation of high standards of business honor, and above everything else just views of the relationship of the pharmacist to the public, to the physician, to his fellow pharmacist and to himself. This duty might properly be undertaken without impinging on curriculum work of our colleges, by practical pharmacists recognised and noted for qualifications needed and indicated.

(5) Regarding uniformity of examinations for the Dominion of Canada, it would seem desirable both in elementary educational preparation and final qualifying test and also apprenticeship service, to have one equivalent standard established in each and every province. It is assumed that this question can be regulated solely by the provincial legislative bodies. It seems therefore the duty of those having in charge the administration and advancement of pharmacy in the provinces to promote approximation of local standards, with the ideal standard arrived at by the representative wisdom of the provincial bodies. As pertinent to this question and of fully more practical interest, is the matter of reciprocity of registration. It does not appear that any province has anything to fear from exchange of diplomas on a common basis, so any attitude of opposition to this measure cannot be defended by any argument worthy of consideration in a serious discussion. There can be no more useful question discussed by the C.Ph.A. nor one that can do more to promote its permanency.

Sincerely yours,
Henry Watters.

Moved by Robert Martin, seconded by A. J. Crease, that with respect to the educational qualification of apprentices, the Executive Council of the C. Ph. A. respectfully recommends that the qualification for the several Provinces be equal in point of standard to that required for the Junior Leaving Examination as issued by the Education Department of Ontario. Carried.

Moved by H. Watters, seconded by W. Lecours, that the sense of this Committee is that no good purpose would be served by establishing two distinct types of qualifying certificate for registered clerks and proprietors. Carried.

Moved by A. J. Crease, seconded by A. Archibald. It is the opinion of this Committee that the standard set by the Colleges of Pharmacy for graduation is not any too high in view of the great advances made in the science of pharmacy. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lecours, seconded by Mr. Archibald. We deplore the marked lack of commercial training exhibited by the graduates of our Colleges of Pharmacy, and with a view to remedy this shortcoming we earnestly recommend and urge upon Colleges of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Associations to establish didactic instruction in commercial principles and methods, so that our graduates may not be ignorant of the elements of success as business men. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hawker, seconded by Mr. Tremble. Recognizing the imperfect tutorial assistance given our students during service of apprenticeship, we would strongly urge your Association to formulate a graded and consecutive system of instruction to be within reach of

students from the beginning of service, to better fit them for the qualifying final examination and would recommend that this Association give effect to this recommendation by presenting at the earliest meeting a chart of instruction as herein suggested. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pennington, seconded by Mr. Crease. To promote uniformity of qualifying examinations we would suggest that this Association take steps in establishing a Committee of Examinations constituted of members of prominent examining boards or Boards of Education, the functions of which will be to establish, define and outline subjects of examination and limitations of their scope and extent. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Martin. That the time has arrived for Colleges of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Associations to take a broad view of the scope and functions of pharmacy as expressed in Acts of Pharmacy, and would recommend that this scope be extended throughout the whole Dominion and to that end prominent bodies having in charge the administration of the laws governing pharmacy be earnestly requested to promote recognition of diplomas and reciprocity of registration.

On motion of Messrs. Knowlton and Gourlie the report was adopted.

The naming of Standing Committees was then taken up and every delegate took part in the selection, which was as follows, and was on motion of Messrs. Watters and Knowlton adopted.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

John Cochran, Victoria, B.C., Convener; Hon. G. E. Hughes, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; E. Clinton Brown, St. John, N.B.; G. A. Burbidge, Halifax, N.S.; A. J. Laurence, Montreal, Que.; E. Nesbitt, Winnipeg, Man.; Henry Watters, Ottawa, Ont.; R. Martin, Regina, Sask.; A. Archibald, Edmonton, Alta.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Henry Watters, Ottawa, Convener; G. E. Gibbard, Toronto, Ont.; A. J. Laurence, Montreal, Que.; J. E. Tremble, Montreal, Que.

COMMITTEE ON CANADIAN FORMULARY.

John Hargreaves, Toronto, Ont.; Convener; J. E. W. Lecours, Montreal, Que.; F. W. Flett, Toronto, Ont.; C. W. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man.; R. R. Burns, Vancouver, B.C.; G. A. B. MacDonald, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; J. E. Morrison, Montreal, Que.; A. D. Ferguson, Wolseley, Sask.; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, Que.; M. V. Paddock, St. John, N.B.; J. D. Higginbotham, Lethbridge, Alta.

COMMITTEE ON PROGRESS OF PHARMACY.

W. H. Chapman, Montreal, Convener; J. H. Emery, Victoria, B.C.; A. J. Crease, Amherst, N.S.; R. A. Harrison, Dunnville, Ont.; W. R. Rodd, Sackville, N.B.; M. Westaway, Miami, Man.; R. N. Kelly, Regina, Sask.; G. H. Graydon, Edmonton, Alta.; G. W. Carruthers, Montague, P.E.I.

COMMITTEE ON PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

R. Martin, Regina, Sask., Convener; R. M. Johnson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; R. W. Buckley, Halifax, N.S.; S. H. Hawker, St. John, N.B.; J. E. Morrison, Montreal, Que.; Henry Watters, Ottawa, Ont.; O. H. Bott, Calgary, Alta.; A. R. Leonard, Winnipeg, Man.; D. S. Curtis, New Westminster, B.C.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

A. W. P. Gourlie, Summerside, P.E.I., Convener; E. T. Power, Halifax, N.S.; A. R. Lanclot, Montreal, Que.; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill, Ont.; J. D. B. F. McKenzie, Chatham, N.B.; T. A. Andrew, Winnipeg, Man.; E. S. Knowlton, Vancouver, B.C.; W. Pennington, Saskatoon, Sask.; Jas. Findlay, Calgary, Alta.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Lecours, Montreal, Que.; Henry Watters, Ottawa, Ont.; John Hargreaves, Toronto, Ont.

Moved by Messrs. Knowlton and Watters that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer be combined in conformity with the report of Special Committee on Financial Matters. Carried.

Nominations for officers were then considered, and on motion of Mr. Knowlton and seconded by Mr. Morrison, Mr. G. E. Gibbard was unanimously re-elected President for the year 1908-1909.

A motion by Mr. Leonard and seconded by Mr. Watters that Mr. R. Martin be elected Vice-President for the ensuing year more than surprised that gentleman, who assured his fellow-members that much as he appreciated the honor he could not accept, and at his suggestion the motion was withdrawn. It was then moved by Mr. Martin and seconded by Mr. Tremble that G. A. Burbidge be re-elected Vice-President. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Knowlton and seconded by Mr. Watters that J. E. Tremble be appointed Secretary-Treasurer, as per recommendation of Special Committee. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Leonard and seconded by Mr. Knowlton that a Finance Committee composed of Messrs. Lecours, Hargreaves and Watters be appointed to receive and pass on accounts during the year, and if approved the same to be paid by cheque signed by President and Secretary-Treasurer. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Leonard and seconded by Mr. Archibald that J. G. A. Filion and C. E. Scarff, of Montreal be appointed auditors for the current year.

On motion of Mr. Martin and seconded by Mr. Crease, F. S. Mearns, of Toronto, be appointed solicitor. Carried.

The following resolution was on motion of Mr. Watters and seconded by Mr. Lecours, adopted:

Whereas, the practice of uncontrolled sale of habit-forming narcotics is detrimental to public welfare and demoralizing to victims of their use, be it therefore resolved that this Association place itself on record as condemning this harmful practice, and would advocate the restriction of narcotic poisons to prescriptions of qualified and well known physicians, and that the practice of repeating prescriptions for habit-forming drugs without the consent of the prescriber be discountenanced, and that this resolution be given proper publicity.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CANADIAN FORMULARY.

To the President and Executive Council of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

Gentlemen :—

As Convener of the Committee on the Canadian Formulary I beg to submit the following report :

Since our inauguration meeting in Sept., 1907, I have advised the members of the Committee of the proposed publication of an edition of the Canadian Formulary with a request for additions in the way of new formulas and other suggestions which they would consider advisable. Under the authority of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, what is practically the first edition of the book has been published and circulated to all the members of this Committee, also to your executive body.

You will be pleased to be informed that some 1,800 of these copies of the work have been supplied to pharmacists in Canada, and in Toronto to nearly 500 physicians practising medicine in that city. This large distribution and circulation of the book has already created such interest that copies have been inquired for from many states in the neighboring republic, in addition to supplies sent to Great Britain.

The custom introduced in the Ontario College of Pharmacy of supplying a copy of the Canadian Formulary to every student attending the college course, and practical demonstrations of the formulas by the Dean is one that might profitably be included in the curriculum of all colleges of pharmacy in the Dominion. There is no doubt but that intimate knowledge of the working formulas will convince the young pharmacist of his ability to prepare correctly and profitably pharmaceutical galenicals of the very highest degree of excellence, advice as to the proper and best methods of presenting the products before the medical profession given by the lecturers to pharmacy students, should bear results fully as rapidly as any other means can possibly do.

It is desirable that the Association as a body should officially recognize and adopt the Formulary in order that the work may assume a legal status, and I therefore advise that such a course should commend itself to your Executive, and that action be taken at once to accomplish such adoption.

The following programme was submitted to the members of our Committee for consideration.

I. What is the best plan by which we can interest the medical profession in the C. F., and popularize and nationalize the letters C.F. ?

II. What criticisms and amendments do you suggest to any of the formulas contained in the C.F. ?

III. Recommend at least six (6) new formulas as a contribution for a future edition, and if practicable present a sample of each for investigation.

IV. Can you propose a plan of nomenclature for the formulas that will more readily appeal to the physician and still retain the ethical feature of a truly scientific publication ?

V. Your opinion in a general manner, such as criticism, suggestion, advice or experience of any character on the work itself and any feature in connection therewith.

I would recommend that these five questions be circulated to the members of our associations, asking for their assistance and co-operation, and that all information regarding formulary work be forwarded to the chairman of this Committee.

In pressing research work of a formulary character, the fact has been strongly impressed upon the committee of the Ontario College of Pharmacy that retail pharmacists interests are overshadowed in most of the official pharmacopoeias in all countries by the influence of large and influential manufacturing interests, and that as pharmacopoeias are the legal standard for many pharmaceutical galenicals and chemicals that could and should be prepared by every retail pharmacist if further information were included in these legal authorities.

Furthermore, as the B. P. and Codex Medicamentarus are the legal standards for all the preparations contained therein for the Dominion of Canada, I would recommend that our association place the condition before the Revision Committee of the pharmacopoeia with a request that Canadian pharmacists should be represented on their Committee in order that the Pharmacopoeia may be made more useful as well as legal.

We would recommend a free and hearty discus-

Thanksgiving and Hallowe'en Post Cards

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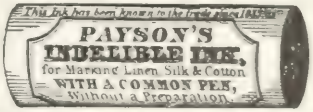

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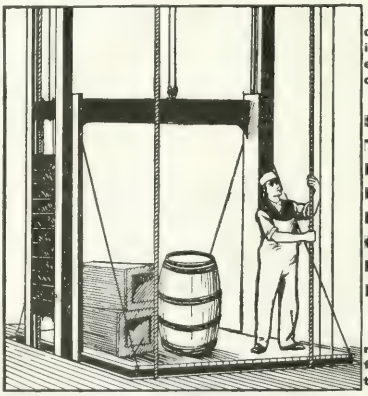

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sion of the formulas in every locality, accompanied by an exhibit of samples of as many of the preparations as is possible to provide, with a further intimation that all conventions and every individual pharmacist in Canada will strive to impress upon all in any way interested in advancing higher standards in the fields of medicine, that the "Canadian Formulary", as signified by the two letters C.F., represents accuracy and truth in constituents and nomenclature, and uniformity and excellence in the most approved results to be desired and obtained in scientific and ethical pharmacy.

I would further recommend that to secure a uniform intelligent presentation to the physicians of Canada of the formulas and objects of the C.F., some consideration be given the formation of a concerted general plan for literature, and methods of action that would best accomplish the best results we have in view.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

John Hargreaves,
Convener.

8.30 P.M. SESSION

The joint meeting of the C.P.A. and O.C.P. was held in the Lecture Hall of the College, where there was quite a full attendance of delegates and visiting druggists from throughout the whole Dominion.

One of the most important matters of the whole Convention, that of the price of alcohol, was held over for this meeting, and that it was a real live issue was evidenced by the forceful, energetic manner in which the question was discussed.

Mr. Gibbard read that part of Mr. Gourlie's report on commercial interests referring to the price of alcohol, and Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P., of Winnipeg, was called upon as one of the most able authorities on the subject. We reproduce his address in full on another page of this issue.

Mr. N. C. Polson, of Kingston, was called upon, and it will be seen by his strong, vigorous address on the subject that his sentiments are in exact harmony and unison with the whole trade.

Other speakers were F. C. Simpson, who referred to the special privileges granted to perfumers.

Mr. Lecours spoke of the recent wood alcohol regulations.

The question of a bond for the sale of alcohol was broached, some suggestions as to the amount were exorbitant, but Mr. Bole thought $100 should be sufficient to ensure good faith.

The discussion grew quite heated and flighty in some instances. Mr. Polson vigorously opposed the two year storage of alcohol, as being totally and wholly unnecessary. The advantage was all on the side of the combine, and the pharmacist had to pay their price or not have it at all. Cheaper alcohol would give cheaper galenical preparations.

At this point Mr. Gibbard asked Mr. Tremble to take the chair, and proceeded to give his ideas. He thought an educational campaign was one of the best solutions of the intricate problem, though it might require some time.

During the discussion, it was brought out that sugar alcohol, a new industry, had by some process arranged to charge the same price for their product as the grain alcohol.

As the hour was growing late, it was moved by Mr. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Jury, that the best means of obtaining cheaper alcohol be referred to the Executive Council of the Association to take such action as may be deemed by them to be most desirable and effective. Carried.

The session then adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8. SESSION

The President called the members to order at 9 a.m. Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following accounts were presented, and referred to the Finance Committee for examination and report:

W. H. Chapman, trip to Ottawa, $10; A. J. Laurence, two trips to Ottawa, $20; J. E. Tremble three trips to Ottawa, $30; stationery, postage, telegraphing, typewriting, $23.70; G. E. Gibbard, railway expenses to Lower Provinces, $80; F. S. Mearns, solicitor's fees and disbursements, $389.

Finance Committee passed the accounts without comment.

The suggestions of the Convener of the Standing Committee on Commercial Interest—section re price of alcohol—also by Legislation Committee was taken up, and on motion of Messrs. Knowlton and Gourlie, the following motion was adopted:

That the Committee on Legislation be instructed to immediately inaugurate a campaign to educate the druggists on the question of cheaper alcohol, the same to be actually pushed at the forthcoming Federal elections, with particular attention to conserving the interests of the retail druggist. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gourlie and seconded by Mr. Knowlton that the report of the Special Committee on resolutions from Legislation Committee as a whole be adopted. Carried:

Moved by Mr. Gourlie and seconded by Mr. Knowlton that report of the Special Committee on Commercial Interests as a whole be adopted. Carried.

The report of the Resolution Committee on the

report from the Convener of the Committee on Progress of Pharmacy was on motion of Messrs. Lecours and Morrison adopted.

Mr. Hargreaves read his report as Convener of the Committee on Canadian Formulary, which was on motion of Messrs. Watters and Lecours received and adopted.

Moved by R. Martin, seconded by S. H. Hawker, that this Association would respectfully recommend to the various Provincial Associations the advisability of appointing delegates to the C.Ph.A., that such appointments be made for two years, one delegate to retire each year, eligible for re-election. Carried.

Moved by Henry Watters, seconded by Mr. Knowlton, that whereas there is evident need for a moderate provision of household remedies to take the place of much advertised nostrums, be it resolved that this Association approves a plan to place suitable remedies within the reach of the consumer by manufacturing a class of preparations of highest remedial value, and that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Commercial Interests for future consideration and adoption.

Moved by Mr. Morrison and seconded by Mr. Leonard, that the sincere thanks of the Executive be extended to the gentlemen who have attended upon us and favored us with their views on interesting topics, and we likewise feel grateful to the Ontario College of Pharmacy for our pleasant entertainment. Carried.

The Treasurer's report having miscarried in the mail, he reported by wire receipts of $233.

On motion of Messrs. Hawker and Hargreaves, a special Committee on By-laws was named to consist of the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, whose duties would be to amplify and improve the present By-laws.

On motion of Messrs. Hargreaves and Gourlie, credentials of this Association were ordered to be given Mr. Gibbard, re his visit to the annual meeting of the N.A.R.D., at Atlantic City.

Moved by Mr. Robert Martin, seconded by Mr. A. W. P. Gourlie, that the next annual meeting of the C.P.A. be held at Banff, and that the date of meeting be left at the discretion of the President and Secretary-Treasurer, date to be announced to each Association not later than April 1st, 1909. Carried.

Moved by J. A. Morrison, seconded by E. S. Knowlton, that the minutes of these meetings be published under the supervision of the President and Secretary in full and sent to the members of this Association throughout Canada, same to be supplied to the secretaries of the Provincial Associations for redistribution.

Moved by Messrs. Leonard and Hargreaves that this meeting do now adjourn. Carried.

PATTERSON'S CHOCOLATES

The season for chocolates is here. Druggists all over Canada reap a handsome profit every year from the sale of these dainties. There has existed for many years a demand for a high class chocolate, attractively packed and boxed, and one which the dealer could handle with a reasonable profit. This demand has been admirably met by the Patterson Candy Co., of Toronto. Their line of boxes are new and extensive, and the goods are a credit to the confectioner's art. The enormous growth of their sales attests their popularity, and the line is a sure money-getter for the trade.

For years "Patterson's" have enjoyed the reputation of making the highest grade chocolates in Toronto, so the druggist can unhesitatingly recommend these goods to his patrons.

HE "SHOWED HIS PAPERS"

Messrs. Hay, of Lyman Bros., and Ratcliff, of Douglas & Ratcliff, are feeling rather gleeful these days, and all on account of the berry bowls which they won in the Scotch doubles at the Druggists' bowling tournament. A rather good story anent this is told by one of the other bowlers, who wondered where Mr. Ratcliff "got his start" as a drug man. "I told him to show his papers," says this trundler, "and what did he do but pull out a seidlitz paper and hand me that." The question was one which caught Frederick L. in the right spot.

FOR NEWS DEALERS, ETC.

The Amalgamated Press, Ltd., Carmelite House, London, England, are advertising to druggist-stationers the full line of periodicals, etc., which they publish. The line is one which embraces almost every class of publication, in daily, weekly and monthly issues, as well as publications in the line of novels, etc., which are commanding a ready sale.

Amongst the new publications of this house is the Heart's Ease Library, which is a new story book, illustrated, and complete novel in each issue, together with other matter. Another publication, Fashions For All, is one which will commend itself to all lady patrons, and should be an excellent seller. Druggists will do well to handle many of their lines, as they are sold at popular prices and are of such a character as will take well with the public.

"Depilatory," a German hair-removing powder, consists of 30 per cent. crude barium sulphide, 30 per cent. "meal," and 40 per cent. silica.—Lenz and Lucius.

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TORONTO - BRANTFORD - WINNIPEG

British Pharmaceutical Conference

Held at Aberdeen, Scotland, Sept. 14, 15, 16,

The Mitchell Tower. Greyfriars Church

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN

The length of the front of Marischal College, including the new Greyfriars Church at the south end (the old building having had to be removed in connection with the extensions), is 400 feet. The clock tower is known as the Mitchell Tower, and the graduation hall as the Mitchell Hall, in compliment to the principal benefactor in connection with the extensions — the late Charles Mitchell, LL.D., of Jesmond Towers, Newcastle.

Pharmacists from all parts of Great Britain assembled in large numbers at Aberdeen, Scotland, on September 14, 15, and 16, for the annual meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The proceedings opened with a reception by Sir Alexander Lyon, Lord Provost of Aberdeen, in the Municipal Art Galleries. Among the distinguished guests were the President of the Conference, Mr. Robert Wright, F.B.S., of Buxton, England; the Chairman of the London County Council, Mr. R. A. Robinson, (a past President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain); and Mr. J. Ryme Young (President of the Pharmaceutical Society). The art galleries were beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the welcome extended to visitors was particularly hearty.

On Tuesday, Sept. 15, the sessions of conference opened in the Marischal College a magnificent pile of buildings in Broad St. This college was built in 1543 by George, Earl Marischal, and is now a famous university centre—especially for students of medicine, law and agriculture.

MR. ROBERT WRIGHT F.C.S.
President British Pharmaceutical Conference

The Presidential address was delivered by Mr. Wright, who took for his subject, "Pharmacy—Its Rise, Province, and Present Condition." In the course of his remarks he stated that in Great Britain the rise of the chemist and druggist may be said to date from the beginning of the seventeenth century. At that time almost all the drugs used by the physicians and apothecaries were purchased from grocers, who combined this with a trade in articles of food and other domestic requirements of a more or less miscellaneous character. In course of time some of these grocers seem to have specialised on the drug side of their business, and hence came to be known as drug-grocers or druggists. It was more than probable that among the first members of this class of independent traders, devoting the whole of their time and attention to drugs, were some of the men who had been employed in the free dispensaries established by the physicians in

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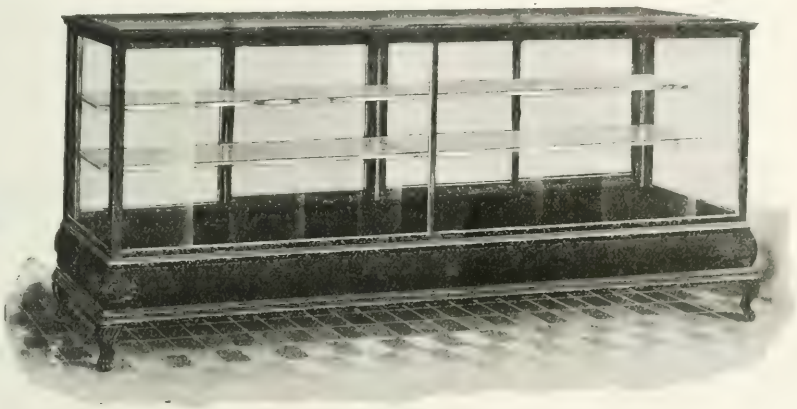

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order to circumvent their quondam assistants and subsequent opponents, the apothecaries. The immediate causes of the evolution of pharmacy, and its establishment as a distinct calling were, he thought, intimately connected with the history of the period, and included the rapid growth of the population of the country in numbers and wealth, the tendency even then manifest towards the segregation of the people in large centres, the development of over-sea trade, notably with the East Indies, through the formation of the East India Company, which led to the introduction into this country of a large number of drugs, but most of all to the alarming increase in the prevalence of disease—particularly plague—owing to the total lack of sanitary arrangements both in the towns and villages. Thus they found that just as the apothecary developed from a mere dispenser of physicians' prescriptions into a fully accredited practitioner, so from amongst the class of grocers there sprang up a new species of trader who, in addition to being a druggist or dealer in drugs and a chemist or a dealer in chemicals, also followed in the wake of the apothecary, and became recognized as a regular dispenser of physicians' prescriptions. The history of pharmacy during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries, is almost entirely a record of a prolonged struggle for existence between the chemists and druggists and the apothecaries, the former seeking to establish their claim to recognition as a distinct class or order, and the latter endeavouring to retain in their hands the pharmaceutical portion of their work, and also to acquire control over the new section of pharmacopolists. Both these attempts failed in their objects, the failure being due in the first instance mainly to the superior competency and equipment of their competitors, and in the latter chiefly to their inability to secure the support of the physicians (who did not love them) and of the surgeons (who, like the historic personage in Holy Writ, "cared for none of these things"). The ultimate outcome of the efforts put forth by the apothecaries to secure legislative control of the practice of pharmacy was the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the consolidation of pharmacy as a distinct calling with a separate corporate existence. Coming to a consideration of the province of pharmacy, the speaker mentioned that while the old sidelines of pharmacists had disappeared, others, such as photography, optics, orthopaedy, Roentgen ray work, and in some cases analytical work had taken their places. While welcoming, as a scientific pharmacist, the advent and development of these so-called side lines as being infinitely preferable to those formerly associated with pharmacy, he thought it extremely regrettable to a body of men highly trained in the art and practice of pharmacy proper should find it necessary to step outside their legitimate sphere in order to obtain a livelihood. In discussing the present position of pharmacy Mr. Wright said they are constantly being told, and the statement was reiterated so frequently that it is coming to be commonly accepted as true, that pharmacy was never in so bad a condition as it is to-day. It is said that, whereas the turnover in an ordinary retail business cannot easily be increased, the profits attached thereto are constantly dwindling, while rents, rates, salaries, and other working expenses tend to rise year by year. Such assertions in their general application are doubtless true, although there are numerous exceptions to the rule. An impartial inquiry would, he thought, show that in businesses consisting of a general trade in patent and proprietary medicines and druggists' sundries, where the pharmacist is so situated as to be exposed to the full force of trade competition on the part of co-operative associations of various kinds, the net profits have shrunk almost to vanishing point. From the stress of such competition, accentuated as it had been by the rise and rapid progress of drug companies so far as it was possible to foresee, the future was not likely to bring any relief. It was useless and worse than useless to repine at our lot. As a body of men called into existence by the Legislature for a special purpose and the discharge of particular duties, they claimed the right to supply to the public everything required for the relief and care of disease, and it should be their endeavour to control that supply by all means in their power, while restricting its course as far as possible to the proper channels. Speaking from the point of view not of a pharmacist, but of a British subject, he was convinced that it is in the highest interests, both of pharmacists and the public, that all medicines, of whatever kind, should pass through the hands of a qualified chemist. Keeping this principle in view, where competition has to be met, it should be faced boldly.

Referring to the subject of the relationship existing between the members of the medical and pharmaceutical professions, he drew attention to one or two very marked tendencies of the times with regard to the practice of medicine which must be a cause of serious concern to all who have the welfare of the kindred professions at heart. The first of these was the alarming growth of the trade in so-called patent medicines in the United Kingdom. Statistics showed that the annual value of stamped medicines sold is increasing at an enormous rate. The amount expended in remedies of this description in the

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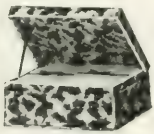

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16	"	"	"	"	25	"
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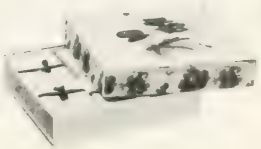

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HIGHEST QUALITY OF GOODS

SUCH AS

Huyler's

Candy Specialties
Cocoa and Chocolates
In Stock

You don't know what **Profits** you are losing by not carrying our

Peanut Chocolate, Milk Chocolate, Chewing Gum and Old-Fashioned Cough Drops

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Write us for prices on these and other Goods in which you may be interested.

IT'S UP TO YOU — *Huyler's* 130-132 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

Ask Your Wholesaler for

KERR'S BUTTER SCOTCH

THE BROWN TOFFEE THAT CURES THE BLUES

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EXTRA FINE

Chocolates

¶ To attract and hold a high class trade you must stock high class goods.

Everybody knows that WEBB'S name on a box of Chocolates is a synonym of purity and goodness; besides, our packages are exceedingly attractive and the assortment more varied than any other line on the market.

If you are not stocking WEBB'S Chocolates drop us a card and our salesman will call on you.

THE HARRY WEBB CO. Limited
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COWAN'S
PURE COCOA
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Milk Chocolate, Wafers, Croquettes, Medallions, Etc.

Are guaranteed absolutely pure goods

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years below mentioned was approximately as follows :—1860, £350,000 ; 1870, £580,000 ; 1880, £1,080,000 ; 1890, £1,740,000 ; 1900, £2,310,000 ; 1907, £2,620,000. Reckoning the population of the British Isles at about twenty-three millions in 1860, and thirty-nine millions in 1906, it followed that the amount spent in patent medicines per head was now about five times as great as it was half a century ago.

Dealing in conclusion with the future of pharmacy, Mr. Wright thought that the future material prosperity of pharmacists depended mainly upon their harmonious co-operation with the members of the medical profession ; this could be largely determined by the attitude ultimately assumed by the former towards counter-prescribing and illegitimate medical practice ; and by the latter in relation to the dispensing question, the use of factory-made preparations ; and, lastly, to drug companies and other co-operative supply associations. Apart from this, however, it must be predicted with absolute certainty that the future well-being of pharmacy depended entirely upon the self-denying efforts of pharmacists themselves.

The President having been accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his address, the reading of scientific papers commenced.

We hope to deal with some of the papers in our next issue.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting

The fifty-sixth annual Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at Hot Spring, Arkansas, Sept. 7th to 12th, and was on the whole one of the most beneficial and enjoyable of any of the recent meetings. The papers presented were of an unusually interesting nature and attracted the close attention of those present.

For some time past it was rumored that the A.Ph.A. would be reorganized, but nothing of that nature transpired.

The President, Mr. W. M. Searby, in a somewhat lengthy address, dealt with many of the problems which confront pharmacists at the present time, and the address was one which was fully appreciated by the members present.

Speaking on the subject of the standard of education, the President eulogized those pharmacists who, although they had not received either college or high school training had risen to rank with those who had these privileges, and were quite on a par commercially with others of the craft. He also dwelt on the question of trade vs. profession, and said that too many pharmacists had developed the trade features at the expense of their professional interests, and said that "the undue prominence accorded to trade, but particularly to that kind of trade which is not compatible with the highest ethics, and which the public are coming to increasingly condemn," is a feature which serves as a hindrance to the recognition of pharmacy as a profession.

PROF. OSCAR OLDBERG.
President A. Ph. A.

In the course of his address, as reported by the American Druggist, the President said:

"Complaint is often made that pharmacists are not duly recognized as professional men. Those who make these complaints do not see themselves as others see them. A professional man is a person of culture and attainments, and only such are regarded as professionals. Looking over the great body of pharmacists in the United States, it is doubtful if that view would be entertained of them. The general public do not judge by the few, but by the many, and when they find a body of men endowed with only average culture and attainments they will hardly regard them as professionals. The man whose scholarship is gauged by a grammar school diploma, and whose scientific attainments are measured by the average State Board of Pharmacy examination, cannot be considered as either a scholar or a scientist. In general, a person's status represents what he is. He usually receives as much recognition as he is entitled to by reason of what he is, what he knows, and what he does. Measured by this standard the 50,000 druggists in the United States, as a class, can hardly claim to be professional men, nor will they be so recognized as long as the majority of pharmacy graduates have only a grammar school preliminary education, followed by a two years' course in a college of pharmacy, and while thousands are be-

ing registered as licentiates in pharmacy without any college instruction, and still other thousands of drug clerks are confining their scientific studies to a vigorous cramming by teachers who are experts in the art of following the State Boards. Let us either stop clamoring for recognition as professional men, or elevate pharmacy to the dignity of a profession by demanding appropriate scholarship and attainments."

He urged the propaganda of still further acquainting physicians with the Pharmacopoeia, as well as with the National Formulary, and bringing prominently before them the products named in the latter work.

One of the most striking features perhaps of the meeting was the very strong interest exhibited by the members in the paper read by Mr. Harry B. Mason, before the Section of Education and Legislation, dealing with the relation of the prohibition movement to the drug trade. He considered altogether from a standpoint of business policy, leaving aside the moral side of the question, and the paper was a calm, business-like review of the situation as it effects pharmacy in the United States. We extract portions of this paper from the report of the Pharmaceutical Era, where the paper appears in full.

Speaking of the local option movement and the progress which has been made towards prohibition of the liquor traffic, he showed that during the last year or two additional States have been added to the list, so that now eight States are standing solid for prohibition, while the local option movement, which he considers is a more rational method of solving the liquor problem, than State prohibition, has spread itself over the country during the last few years, and suggests the onward progress of a great tidal wave.

After dealing with the evil effects arising from general liquor drinking, and the increased state of the better conditions existing in cities and towns where local option has been enforced, he proceeds to speak of the danger to pharmacy, and says:

"Danger. Why? For the very simple and apparent reason that a small minority of druggists are willing, nay eager, to take advantage of the downfall of the saloon and seize upon the business which it is no longer able to continue. In some of the prohibition States, and in most of the "dry" towns and counties, it is recognized that liquor is a medicinal necessity, and the druggist is consequently given the legal right to dispense it for legitimate purposes. Sometimes a physician's prescription is demanded; in other instances it is provided that the sale must be only for "medicinal, chemical, and sacramental purposes," and strict registration of every sale is required; in still other sections different methods are prescribed, but the fundamental expectation everywhere is that the pharmacist shall observe the spirit of the law and refrain from selling liquor as a beverage.

"Now it is unquestionably wise and proper that by some method or other people who need liquor for legitimate purposes should be left with the means of procuring it, and the drug store is the natural and practically the only place to look to in such an emergency. No article in the materia medica is more useful and necessary than liquor, and it would be unfortunate indeed if pharmacists were everywhere denied the legal right of dispensing it. It would be nothing short of a professional disgrace of the most humiliating character if this privilege were to be taken from us through inability on our part to respect it in letter and spirit, and yet this very thing has been done in some States and sections and is threatened in others.

"In such a crisis as we are facing pharmacy suffers from two classes of individuals: First from those druggists—and, thank Heaven! they are few in number—who are too avaricious and too grasping to wave the temptation aside, and who with absolute disregard of their own honor and that of their profession seize upon the opportunity to sell as much liquor as possible; and secondly and more especially from those men outside the calling who, unable to conduct saloons, open nominal drug stores, place a registered pharmacist in charge of the front room, and in the rear run what is practically a saloon in disguise.

" 'Dry' sections are filled with establishments of the latter kind. Unfortunately the general public does not discriminate between legitimate and illegitimate pharmacies, and the whole calling is accordingly made the object of sneers and slanders of the most humiliating character. The manufacturers of comic cards have seized upon the situation, and throughout the "dry" sections in the South, and perhaps in other sections, as well, cards have been widely sold during the last year or two bearing the following verse: 'Goodbye, little barroom; don't you cry; you'll be a drug store by and by.'

"Not long since I picked up an evening edition of The Detroit News, a paper having a large circulation, and found in the most conspicuous position on the front page a sensational article with these headlines: '——— City Stunned by Druggists' Fix. Three of the Town's Best Citizens in Jail for Selling Liquor. All High Lights in Business and Society and Royal Good Fellows. Judge and Prosecutor Bring Long Established Illicit Traffic to a Halt!' And then followed over two columns of illustrated text re-

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porting upon the matter at length, waxing facetious over the plight of the druggists, and conveying the plain intimation that all pharmacists were but saloon keepers in disguise. The 40,000 subscribers of the News in Michigan and nearby States certainly had no very high conception of the dignity and honor of pharmacy when they finished reading that article, especially since they had read similar things before and were prepared to accept the newspaper's statements and insinuations as well founded in fact.

"In my editorial capacity I get newspaper clippings and private reports from all over the country, and I have been appalled at the extent to which the name of pharmacy is being dragged in the dust. All over the United States druggists and pseudo-druggists are being prosecuted and in some instances jailed for the illegitimate sale of liquor. Wherever these things happen they are given the widest sort of local publicity, and editorials are written moralizing upon the situation. Here are 15 druggists in one county of my own State, Michigan, subjected to imprisonment. Out in Missouri one druggist is fined $1,800 on 18 counts. A New Hampshire pharmacist is fined $100 and sentenced to 60 days in jail. Several Nebraska druggists are fined $300 each. Four Georgia druggists are similarly treated. Out in Kansas, where the prohibition law has been enforced with considerable rigidity for the last two years, the Secretary of the State Board of Health reports, after a recent investigation, that a considerable number of drug stores are nothing but saloons in disguise, and he has declared his intention of getting after them with a sharp stick. And so it goes. Evidence might be piled on evidence. But what's the use? The situation is clear and it demands prompt and systematic measures if we are to save ourselves from general and widespread disgrace.

"To those who have studied the temperance movement, who realize that it represents no temporary spasm of public virtue, who understand that it is a great world-force which will continue to exert itself with ever-increasing power even though it suffers occasional setbacks, it is apparent that society will not tolerate the practical nullification of its purposes by those pharmacists or pseudo-pharmacists who abuse their privileges and sell liquor as a beverage shamefully and without moral restraint. With increasing rigidity society will punish offending druggists for their shortcomings, or deny them the sale of liquor altogether if no more rational method proves effective, and subject them and other druggists as well to the sin and shame of the public pillory. This is inevitable. Shall we leave the question in the hands of society to settle, and thus all of us stand condemned alike, or shall we as a calling undertake the reform and the punishment of our own criminals and thus prove our rectitude and honor as a profession?"

Speaking of the remedies, he said:

"The answer to this question need scarcely be given. What, then, shall be done? How shall we save the reputation of pharmacy and preserve the pharmacist's right to dispense liquors for legitimate purposes?

"In the first place the problem is an individual problem. Every pharmacist in the land ought to see his duty, and ought to discharge it faithfully. Every one should realize that he rests under the most solemn and serious obligation to himself and his profession. He should take counsel of his heart and judgment and follow loyally the path of honor clearly laid out for him.

"But there are a few, a very few, to whom such an appeal will prove barren of results, and there are others who, not pharmacists at all, but simply conducting nominal drug stores in order to do a general liquor business, can scarcely be expected to have any regard for the welfare of the calling. How to reach them is no easy matter. I present no plan with the positive conviction that it will solve the problem.

"It is certainly a time, however, when the pharmacists in every 'dry' community should hasten to put themselves on the side of law and order. They should ally themselves with the local authorities, make it clear that they desire to respect the law in both letter and spirit, and assist in exposing and punishing those within their own ranks who threaten to bring them all into dishonor. Only by taking the bull by the horns can he be controlled. No considerations of sentiment or indifference should prevent pharmacists from seeing their plain duty and discharging it.

"This great Association, the N.A.R.D., and the hundreds of State and local pharmaceutical societies throughout the country can do much. Every county or city association in a 'dry' territory might well make the matter a local issue, take control of the situation, outline a policy, eject members who violate the law, co-operate with the legal authorities, and convince the public, the newspapers, and the officers of the law that pharmacy is a dignified and honorable occupation which will tolerate no liquor abuses. This, as I see it, would prove the most effective method of remedying the evil and averting the crisis."

In conclusion he said:

"The whole sum and substance of my plea is that pharmacists should realize the danger which confronts them, understand that it points to the necessity of prompt and vigorous measures, that it is clearly their duty to take absolute control

of the situation as it affects their own calling, and that only by such methods can they avoid public disgrace and dishonor besmirching the entire profession and dragging its standards in the dust."

As a result of the reading of this paper, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, A great tidal wave of temperance legislation and reform is sweeping over our own and several foreign lands, and nearly half the entire population of the United States, occupying two-thirds of the geographical area of the country, has already outlawed the saloon in no uncertain manner; and

Whereas, A small minority of druggists are taking illegal and dishonorable advantage of the situation to do a general business in the sale of liquor, while non-druggists, seizing upon the opportunity, are employing registered men, opening nominal drug stores, and really conducting saloons under the protecting cloak of pharmacy; and

Whereas, This condition of things presents pharmacy with a grave and threatening danger, is already bringing odium and calumny upon the whole profession, and calls for prompt and vigorous measures if we are to save the honor and integrity of the calling; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, that we discountenance the sale of liquor in drug stores for other than legitimate medicinal purposes; that any pharmacist or pseudo-pharmacist who strives to take advantage of temperance legislation for personal profit is a disgrace to the profession and should be ostracised by it; and that as members of an upright and conscientious calling we should ourselves undertake the discovery and punishment of those within our ranks who bring us all into dishonor. Be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the city, county and State Pharmaceutical Associations throughout the "dry" sections of the country to cooperate with the local authorities, prove the intention of the drug trade to respect the law, show its determination to tolerate no liquor evils, and assist in exposing and penalizing those druggists who abuse their privileges and who thus drag the name of pharmacy into the mire of infamy and degradation.

Of the number of additional papers presented at this meeting, we hope in future issues to reproduce several of them.

The Treasurer's report showed the finances of the Association to be in a prosperous condition, it having a balance to the good of $11,231.20. There has been an increase in the endowment fund of $2,237.11. The total profits, on account of the National Formulary, from 1888 to June 30th, 1908, amounted to $13,292.23.

The Secretary announces that 265 new members had been added to the roll since the last meeting, the present membership being 2,251.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, including those elected by the Council of the Association: President, Oscar Oldberg, Chicago; Vice-Presidents, E. G. Eberle, Dallas, Texas; William Mittelbach, Boonville, Mo.; J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio; members of the Council, S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston; H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, and William Searby, San Francisco; General Secretary, Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore; Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy, C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville; Treasurer, H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.

The vacancy in the Council caused by the elevation of E. G. Eberle to the Vice-Presidency was filled by the election of F. W. Meissner, Jr., and S. A. D. Sheppard was elected Honorary President for the ensuing year.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS

The tenth annual Convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists was held at Atlantic City, Sept. 14th, and following days. The attendance was large, and a great deal of interwas taken in the proceedings.

The Convention opened at 8.30 p.m., on the 14th inst., with President Thomas H. Potts, of Philadelphia, in the chair. In the course of his remarks, the President dwelt on the financial aspect of the Association and pointed out the difficult position in which the Executive Committee was placed by the lack of funds, owing, he considered to the stringency of the money market, which prevented very many from paying their dues, and also curtailing the number of large donations which in other years had been given to the Association.

Among other subjects dealt with in the President's address were those of "The National Pure Food and Drugs Law," "The U.S.P. and N. F. Propaganda," "The Attitude of Druggists Towards Liquor Selling," "Mail Order Houses Competition," "Sherman Anti-Trust Law," etc. In speaking of the latter, the President said:

"While we have been disappointed in failing to have the Sherman law amended by Congress, we are not without hope that this may be brought about at the coming session. This is, without doubt, one of the most unpopular laws on the statute books.

"As the law stands, justice may be defeated instead of being accomplished by it, the personal feelings of the presiding judge playing an import-

ant part in deciding grave trade questions, as witness the decisions on the direct-contract serial-numbering plan. A dozen or more United States district judges have decided this plan to be perfectly legal, while one or two others have rendered a directly opposite decision.

"In one instance a judge ruled that this plan is unworthy of any standing in court, and from the tone of the verdict, we are forced to conclude that the judge reached the decision he arrived at because the plan is being used in marketing proprietary medicines, a class of merchandise to which the judge personally is decidedly opposed. It is such incidents as this that compel the belief that the Sherman law may be made a menace rather than a help toward establishing the ends of justice.

"If however, we want the law amended we must keep hammering at our representatives in Congress, giving them to understand that we are only asking what is just."

He also made mention of the successful issue, as an outcome of the efforts of the jobbers to secure "fair" prices, and urged the retail trade to follow the jobbers' example in this respect. On this subject he said:

"We have been informed that certain things have occurred among them that it would be well for us to imitate. Acting as individuals, they now refuse to buy from, or to fill orders for the products of any manufacturer who does not grant them a fair, living profit. Your Committee would earnestly urge the delegates and the retail druggists whom these delegates represent, to take cognizance of this fact, and in imitation thereof, back-shelf all goods that are over-priced.

"We are advised that stubborn insistence by the jobbers upon right treatment being accorded them as to prices, has resulted in their receiving fair discounts in every instance. The same determination on the part of retailers would no doubt bring equally good results; surely the plan is worthy of a trial; if it succeeds for them, why not for us?

"Your Committee is of the opinion that the wholesalers could hasten the adoption by proprietors of some form of price protection if they, the jobbers, were really interested and would do some individual work in this direction. The feeling among the jobbers seems to be that they are all right; guaranteed profit is assured to them; but they owe it to their patrons, the retailers, to agitate the question of securing a profit for us that we may feel the genial warmth of the sun of prosperity."

The report of the Secretary, Mr. Wooten, who has handed in his resignation, gave the total number of local affiliated Associations as 1,070. Fifty-four Associations have dropped out during the year and five have been added, showing a net loss of forty-nine. The membership for 1908 was 13,858, as against 19,222 at the same time a year ago. The Treasurer's report shows cash on hand of $7,813.32.

A conspicuous feature of the Association's meeting was the contest for the various offices. The Nominating Committee offered a ticket, which the older members of the Association claimed was one which would practically give the control of the N.A.R.D. to the American Druggists' Syndicate, and an opposition ticket was submitted which carried the day. It was felt that should the American Druggists' Syndicate secure the election of their nominees, that it would mean the controlling of the Association by one man or an association under the interests of that Association, and would practically annul the good work done by the N.A.R.D. in the past. Such was the interest taken in the election, that many matters which it had been intended to bring before the Association were postponed, among other things the question of reorganization was left to the following year.

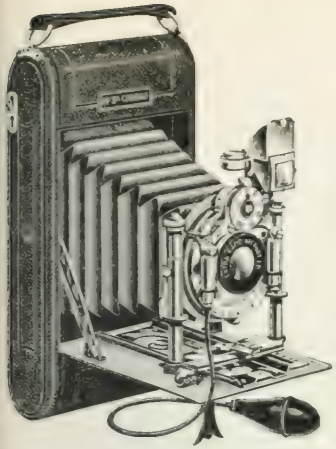
A notice of motion, being the report of the Committee on Form of Organization also stands over to the next meeting. It reads as follows:

"No person shall be eligible to hold the office of President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer or member of the Executive Committee of this Association who is an officer or employe in connection with any firm, corporation or association where his official connection with this Association could, either directly or indirectly, bring him pecuniary benefit."

The programme of the N.A.R.D. for the year embraces many points of interest. Among others being one relating to the sale of cocaine or any of its salts, recommending that all sales, no matter by which branch of the trade, should be recorded. They also declared that "The best results of the retail druggist will be more fully served by keeping our National Association free from any commercial entanglement." Also discountenancing the sale of over-priced proprietaries, recommending continued efforts to be made, wherever legal and practicable, in the direction of price protection.

The President appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the Sunday Rest Association of America, to be held in Pittsburg, next December.

The report of the Committee on Pharmacy Laws favored uniform pharmacy laws for all the States of the Union, recommended a higher standard of qualifications for pharmacists; higher moral standard; that druggists should stop selling whiskey; that the sale of patent medicines should be confined to drug stores; that itinerant



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vending should be made impossible by law; etc., etc.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President, W. S. Elkin, Jr., Atlantic City, Ga.; First Vice-President, H. B. Guilford, Rochester, N.Y.; Second Vice-President, A. O. Zwick, Cincinnati, Ohio; Third Vice-President, Chas. Coonley, Indiana; Secretary, T. H. Potts, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, John W. Coleman, West Virginia.

Executive Committee—Chas. Renner, St. Louis, Mo.; F. F. Ernst, Boston, Mass.; Ed. Williams, Madison, Wis.; Chas. F. Mann, Detroit, Mich.; Geo. W. McDuff, New Orleans, La.; E. H. Ladish, Chicago, Ill.; P. D. Diamond, New York city; M. S. Kahn, Baltimore, Md.; G. W. Stevens, Michigan; Chas. Coonley, Indiana.

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DRUGGISTS' PAPER

The druggist who has just the same sort of service for the public as the next fellow will get just the same amount of patronage. The druggist whose methods are such as to please the public taste will get more than either of them, and sooner or later he will have their customers as well as his own. This is what has set dealers in papers and twines to puzzling out the requirements of people who are particular; and that means nearly everybody. Messrs. Douglas & Ratcliff, for instance, have studied the productions of all manufacturers, both at home and abroad, to find something in the paper line which will be just a little more attractive to the drug buying public. Obviously the druggist's customer does not want to be served with butcher's paper. But, putting such distinctions aside, it has been found that public taste in the matter of drug store parcels is very discriminating, and that the public is very apt to go where its eye is best pleased. Some pharmacies prefer colored paper; others white. Douglas & Ratcliff have both, in exactly the weight and quality which their expert knowledge has taught them to be perfection. In the matter of twine, too, the firm can supply an article to match any paper, and of a quality "just a little better." Seidlitz papers are no longer offered in old-style plainness. They sell only the foreign article which has proven its superiority, and they sell it in cardboard lock-boxes which are vastly more convenient than anything heretofore supplied to the trade. Thus may druggists profit by the firm's study of little details which the pharmacist may overlook, but which the customer will not.

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CHEAPER ALCOHOL*

By D. W. Bole, M. P., Winnipeg, Man.

The interest in cheaper alcohol for medicinal and pharmaceutical purposes is increasing outside the ranks of the drug trade, but no substantial progress can be expected until the druggists and manufacturing pharmacists of Canada unite in a definite policy and are prepared to undertake the labor and expense of a vigorous campaign.

So heavy a burden of taxation upon an article of such general use to mankind as that now levied upon alcohol is, from our point of view, obviously wrong, but it must not be forgotten that alcohol is subject to abuse, which it is the duty of the drug trade as a class as well as other classes in the country, to prevent.

In discussing this question with people who have no practical knowledge of the subject I find a general acceptance of our views as to its use if taxes were removed or reduced, but it is plain that the prejudice against alcohol must be overcome by a well-directed educational propaganda and a concrete plan having in view the protection of the revenue, and, more important still, the protection of the people against the use of cheap alcohol as a beverage. It is not sufficient to say that this is none of our business, that it is the duty of the Government to take these precautions in the administration. It is these very precautions which rendered ameliorating legislation in England absolutely worthless to the trade and drove the manufacture of medicinal products to Germany.

We as druggists feel very keenly our position; we are the only class of people in Canada engaged in the manufacture and sale of products of real use to mankind, the raw constituent of which is taxed to the limit.

This condition can be improved if we enter upon an agitation with a broad view of the whole subject, mindful of the interests of others as well as our own, but emphasizing the fact that we are suffering special injustice that should be removed.

Before discussing a plan of action let us consider the present position of alcohol in Canada.

Excise tax, $3.14 per gallon of 65 O. P. alcohol.

The import duty at $2.40 per proof gallon is equal to $3.96 per gallon of 65 O.P.

Pharmaceutical and medicinal compounds for export can be rebated 99 per cent. of the Excise Government Inspector to be paid by exporter at the rate of $100 per month.

Alcohol distilled in Canada must be stored at least two years previous to sale, but non-potable spirits can be supplied under Government supervision for pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes. The price in bond to-day of potable spirits is $1.32 per gallon.

These facts indicate the present position of alcohol, and it is patent in the face of them that something should be done to change such abnormal conditions.

It will be observed that the Inland Revenue Tax is $3.14 per gallon of 65 O.P. alcohol and the price in bond is $1.32. This brings the cost of alcohol by the barrel up to $4.46 per gallon net, or about $4.70, including the usual 5 per cent. discount.

As the cost in bond in Germany is only about 30c. per gallon, and in England 43c. per gallon, you will appreciate the amount of tribute paid to Canadian distillers, and the undue share of taxes paid by consumers of medicine in which alcohol forms a part, or is necessary in process of manufacture.

The high price in bond in Canada could not be maintained but for excessive import duty and storage restrictions. As stated, the import duty is $3.96 per gallon, or 82c. more than the excise tax. This difference represents the protection distillers get, or 273 per cent. on the German price. This makes the alcohol manufacturers the highest protected class in Canada. The difference between the import and excise tax in England is about 18c. per gallon, which should be ample in Canada. If the English spread between the two rates was adopted in Canada we could import 65 O. P. alcohol for $3.62 net, plus freight from Germany or Cuba, and $3.75 from England, as against the present exorbitant price of $4.46.

Again, the two years storage system tends to monopoly. If organized monopoly does not exist the system sustains a passive one, as large capital is required to carry large stocks. It is true non-potable spirits can be obtained in bond for our purpose, but this privilege costs in supervision more than the interest amounts to, especially to small users, and indeed is impracticable unless in large centres.

The question then arises: Is storage necessary for any purpose? My opinion is that it is not, as the system anticipates the use of pure alcohol as a beverage, a thing that should not be allowed, while we know by practical experience that non-potable spirits are just as good for manufacturing purposes in medicine and pharmacy as potable. If these things are true the storage system should be abolished.

I have stated that we can at the present time manufacture alcoholic products for export and receive a drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty

* Paper presented at the meeting of the C.Ph. A., Toronto, September 4th, 1908.

paid. I have never been able to determine why such a system should have been introduced. It is true the same thing is in vogue in England, but this does not make it plain why foreigners should get an advantage to the prejudice of our own people.

If this Association believes in cheaper alcohol for medicinal and pharmaceutical purposes it should take vigorous means to get it. I would suggest a strong committee whose duty it would be to get all possible information on the subject and then suggest such legislation as would meet the needs of the trade. A draft bill could be prepared and placed in the hands of every druggist in Canada, and they in turn could acquaint their representative in Parliament with the merits of the subject. Then at the proper time a large deputation should be organized to visit Ottawa and press for the necessary legislation. There is no doubt of the influence of the trade if they are united and persistent. This was demonstrated last year when vexatious and oppressive patent medicine legislation was threatened.

The thing then to aim at would be:

(1) Abolition of the two years storage system.

(2) Abolition or reduction of the Excise Tax.

(3) Material reduction of the Custom Tariff, or in lieu of all these an inexpensive system of manufacture in bond which will enable the trade to manufacture legitimate alcoholic products for both home and foreign trade with free alcohol.

To meet these suggestions in law, and at the same time conserve the public interest, and protect the revenue against the illicit sale of alcohol is possible under well directed effort. The burden of that effort must be borne by the members of the drug trade; they are the only class in the country who know the subject. If this Association commands the confidence of the three thousand druggists of Canada, as I believe it does, it can easily command their services in a cause so vital to their own interests and indirectly important to the general public.

Other branches of trade are not slow to act when their interests are involved, and the drug trade of Canada should not be behind in so important a movement. The present seems to be an opportune time to get going. The general election cannot be far off and candidates are always susceptible to patriotic influences, and new members lend a willing ear to new ideas. Besides delay may leave Canada far in the rear in pharmaceutical development. I understand that the United States Government has sent a commission to Germany to study this subject in that country, while in England the New Patent Law which compels manufacturers of English patents to manufacture in that country is bound to produce modifications in the excise regulations. It would be absurd to compel manufacturers to do one thing under one law and prevent them doing it under another.

Canada should be on all fours with every country, if not in advance. Pharmacy in Canada is not one of our greatest industries, but it is capable of great development under favorable conditions. The prime factor in all developments is a free market for the purchase of raw material. This is recognized by both political parties, and no stone should be left unturned to convince these parties that pharmacy should not continue an exception to the rule.

EXCESSIVELY PRICED ALCOHOL*

I wish at the earliest opportunity to publicly thank the Toronto Globe for its generosity in affording me so much space for the promulgation of a campaign against excessively priced alcohol and for the favorable comment editorially made in that behalf, which it did in November last, when single-handed I began this campaign.

I am also under deep obligation to the Canadian Druggist and the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal for their active cooperation with me in the carrying on of a campaign of which the present meeting is one of the important results.

Mr. Polson then proceeded to say in part:

It is not at all extraordinary that no impression has been made at Ottawa in the rather desultory efforts made previously to modify the oppressive conditions relating to the storage and marketing of alcohol.

In the first place very powerful interests are very deeply concerned in the maintenance of the present regulations, and this interest has dominated very strongly the sentiment of Parliament and the Government. It was quite useless to appeal to the Government on general principles. The appeal that we are now making is an appeal to the Government as manufacturers.

We are demanding from the Government, in so far as the raw materials which enter into the articles of our manufacture, that we should be considered in precisely the same way as other important manufacturing interests are considered.

We are not appealing to the Government for concessions, we are appealing to the Government for rights, and we must keep this steadily in view if we are to accomplish the important ends that it is the purpose of this meeting to aid.

Now my argument was in brief as follows, and I may say it has been accepted by all as the

* Address by Mr. N. C. Polson, Kingston, Ont., at C.P.A. Convention.

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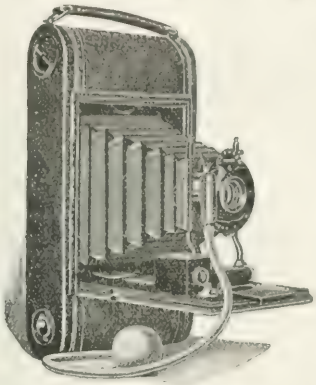

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THE PLAYBOX ANNUAL

The first number of a new Annual for children entitled "The Playbox Annual" will be published in October.

There will be over 200 pages of stories, etc., 300 colored pictures, and many colored plates.

This new annual will be especially delightful to children who already know the little magazine entitled "The Playbox" which is issued with every number of "The World & His Wife."

The price of this new annual is 3s., and as a limited number only will be published news agents are requested to order at once.

ANSWERS

At the end of October, a very thrilling and striking new serial will commence in "Answers" —which is perhaps the best known and most popular of home journals.

This new serial will be written by one of the very best writers, and will be calculated to seize and hold the interest of any reader.

The publishers are particularly anxious for every news agent throughout Canada to put their very best foot foremost, and push the sales of this publication.

most valid argument that can be used in connection with this campaign.

First: The storage of alcohol for two years is useless in changing its character for manufacturing or pharmaceutical purposes.

Secondly: Storage of two years established monopoly.

Thirdly: The Government is responsible for the continuance of this monopoly because its existence is due to two factors.

First: The storage clause.

Secondly: The maintenance of customs duties that enables the manufacturers to fix any price for alcohol they may choose to establish.

We must urge therefore that the first duty of the Government is to abolish the two years storage. It is practically agreed, not only by the drug trade, but by the department that the storage is a useless policy.

Secondly: The lowering of customs duties to permit the free importation of alcohol on precisely analogous conditions that the raw materials of other manufacturers are permitted to enter Canada.

Thirdly: The abrogation of duty on alcohol for manufacturing purposes, or if the duty is not wholly abolished a rate so moderate that medicinal and domestic articles may be supplied to the consuming public at moderate prices.

Last of all: That the charges for supervision, enforced by the Inland Revenue Department shall be rendered so moderate that Canadian manufacturers may establish a foreign trade without being compelled, as is now the case, to pay a premium of $100 a month.

These, gentlemen, are reasonable demands. They are demands that are made not in the interests of the drug trade exclusively, but equally in the interests of the consuming public of Canada. They are demands that are in harmony with the avowed policy of the Government of this country, that as soon as it can be shown that a monopoly acting oppressively and destructively exists that relief will be afforded.

There is nothing to justify the continuance of the existing regulations, they serve no purpose whatever except to enrich a half dozen men, in whose hands is the control of the production of alcohol. It serves the Government not at all because it has been deriving the full amount of revenue from the alcohol so far consumed, but we now have a right to demand, as a great manufacturing body, that we shall be treated with justice, that we shall have offered us, at any rate, some justification for the continuance of the present oppressive regulations which the Government is responsible for, and which imposes great hardships upon the sick and ailing, in the excessive costs for medicines.

The question then for us to determine is, how are these ends to be accomplished. I have already told you, and it is a fact that is well known to every one of you, that a very influential group of men are greatly interested in the maintenance of these regulations. The ramification of their influence is very wide and there are no avenues through which this movement may be checked against which influences do not stand to bar its way.

I have in my hands a resolution which calls for the personal intervention of every druggist in Canada, an intervention that may be made a paramount influence at Ottawa. It recapitulates what I have already outlined to you in this brief address. It suggests that each druggist should write to his candidate at the approaching general election, and urge upon him the justice of the claim that the drug trade is making for relief, and where it is possible by personal contact to secure from the candidate a pledge, by all means secure such, because at Ottawa you will need every element of strength that you can command.

I don't think we ought to go to Ottawa with our hat in our hand, we ought to go to Ottawa as men who feel that their rights have been invaded, that justice has been denied us, and demand that this shall no longer be permitted to continue.

"The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, the official representative of the drug trade of the Dominion of Canada, hereby places upon record its dissent to the continuance of the existing departmental regulations governing the marketing of alcohol.

The Association further demands that alcohol, the raw material of the trade, universally employed in the manufacture of trade requirements, shall be treated by the Government in precisely the same manner as the raw materials entering into the production of the commodities of other manufacturing interests. In so doing the Government would permit the trade to develop its manufactures on a parity with other manufacturers of the country.

It is resolved therefore that a committee be struck for the purpose of impressing these views on the Minister and Government, and the following considerations too be urged:

(1) The immediate abrogation of the regulation demanding storage for two years.

(2) That customs duties upon alcohol be regulated to permit free importation, when could be shown that a conspiracy in restriction of trade in relation to the sale of alcohol is now and has been long established in Canada.

Further, that the Government establish a reasonable rate of fees for excise supervision in the

manufacture of medicinal, chemical and domestic articles in which alcohol plays part in their manufacture.

It is also recommended that all druggists in the Dominion of Canada, either personally or by correspondence, urge these views upon the candidates offering for seats in the Dominion Parliament, and ask these gentlemen to acquaint themselves fully of the importance of doing justice to the Canadian drug trade, and if possible to obtain from such candidates pledges of support to further the needs of the drug trade should they be honored with a seat in Parliament."

I don't care whether I shall appear as mover of this resolution or not, but I want it moved or something that will cover the same ground.

THE BARBER & ELLIS CO.

The Barber & Ellis Co., the oldest house in the trade manufacturing envelopes, now have a branch warehouse and office in Winnipeg, where they carry a complete stock of flat paper and card board.

The factory of the company is at Brantford, and the main office and warehouse are in Toronto, and the drug trade will find it to advantage to write one of these three offices for samples and prices. They are now showing an excellent line of note papers and envelopes to match, tablets and papeteries, which have caught on with the trade, and are meeting with constant demand.

For the holiday trade, they are already showing a fine line of papeteries of their own manufacture. These are offered in case assortments, which insure a complete stock at minimum outlay. The advantage of purchasing the case assortment is: If one particular style in the assortment sells more readily than others, the fast seller may be re-ordered and duplicated by the firm.

We draw special attention to the Barber & Ellis Co. advertisement on another page, which gives a good idea of what each case contains.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

NORTH BAY.—Mr. Jas. W. Smith, druggist, is about to move into his new store, which when completed will be one of the finest in Canada. Before ordering his fixtures, Mr. Smith went into the matter very carefully and finally decided to pay The Toronto Show Case Co. a higher price than that quoted by any of their competitors, as he insisted on having the best in workmanship and material. The contract calls for the placing of the entire outfit early in October.

THE BOWLING TOURNAMENT

One of the diversions and main features of the C.P.A. Convention, was the bowling tournament, held in the Granite Rink. On the morning of the 1st of September, the spacious club rooms and grounds were thrown open for the reception of the delegates and visitors, and needless to say, there was a large, enthusiastic attendance. As the tournament was open to the doctors and dentists, though, primarily a druggists meeting, it gave ample opportunity for the commingling of the gentlemen in the several professions.

The rink is contended to be one of the finest in the city. The weather was ideal throughout the whole meet, and the green was in grand condition, offering as it did an excellent opportunity for close, clever bowling, which was invariably the rule, instead of the exception, and to Messrs. Hargreaves, Carnahan and Graham much credit is due for the grand success of the tournament. In all thirty-two rinks were on the lawn, and the entries were from London, Strathroy, Hamilton, Chesley, Paris, Jarvis, Mitchell, Toronto, and other points. All entered in good force.

The following scores will give some idea of the play:

FIRST ROUND.

Mitchell.	Victoria.
Dr. McGill,	Dr. McKenna,
Dr. Smith,	Dr. Broughton,
Dr. Burritt,	Dr. Brethour,
W. B. Barley, sk.....20	Dr. E. W. Paul, sk..14

J. Curry, skip, won by default from Dr. Snelgrove, skip.

Rusholme.	Thistles.
Dr. Riches,	George Reid,
J. Watson,	Dr. Clarkson,
Dr. Wylie,	J. Little,
J. F. Carey, sk.....10	Dr. W. A. McLaren, sk.....11

Extra end required.

Toronto.	Strathroy.
W. H. Field,	G. D. Reid,
W. E. Galley,	Dr. Clarkson,
Dr. Allan Shore,	J. L. Little,
Dr. Frawley, sk.....15	H. Thompson, sk.....12

Granite.	Rusholme.
Dr. Grieve,	Dr. Bowers,
Dr. J. T. Clarke,	Dr. Heggie,
Dr. W. P. Chamberlain,	Dr. Clark,
Dr. J. McKenney, sk...13	Dr. Dame, sk.....18

Toronto.	Toronto.
Geo. Henderson,	R. P. Weeks,
Dr. A. R. Jordan,	G. M. Petrie,
C. O. Falls,	D. Meek,
E. A. Legge, sk.....18	Dr. Pepler, sk.....14

Paris.	Toronto.
Dr. Logie,	H. M. Cook,
Dr. Dunton,	J. M. Jarvis,
H. A. Crooks,	M. Stockford,
J. S. Armitage sk.....25	Wm. Wright, sk..... 6

To Canadian Druggists

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THE LINE IS:

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Ampere Collodion Matte P.O.P.
Metalotype
Silver Basic Developing Paper
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We want the co-operation of druggists in the effort to spread the fame and sale of our products. We are willing and anxious to allow very liberal discounts on goods that are extensively advertised and which are well known to both the professional and amateur photographic trade. If you want to participate please communicate with us.

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Jarvis.	Hamilton
Dr. Simpson,	C. Laird,
Dr. Scatter,	F. W. Mills,
Dr. Law,	P. W. McNabb
Dr. Harrison, sk.....20	B. Griffin, sk. . . 14

H. Carnahan, Toronto, won by default from Dr. Hawke, Toronto.

Toronto.	Chesley.
Dr. J. S. Clelland	C. E. Bichie.
Dr. G. W. Rowan,	S. Bichie,
H. H. Warren,	J. A. Moore,
Dr. Sneath, sk.... ... 16	J. M. Stewart, sk....15

Extra end required.

Woodstock.	Toronto.
J. G. Karn	S. T. Hopper,
W. A. Karn,	Dr. Maxwell,
J. T. Pepper,	H. Carnahan,
Dr. A. M. Clark, sk....18	W. J. Carnahan, sk..15

Dr. J. L. Bray, Toronto, won by default from Dr. Broughton, Toronto.

SECOND ROUND.

Mitchell	Toronto.
W. Barley 29	J. Curry 5
Toronto.	Toronto.
Dr. McLaren.....12	Dr. Frawley..... 15
Dr. C. Legge..... ..15	Dr. Dame..... 14
Paris.	Jarvis.
J. L. Armitage..... ..25	R. A. Harrison..... 5
Toronto.	Toronto.
R. J. Old,	
Dr. Emory,	
George Evans,	
J. H. Mackenzie, s....16	Dr. Sneath, sk..... 10
Parkdale.	Woodstock.
Dr. Bascom.....17	Dr. A. M. Clarke. . 13

THE BOWLING TOURNAMENT

Parkdale.	Hamilton.
R. M. Tuthill.	W. A. Howell,
Dr. Sloan,	J. A. Zimmerman,
Dr. Clemens,	H. E. Hawkins,
Dr. Bascom, sk. .... .16	J. Harrison, sk.....12
Toronto.	London.
Dr. S. M. Edwards,	Dr. Ingram,
Dr. C. A. Kennedy,	M. B. Percival,
E. L. Morrow,	Dr. Jarvis,
Dr. C. F. Moore, sk...20	Vernon Meek, sk.....10
Toronto.	Toronto.
A. Jury,	Jas. Haywood,
J. Wilson,	W. S. Elliott,
A. Walton,	F. L. Ratcliffe,
W. A. Hargreave,sk..16	C. McD. Hay, sk.....15
Toronto.	Toronto.
C. D. Daniels,	S. Hollingsworth,
W. H. Warden,	H. M. Summerfeldt,
Alf. Dow,	Dr. McLaren,
W. B. Graham, sk.....17	J. Hargreaves, sk,...16

An extra end required.

Toronto.	Toronto.
Dr. C. F. Moore.....17	W. A. Hargreaves... 12
Toronto.	Toronto.
W. B. Graham.....21	Dr. J. L. Bray..... 18

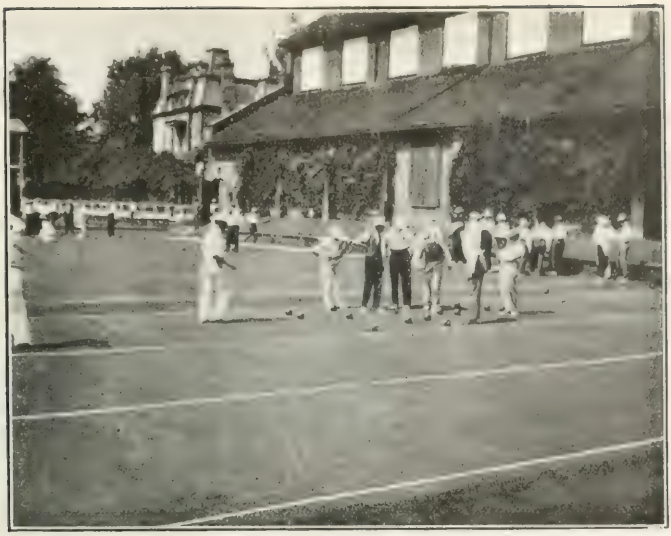
THIRD ROUND.

Toronto.	Mitchell.
Dr. Frawley.... 17	W. Barley..... ... 12
Paris.	Toronto.
J. L. Armitage.....21	C. Legge..... 18
Toronto.	Toronto.
Geo. Evans 15	Dr. C. F. Moore..... 9
Parkdale.	Toronto.
Dr. Bascom 17	W. B. Graham..... 15

CONSOLATION FIRST ROUND.

Dr. E. M. Paul, Toronto, won by default from Dr. C. V. Snelgrove, Toronto.

Toronto.	Strathroy.
T. F. Carey 22	H. Thompson,..... 10



THE BOWLING TOURNAMENT

Toronto.		Toronto.	
Dr. Pepler	15	J. McKenney	12

Hamilton.		Toronto.	
B. C. Griffin	21	W. Wright	17

J. Hargreaves, Toronto, won by default from Dr. Broughton, Toronto.

Toronto.		Toronto.	
Jas. Harrison	13	W. J. A. Carnahan	14

London.		Toronto.	
Vernon Meek	14	C. McD. Hay	13

Dr. Stewart, Chesley, won by default from H. Carnahan, Toronto.

SECOND ROUND.

Toronto.		Toronto.	
Dr. E. W. Paul	10	T. F. Carey	13

Toronto.		Hamilton.	
Dr. Pepler	21	B. Griffin	17

Hamilton		Toronto	
Jas. Harrison	13	J. Hargreaves	1

London.		Chesley.	
Vernon Meek	21	Dr. Stewart	17

Toronto.		Toronto.	
Dr. McLaren	33	J. Curry	1

THE BOWLING TOURNAMENT

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

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SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Toronto.	Dunnville.
Dr. Dame 19	R. A. Harrison. 13
Toronto.	Toronto.
W. A. Hargreaves.....13	Dr. Sneath..... 15

SEMI FINAL

Toronto.	Toronto.
Dr. Pepler 18	Dr. McLaren. 13
Toronto.	Parkdale.
Dr. Moore.....20	Dr. Bascom..... 11

FINAL

Toronto.	Toronto.
Dr. Moore, sk.....16	Dr. Pepler, sk..... 9

In the Scotch doubles the final was between Armitage, of Paris, and C. McD. Hay, of Toronto, Armitage winning.

The single was captured by Dr. Moore, of Toronto, after a long, keen fight.

Following are the prize winners and prizes:

First Rink—1st prize, J. S. Armitage, Paris, cut glass berry bowls; 2nd prize, J. H. McKenzie, Toronto, cut glass water bottles.

Second Rink—1st prize, Dr. Moore, Toronto, cut glass water bottles; 2nd prize, Dr. Pepler, Toronto, cut glass celery dishes.

Scotch Doubles—1st prize, J. S. Armitage, H. A. Crooks, cut glass decanters; 2nd prize, C. McD. Hay, F. L. Radcliffe, cut glass fruit bowls.

Singles—1st prize, Dr. Moore, Toronto, fish set complete; 2nd prize, Dr. Grieve, Gillette safety razor.

Drug Report

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1908

Business during the past month has been fairly active. There have been no decided changes in value. Quince Seed is a little easier, as fresh stock has come forward. Cocoa Butter is lower. Quinine is 1c. an ounce higher. Outside of these items there are no changes in value.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

FOR SALE

EDWARDS MEDICINE CO., Toronto, formerly of London, Ontario, manufacture the following, viz.:—EDWARDS' NERVINE COMPOUND, "MAPLE LEAF" SKIN FOOD, and DIAMOND HAIR RENEWER. Order direct or through your Jobber.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug business for sale in New Ontario, town of two thousand. Lumbering centre. No opposition. Stock, $5,000.00; sales, $9,000.00. Good reasons for selling. Apply

Box 5, Canadian Druggist.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug Store for sale, Eastern Ontario. Stock $2400. Only store, village of 900. Good district. Sales all cash, profits good. Box 6, THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

℞—FORMULAS of all the standard patent medicines and toilet preparations now in use; send 2-cent stamp for free list of formulas. Address DR. MERWIN, Windsor, Ont., Canada

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

RENFREW.—Mr. D. J. Ritza, druggist, a few weeks ago ordered an outfit of silent salesmen from The Toronto Show Case Co., and has now sent in an order by mail for additional cases, "exactly the same as last," with means British Plate Glass throughout, as The Toronto Show Case Co. will not use common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors in their cases.

PRICES CURRENT AND INDEX OF NEW REMEDIES

Prices given below are *actual values* for small quantities ruling in the Canadian Market today. Quotations are subject to change without notice. Physicians must expect to pay an advance on prices reported, since these values are actually charged to the trade, and do not cover expenses of any kind.

ACETAMIDE, oz. $ 0 60
ACETONE, C.P., lb. 80
" Commercial, lb. 60
ACID ACETIC B.P., lb 15
" Acetic, 99½ per cent. lb. 50
" Acetyl Salic., oz 18
" Arsenious (Arsenic), lb. 15
" " (pure) oz. 10
" " (Red Lump) oz 05
" Benzoic from gum, oz. 15
" Benzoic from Toluol, oz 10
" Boracic Crystals, lb. 12
" Boracic, Pulv., lb. 12
" Butyric, oz. 25
" Cacodylic, 5 grain bot., each 20
" Camphoric, oz. 55
" Capronic, oz. 2 50
" Carbolic, 1 lb. bots 35
" Carbolic, 5 lb. tins, lb. 25
" Carbolic, 10 lb. tins, lb. 23
" Carbolic, Crude, opt., gal. 1 50
" Carbolic, Crude Com'l gal. 75
" Cetraric, 15 grain bot., each 80
" Chloroacetic, oz. 50
" Chromic, Pure Cryst., oz 10
" " Highly Pure Cryst. oz. 25
" Chrysophanic, oz. 55
" Cinnamic, oz. 40
" Citric, lb. 53
" Citric, Pulv., lb 57
" Cresylin, oz. 25
" Dichloracetic, oz. 1 00
" Fluoric, 1 lb. bots., each 1 00
" Fluoric, ½ lb. bots., each 60
" Fluoric, ¼ lb. bots., each 15
" Fluoric, oz. 10
" " C.P. lb 1 40
" Formic, 1-20 oz. 10
" Fumaric, oz. 3 00
" Gallic, oz 12
" Glycerino phosphoric, oz. 60
" Hydriodic, oz. 30
" Hydrobromic, lb. 35
" Hydro-Silico Fluoric 3 10
" Hypophosphorus, oz 50
" Iodic, oz. 1 00
" Lactic Concent'd, oz. 10
" Mallic, oz. 1 50
" Meconic, oz. 2 00
" Molybdic, pure, oz 20
" " extra pure 40
" Monochlor, acetic, oz. 30
" Muriatic, Com'l, lb. 6
" Muriatic, C.P., lb. 20
" Nitric, Com'l, lb. 21
" Nitric, C.P., 1 lb 25
" Nitrous, lb. 30
" Oleic, oz. 5
" Osmic 1 gramme tubes, each 3 00
" Oxalic, lb 12
" Oxalic, Pulv., lb 15
" Oxalic, C.P., lb 50
" Perchloric, oz. 50
" Perosmic, ½ grn tubes, ea. 1 50
" Phosphoric, Concent., 1500, lb. 45
" Phosphoric, Dil., lb 10
" Phosphoric, Glacial, oz 10
" Phosphoric, Syrupy 1750, lb 50
" Phosphorus, 1.12, oz 25
" Picric, lb 80
" Prussic, gs bots., doz. 1 25
" Pyrogallic, Merck's, oz 30
" Pyrogallic, Schering's, oz. 32
" Pyroligneous, lb 12
" Salicylic, lb. 55
" Salicylic, natural oz. 50
" Soda Phosphate, oz 15
" Silicic, natural, oz. 20
" " wet process dried, oz. 25
" " Soda Phosphate, oz. 20

ACID, Succinic, oz. $ 0 80
" Sulphoanilic, oz. 45
" Sulph. Aromat., lb. 65
" Sulphocarbolic, oz. 10
" Sulpho. steinic, oz. 50
" Sulpho. salicylic, oz. 50
" Sulphl Com'l, lb 6
" Sulph C.P., lb. 20
" Sulpho—Oleic, oz. 3 50
" Sulphurous, lb. 15
" Stearic, oz 35
" Tannic, lb. 85
" Tartaric, Cryst., lb 30
" Tartaric, Pulv., lb 32
" Tartaric, C.P., Cryst., lb 85
" Tartaric, C.P., Pulv., lb 90
" Titanic, one eighth oz. for 25
" Trichlorlactic, oz. 2 00
" Trichloracetic, oz. 35
" Uric, oz. 60
" Valerianic, oz. 25
ACOIN. 1 gramme, each. 50
ACONITINE, Pure Amorph., grain. 40
ADEPS LANAE, Hydrous, lb. 30
ADUROL, 25 gramme packets, each 75
AGATHIN, oz. 3 00
AIROL, oz. 1 00
ALBUMEN, from egg, oz 15
ALBUMEN, from blood, oz. 10
ALCOHOL, gal. 5 25
" Absolute, pint 1 35
" Allylic, oz 75
" Amyllic C. P., lb. 1 50
" Benzylic Iso., oz. 80
" Butylic, Iso., lb. 1 25
" Columbian Spt., gal. 2 65
" Et ylic Deodor, lb. 1 25
" Methyllic C. P., lb. 1 25
" Methylated, gal. 1 10
" Wood, gal. 90
ALDEHYDE, oz. 20
ALKANNIN, oz 60
ALMONDS, Bitter, lb 50
ALMOND MEAL, lb. 50
ALOIN, oz. 20
ALOIN, pure, oz 30
ALUM, lb. 3
" Ammoniated, lb. 25
" Chrome, lb. 35
" " Pure, lb. 25
" Potash, lb 30
" Pulv. lb. 4
ALUMINIUM, coarse powder, oz. 25
" Acetate, oz. 15
" Acetotartrate, oz. 20
" Bromide, oz. 40
" Chloride, pure, oz. 20
" Hydrate, pure, oz 30
" Metal, oz. 15
" Nitrate, pure, oz. 15
" Oxide, pure, oz 50
" Salicylate, oz. 50
" Sulphate, pure, oz. 10
" Tartrate, oz. 20
ALUMNOL, 25 grammes, ea 40
ALYPIN, 16 gr bottle, ea 25
AMALGAM, cu Soda, 10 per cent lb 3 35
AMBERGRIS, gr. 12
AMIDOL, oz. 70
AMMONAL, oz. 1 50
AMMONIA, Acetate, oz. 15
" Arseniate, oz. 30
" Benzoate, oz. 15
" Bichromate 12
" Borate, oz. 20
" Bicarbonate, oz. 25
" Bromide, lb. 40
" Bisulphite, oz. 25
" Carbonate, lb 14
" " C P. Howard's., lb. 60
" " C.P. Merck's., lb. 50
" Carbonate, Powd., lb. 20
" Fluoride, oz. 25
" Glycerophosphate, oz. 50
" Hydrosulphide, lb. 30
" Hydrosulphite, oz. 25
" Hypophosphite, oz. 30
" Iodide, oz. 38

AMMONIA, Liquor fort, lb. $ 12
" Molybdate, oz. 25
" Muriate, Lump, lb. 14
" " Gran., lb 12
" " C.P., lb 2
" Nitrate, com'l, lb. 40
" " C.P., oz. 10
" Nitrite. oz. 20
" Oxalate, oz. 10
" Persulphate, oz. 15
" Phosphate, extra pure, oz. 90
" " Purified, oz. 75
" Picrate, oz. 25
" Salicylate, oz. 25
" Sesquichlor Solution, oz. 20
" " Soluble, oz 65
" " Sublimed 1 00
" " Succinate, oz 40
" " Sulphate, com'l, lb 8
" " Pure, oz. 10
" Sulphate, oz. 10
" Sulphide (Solution), lb. 55
" Sulphide, Pure Cryst, oz. 65
" Sulphite, oz. 15
" Sulphocarbolate, oz. 25
" Sulphocyanide, oz. 10
" Sulphurated, oz 1 25
" Tartrate neutral, oz. 30
" Thio-cyanate, Pure, oz. 10
" Valerianate, oz. 30
" Vandate, oz. 1 50
AMYL, Acetate Oxide, oz 10
" Butyrate, oz. 25
" Formate, oz. 25
" Nitrate, oz. 25
" Nitrite, oz. 25
" Valerianic, oz. 20
AMYLENE, Hydrate, oz. 80
ANAESTHESIN, 25 gramme packages, each 1 50
ANALGEN, 25 grammes for 2 00
ANEMONINE, for 1 grain tube 40
ANETHOL, oz. 80
ANILINE, Pure, oz. 15
" Chloride, oz. 20
" Sulphate, oz. 20
ANISOL, oz. 1 25
ANTHRACENE, purified, oz. 30
ANTHRAROBIN, oz. 70
ANTIFEBRINE, lb. 50
ANTIKAMNIA, oz 1 40
" Vest Pocket Box, doz. 2 00
ANTIMONY, metal, oz. 10
" Pulv. pure. lb 28
" Pulv. com., lb 15
" Arsenate, oz 40
" Chloride, oz. 25
" Liver (crocus), lb. 35
" Oxysulph (Sulph. Precip,) lb. 55
" Oxide White (Acid Antimonic), oz 20
" Sulphate, oz. 25
" Sulphide (Black) lb. 50
" " (Golden), oz. 12
" Tart. Pulv. (Tartar Emetic), lb. 40
ANTINOSIN, oz. 2 25
ANTIPYRINE, Knorrs, oz. 45
" Salicate, 25 grammes for 50
" Swiss, oz. 25
ANTISPOSMINE, 15 gramme bots., each 80
ANTITOXINE, Neuralgic, oz 1 15
ANTITHYREODINE, bots. 10 c.c. each 1 90
APIOL, Green, oz 50
APOCODEINE, Hydrochlor, 1 grain bots., each 25
APOLYSINE, oz. 90
APOMORPHIA, Muriate, ¼ oz for 1 20
ARBUTIN, Crystals, oz. 1 50
ARECA, Nuts, lb. 25
" " Pulv., lb. 35
ARECOLINE, Hydrobromate, 15 grain bot., each 1 25
ARGENTAMINE, oz. 85
ARGENTUM Crude (Collargolum), oz. 3 50
ARGONINE, oz. 90
ARGYROL, oz. 2 10
ARISTOCHIN (Bayers). 3 25
ARISTOL (Bayers), oz. 2 10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. 80
" Com., lb 20

ARSENIC (Metal), oz $0 15
" Bromide, oz 30
" Chloride, oz 40
" Iodide, oz 60
" Sulphide Red (Realgar), oz 12
ASAPROL, oz 2 00
ASEPTOL, oz 25
ASHES, Pearl, lb 12
" Pot, lb 12
ASPARAGIN, ½ oz. each 20
ASPHALTUM, lb 13
ASPIRIN, oz 65
ATROPIA, Pure, oz 7 50
" Sulphate, ¼th, each 1 00
" Valerianate, ⅛ each 1 60
" Methylbromide, 15 gr. tube, each 1 00
ATOXYL, oz 3 75
BALSAM, Canada, lb 70
" Copaiba, Eng., lb 75
" Copaiba, Amer., lb 60
" Peru, oz 25
" Sulphur, lb 30
" Tolu, oz 5
BARK, Ash Prickly, lb 35
" Angustura, lb 75
BARK, Bayberry, lb 25
" Canella, lb 25
" Cascara, lb 20
" Cascarilla, lb 30
" Cherry Black, lb 15
" Coto, lb 1 40
" Cotton Root, lb 20
" Condurango, lb 65
" Elm, lb 25
" Hemlock, lb 10
" Mezeroen, lb 25
" Peruvian, Red, lb 40
" " Yellow, lb 20
" Pomegranate, lb 45
" Poplar, lb 13
" Sassafras, lb 20
" Soap, lb 14
" Tamarac, lb 15
" Wahoo, lb 35
" Witch Hazel 15
" White Pine, lb 12
BARIUM, Acetate, oz 10
" Bromide, oz 20
" Carbonate, Pure, lb 40
" " C.P., lb 75
" Chlorate, oz 20
" Chloride, Coml., lb 30
" " Pure, lb 40
" Hydrate, oz 18
" Hypophos, oz 30
" Nitrate, oz 10
" Oxide Hydrate, Com'l, oz 15
" " " Pure Crystals, oz 25
" Peroxide Anhydrous, Pure, oz 5
" Peroxide, Coml., lb 50
" Phosphate, oz 25
" Sulph Precip., oz 5
" Sulphide, Pure, oz 6
BEANS, Calabar, oz 5
" Locust, ground, lb 6
Tonquin Angustura, lb 1 60
" " Para, lb 6
" " Surinam, lb 1 10
" Vanilla, Mexican, oz 50
" " Bourbon, oz 35
BERBERINE, Muriate, oz 1 60
" Sulph, oz 1 75
BENZANILIDE, oz 1 25
BENZOLE, lb 50
BENZOINAL, lb 1 25
BENZOSOL, oz 1 00
BENZYL, Chloride, com., oz 35
" " pure, oz 60
BENZYLAMIDE, oz 6 00
BERRIES, Buckthorn, lb 60
" Coculus Indicus, lb 15
" Cubebs, lb 20
" French, lb 20
" Juniber, lb 10
" Laurel, lb 15
" Prickly Ash, lb 25
" Poke, lb 20
" Saw Palmetto, lb 30

BETOL, oz $0 65
BISMAL, oz 75
BISMUTH, Acetate, oz 40
" Ammon Cit., oz 30
" Benzoate, oz 40
" Betanapthol, oz 60
" Bromide, oz 55
" Carb, lb 2 80
" Citrate, oz 25
" Lactate, oz 50
" Liquor, lb 45
" Metal, oz 20
" Nitrate Crystals, oz 25
" Oxalate, oz 50
" Oxide, oz 45
" Oxychloride, oz 30
" Oxyiodide, oz 50
" Oxynitrate, oz 35
" Phosphate, oz 60
" Salicylate, oz 20
" Subgallate, oz 20
" Subiodide, oz 40
" Subnitrate, lb 2 50
" Sulphate, oz 80
" Tannate, oz 20
" Tribromphenol (Xeroform) 90
" Trichloride Crystal, oz 90
" Valerianate, oz 40
BOLE, Armenia, lb 7
BORAX, C.P., Cryst., lb 35
" " Pulv., lb 40
" Cryst., lb 6
" Pulv., lb 6
" Glass, lb 30
BORIC, Hydroxide, oz 20
BOROGLYCERINE, oz 20
BROMALINE, oz 1 25
BROMINE, oz 10
" C.P., oz 25
" Chloride, oz 50
BROMIPIN, oz 25
BROMOFORM, oz 25
BROMURAL, oz 2 00
BROOMTOPS, lb 30
BRUCINE, oz 1 20
" Hydrobromate, oz 1 75
" Hydrochlorate, oz 1 75
" Nitrate, oz 1 75
" Sulphate, oz 1 75
BUCKTHORN JUICE, lb 40
CADMIUM, oz 30
" Bromide, oz 20
" Chloride, oz 35
" Iodide, oz 55
" Nitrate, oz 35
" Oxide, oz 50
" Phosphate, oz 60
" Sulphate, oz 25
" Sulphide, oz 35
CAFFEINE, oz 35
" Arseniate, ½ oz., ea 20
" Benzoate, ½ oz., ea 10
" Citrate, oz 30
" Hydrobromate, oz 50
" Hydrochlorate, oz 40
" Nitrate, oz 1 25
" Salicylate, oz 40
" Sulphate, ½ oz 75
" And Soda Benzoate, oz 60
" And Soda Citrate 1 00
" And Soda Hydrobromate, oz 1 00
" Valerianate, ½ oz., ea 75
CALAMINE, prepared, lb 6
CALCIUM METAL, oz 40
CALCIUM, Acetate, oz 20
" Arseniate, oz 25
" Benzoate, oz 25
" Bromide, oz 20
" Carbide, lb 15
" Carbonate, Pure 30
" " Precip., lb 10
" " Prepared, lb 5
" Chlorate, oz 35
" Chloride, Coml., lb 30
" " Pure, lb 45
" Fluoride, lb 2 00
" Glycerophosphate, oz 20
" Hippurate, ⅓ oz, ea 25

CALCIUM, Hydrate, Pure Crystal, oz $0 15
" Hypochlorite, oz 10
" Hypophos, oz 12
" Hyposulphite, oz 20
" Iodate, oz 80
" Iodide, oz 50
" Lactate, oz 10
" Lactophosphate, oz 20
" Nitrate, oz 20
" Oxalate, pure, oz 15
" Permanganate, oz 1 00
" Phos. Precip., lb 50
" Phosphate, C. P, oz 20
" Phosphide, oz 20
" Saccharate, oz 25
" Salicylate, oz 25
" Silicate, oz 20
" Sulphate Precip., oz 10
" Sulphide, oz 10
" Sulphite, oz 20
" Sulphocarb, oz 20
" Tungstate, ⅛ oz., ea 30
CAMPHOR, in bells, lb 80
" ¼ blocks, lb 83
" oz. blocks, lb 85
" ½ oz. blocks, lb 90
" Powdered, lb 95
" Monobromide, oz 25
CANDOL, lb 1 50
CANNABINE TANNATE, 15 grain tubes, ea. 20
CANTHARIDES, whole, Chinese, lb 1 30
" Powder, Chinese, lb 80
" Whole, Russian, lb 1 65
" Powder, Russian, lb 1 75
CANTHARIDIN, 5 grain tube, ea 75
CARBON, Bisulph, lb 15
" Tetrachloride, oz 05
CAROID, powd., oz 1 75
CASEINE, oz 25
CASTOREUM, oz 80
CELLOIDIN, 40 grammes, ea 2 00
CERIUM, Nitrate, oz 25
" Oxalate, oz 08
" Sulphate, oz 50
CHALK, French lump, lb 30
" French, powd., lb 5
CHIRETTA, lb 40
CHLORALAMID, oz 30
CHLORAL, Ammonia, oz 1 50
" Caffeine, oz 1 50
" Hydrate, lb 1 20
" Hydrocyanate, lb 1 60
CHLORALOSE, oz 2 75
CHLOROFORM, D. & F. Blue Label, lb 1 00
" D. & F. Pure, lb 2 00
" D. & F. Methyl, lb 1 65
" German, lb 65
" Lyman's, lb 1 25
" Smith's, lb 90
CHLOROPHYL, for spirits, oz 30
" for oils, oz 30
" for water, oz 30
CHROMIUM, Acetate, oz 25
" Carbonate, oz 50
" Chloride, soluble, oz 1 20
" Chloride, solution, oz 20
" Metal, oz., fused 50
" Nitrate, oz 30
" Oxide, oz 10
" Powdered, oz 30
" Sulphate, oz 20
CHINAPHENIN, oz 1 85
CHRYSAROBIN, oz 35
CINCHONINE, Muriate, oz 30
" Pure Crystal, oz 40
" Sulphate, oz 30
" Salicylate, oz 50
CINCHONIDIA, Sulph., oz 50
CINCHONIDINE, pure Cryst., oz 1 00
" Hydrochlor, oz 80
" Iodide, oz 80
" Tannate, oz 80
CITARIN, oz 1 25
CITROPHEN, 25 gr. pkt., ea 90
COBALT, lb 25
" Chloride, oz 25
" Carbonate, oz 40
" Metallic Powder, oz 60

COBALT, Nitrate, oz. $0 30
" Oxide, oz. 45
" " pure, oz. 75
" Sulphate, oz. 25
COCAINE, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz , ea. 60
" Carbolate, 15 grain bot., ea. 90
" Muriate, ¼ oz. 45
" Nitrate, ⅛ oz. ea. 60
" Oleate, 5% oz. 75
" Salicylate, 5 gr. tubes, each. 40
" Solution, 4% oz. 1 00
COCHINEAL, lb. 85
" Pulv., lb. 90
COCOA BUTTER, lb. 50
CODEIA, Cryst., oz 4 00
" Citrate, ⅛ oz., ea. 1 60
" Hydrochlor., ⅛ oz., ea 75
" Phosphate, ⅛ oz , ea. 50
" Sulphate, ⅛ oz., ea. 55
COLCHICIN, C.P. Cryst., 15 grain bot., ea. 2 50
COLOCYNTH, Apple, lb 65
" Pulv., lb. 70
COLLODION, lb. 65
" Canthar., oz 20
" Flexible, oz. 5
" Styptic, oz. 10
COLORING, Brandy, lb. 15
" Cochineal, lb. 25
CONFECT, Aromat., lb. 60
" Opium, lb 75
" Roses, lb. 70
" Senna, lb. 35
" Sulphur, lb. 40
CONIINE, Alkaloid, oz. 8 00
" Hydrobromate, 15 grain bot., ea. 50
CONVALLAMARINE, 15 grain bot., ea. 75
CONVALLARIN, 15 grain bot., ea. 75
COPPER Acetate pure, oz. 12
" Arseniate, oz. 20
" Arsenite, oz 25
" Aluminated, oz. 5
" Ammoniated, oz 10
" Ammonia Sulph., lb. 75
" Ashes, lb 35
" Bromide, oz. 75
" Carbonate, oz. 10
" Chloride Bi., oz 12
" Citrate, oz. 60
" Cyanide, oz. 20
" Filings, oz. 12
" Foil, oz. 15
" Gauze, oz 20
" Iodide, oz 75
" Metal, oz. 25
" Nitrate, oz. 15
" Oxalate, oz. 20
" Oxide, black, oz 15
" " red, oz. 25
" Oxyacetate, oz 10
" Potass Chloride, oz. 12
" Shot lb. 1 25
" Silicate, Fluoride, oz 25
" Sulphide, oz 20
" Sulphate, Coml., lb. 9
" Sulphate, pure, lb. 35
" Tartrate, oz. 15
" Trimmings, lb 75
" Wire, pure, oz 10
CORYFIN, oz. 1 50
COTOINE, True, 5 grain bots., ea. 30
COWHAGE, oz. 80
CORNATINE, Citrate, 5 grain bots., ea. ... 5 00
CREOSOTE, B.W., lb 1 10
" C.P. white, lb 80
" Carb., oz. 25
" Valerianate, oz 40
CRESALOL, Para, oz. 1 75
CROCUS, Martis, lb. 20
CROTON, Chloral, oz 40
CUBEBINE, oz. 5 00
CUMARIN, oz 40
CUTTLE FISH BONE, lb. 30
" Powd., lb 40
CYSTOGEN, powder, oz. 1 00
" Tablets, oz. 1 10
CURARE, with active principle, 1 grain bot., ea. 2 50
DATURNINE, pure, 5 grain bot., ea. 80

DATURNINE, Hydrochlor., 5 grain bot., ea $0 80
" Sulphate, " " " 80
DECOCT. Aloes Co., lb. 40
" Sarsac, lb 40
DELPHININE, 15 grain bot., ea. 1 25
DIABETIN, 100 grammes for 2 00
DIACETYL, Morphine, oz 4 50
DIAPHTHERINE, oz. 75
DIAPENTE, lb. 25
DIASTASE, oz. 1 00
" Malt, oz. 90
DIASTINE, oz 2 00
DIGITALIN, Amorph., grain 4
DIGITALIN, German, pure, ½ oz. bot. for. 80
" Digitine, pure, 5 grain tube, ea. 40
DIGITOXIN, Cryst., 1 grain tubes, ea. 1 25
" Tablets, 24's ea. 50; in 50's ea. 75
DIMETHY LAMIDO AZO-BENZO Pure, oz.. 1 25
DIONIN, 15 grain tube, ea. 45
DIPHENYLAMINE C.P. White, oz 25
DI THYMOL DI IODIDE, oz. 50
DIURETIN, Knoll, oz. 1 00
" Merck's (Theobromine and Soda Salicyl) oz. 1 10
DORMIOL, Solution, 100 gramme bot., ea. 1 25
DUBOISINE, Sulphate, 2 grain tube, ea. ... 60
DULCIN, oz. 25
EDINOL, powd., oz. 75
EIGON, Alpha, 20 gramme bot., ea. 1 00
" " and Sodium " 1 00
" Beta, " 1 00
EIKONOGEN, oz. 35
ELATERIUM, ⅛ oz. bot., ea. 50
ELATERIN, Cryst., 15 grain bot., ea. 1 20
EMETINE, Alkaloid, 5 grain bot., ea. 75
" Resinoid, ⅛ oz., ea. 1 25
EMPYROFORM, 23 gramme ea 75
EPICARIN, Veterinary, oz 1 00
" Pure, oz. 1 10
ERGOT, lb. 85
" Pulv., lb. 1 00
ERGOTINE, Bonjean, oz. 50
ERYTHROL TETRANITRATE TABLETS, bots. of 50, ea. 2 00
ERYTHROSIN, oz 60
ERYTHROPHLEINE, Hydrochlor., grain . 35
ESERINE, C.P., 5 grain tube, ea. 55
" C. P., 2 " " 50
" C. P., 3 " " 45
" Citrate, " " 75
" Hydromate, " " 75
" Hydrochlorate, " " 75
" Nitrate, " " 75
" Pilocarpine, 3 grain tubes, ea 65
" Salicylate, 5 grain tubes, ea 85
" Sulphate, " " 65
ESERINE, Tartrate, 5 grain tubes, ea. ... 75
ETHER, Sulph., German, lb. 40
" " Squibbs, 100 grammes, tins each. 40
" Valerianie, oz. 30
ETHYLENE, Bromide, oz. 60
" Chloride, oz 50
ETHYLIDINE CHLORIDE, oz. 1 20
ETHYL, Bromide, oz. 20
" Butyrate, oz 20
" Formate, oz. 20
" Iodide, oz 1 00
EUCAINE, A, 5 gramme tube, ea. 75
" B, " " 75
EUCALYPTOL, oz. 15
EUDOXINE, oz. 2 25
EUGENOL, oz. 40
EUMENOL, oz. 40
EUMYDRIN, 1 grain tubes, ea. 10
EUONYMIN, oz. 90
EUPHORIN, oz 1 00
EUQUININE, 10 gram pckt., ea 1 00
EURESOL, 25 " " 1 00
EUROBIN, 25 " " 1 00
EUROPHEN, oz. 2 15
EXALGINE, oz 1 25
EXIDIN TABLETS, ½ gramme each. (Boxes of 10 tablets), box. 50
FERRATIN, oz 1 25
FERROPYRINE, 25 gram pckt., ea. 1 35
FIBROLYSIN, tube, each 20
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. 20

FLOWERS, Chamomile, German, lb. $0 25
" " Roman, lb. 30
" Calendula, lb. 80
" Elder, lb. 30
" Lavender, lb. 25
" Rose, oz. 10
FORMALDEHYDE, lb. 22
FORMALINE, Scherings, lb. 65
" Pastilles, box of 20, ea 30
" Lamps, Scherings, ea 1 75
" Dusting powder in ½, lb. 80
FORMIN, Merck's, oz. 15
FORMOL, lb 55
FLUOR SPAR, powd., lb. 12
FLUORESCEIN, oz. 1 00
FLUORESCIN, oz 1 00
FULLER'S EARTH, lb. 8
" Powd. 6
GADUOL, oz. 40
GALENA, oz. 5
GALLANOL, oz. 1 25
GALLICIN, oz. 1 25
GALLOBROMOL, oz. 1 25
GALLS, lb. 25
GARLIC, lb. 25
GELANTHUM, ½ kilos, ea. 85
GELATINE, for Hypodermic use, 100 grammes, ea. 1 00
" Coopers, lb. 75
" Cox's, per doz. 1 35
" French, Bronze label, lb. 35
" " Gold " 55
" " Red " 75
" " Silver " 40
GENTIAN VIOLET, oz. 45
GELSEMINE, oz. 2 50
GELSEMININE, C.P., 5 grain bot., ea. ... 80
" Hydrobromate, " " 80
" Hydrochlorate, " " 80
" Sulphate, " " 80
GINGERINE, oz. 75
GLASS WOOL, oz. 50
GLUCOSE, lb. 6
" Pure, oz 20
GLUTOL, oz. 1 00
GLYCERINE, lb. 22
" Merck's, lb. 60
" Price's, lb 60
GLYCIN, oz. 75
GLYCOCOLL, oz. 4 00
GLYCOLINE, lb 32
GLYCOSAL, oz 1 25
GLYCOZONE, ½ bottles, each 1 00
GLYCYRRHIZIN, Ammon., oz. 30
GOLD BROMIDE MONO, 5 grain bots., each 75
" Bromide Tri, 5 grain bottles, each. 65
" Chloride and Sodium, 15 grain bots., doz 3 75
" " " Solution, oz. 3 15
" " Dry, 15 grain bottles, doz .. 8 00
" Cyanide Mono, 5 grain bots., each. 1 00
" " Tri, 5 grain bottles, each 1 00
" Oxide, 5 grain bottles, each 75
GRAIN'S PARADISE, lb. 30
GRALIQUINE, oz. 1 70
GUAIACOL, oz. 20
" Benzoate, oz. 1 25
" Carbonate, oz. 40
" Salicylate, oz. 1 60
" Valerianate, oz 80
GUAIACUM RASPID, lb. 15
GUAIALINE, oz. 1 65
GUAIAQUIN, 25 grammes, each 3 00
GUARANA Pulv., oz. 35
GURTHOL, oz. 1 40
GUM ALOES Barb, lb. 20
" Aloes Barb Pulv., lb 30
" " Cape, lb. 20
" " Pulv., lb. 30
" " Socot, lb. 50
" " " Pulv., lb 60
" Ammoniac, lb. 50
" Arabic Select, lb 45
" " 2nd Sel., lb. 35
" " Sorts, lb 22
" " Pulv. Opt., lb. 50
" " Pulv. Sorts, lb. 25
" Assafoetida, lb 30

GUM, Asafoetida Pulv., lb..... $ 55
" Benzoin, lb..... 50
" " Opt., lb..... 1 00
" Catechu Com'l. (Japonica), lb. 12
" " Cubes, lb..... 25
" " Pulv., lb.. 30
" Copal, lb 90
" Damar, lb..... 40
" Elemi, lb..... 65
" Euphorbium, lb 40
" " Pulv., lb..... 50
" Galbanum, lb..... 1 05
" Gamboge, lb..... 1 30
" " Pulv., lb. 1 40
" Guaiacum, Ordinary, lb 45
" " Pulv., lb 50
" " Opt., lb 1 00
" Kino, lb..... 70
" " Pulv., lb 80
" Mastic, lb..... 80
" Myrrh, lb..... 50
" " Pulv., lb. 60
" Olibanum, lb..... ..
" Sagapenum, lb 1
" Sandrac, lb 40
" Sang Draconis, lb. 90
" " Pulv., lb 1 10
" Scammony, oz 40
" " Pulv., oz. 45
" Seedlac, oz..... 5
" Shellac, Orange, lb. 45
" " Bleached, lb..... 50
" " Powd., lb 60
" Storax, lb 45
" Spruce, lb..... 1 20
" Substitute Yellow Dextrine, lb 10
" " White, lb..... 12
" Tamarac, lb 28
" Thus. (Turpentine), lb. 08
" Tragacanth, Extra Select, lb..... 1 10
" " Pulv., lb..... 1 15
" " 2nd Select, lb 95
" " 2nd Select Pulv., lb..... 1 00
" " Sorts, lb..... 30
GUN COTTON, oz..... 30
HAEMATOXYLIN, oz..... 2 00
HAEMOGALLOL, oz 65
HAEMOGLOBIN, oz..... 1 00
HAEMOL, oz..... 80
" Arseno, oz..... 80
" Bromo, oz 80
" Cupro, oz 80
" Iodized, oz 1 10
" Zinc, oz..... 80
HARTSHORN SHAVINGS, lb..... 40
HEDONAL, oz 1 50
HELENIN, 15 grain bottle, each 50
HELIOTROPIN, oz..... 60
HELMITOL, oz..... 1 00
HEMATEIN, 15 grs., ea..... 50
HEMATIN, 15 grs., ea..... 2 00
HEROIN, 16 grain tubes, each 35
" Hydrochlor, 16 grain tubes, each .. 35
HOLOCAINE, 1 gramme bottles, each..... 30
" Hydrochlor, 1 gramme bots,, each. 36
HOMATROPINE PURE, 5 grain tube, each. 1 65
" Hydrobromate, 1 grain tube, each . 35
" Salicylate, 1 grain tube, each 50
" Sulphate, 1 grain tube, each 50
HONEY, lb..... 16
HOPS, in packages, lb 28
HYDRASTIA, Wht. Alkaloid, 15 gr. tu., ea 40
HYDRASTIN, Hydrochlor, 15 gr. bots., ea. 70
" Sulphate, 15 grain bottles, each ... 85
HYDRASTININE, 15 grain bottles, each... 2 00
" Hydrochlor, each, 15 grain tubes... 2 25
HYDRIC, Acetate, oz 25
HYDROQUINONE, oz 20
HYDROXLAMINE Hydrochlor, ½ oz., each 1 25
HYOSCINE Hydrobrom 1 grain tubes, each 35
" Hydrochlor, 1 grain tubes, each ... 35
" Hydriodate, " each ... 35
" Pure Amorphous " each ... 35
" Sulphate, " each ... 35
" Pure, 1 grain tubes, each 35
HYOSCYAMINE PURE, Cryst., 1 grain tube, each. 45
" TEST, from Hyoscyamine Pure Cryst., 5 gr in tube, each 1 25

HYOSCYAMINE, Hydrob'mate, 5 gr tu's, ea. $0 35
" Hydroiodate, " each 35
" Hydroclor, " each 35
" Sulph Amorphous, grains 35
HYPNONE, oz 1 25
IATROL, oz 1 50
ICHTHALBIN, oz 70
ICTHARGAN, 10 gramme pckts., each.... 1 25
ICTHYFORM, oz..... 1 40
ICHTHYOL, oz 35
" Sodium, oz..... 50
INGLUVIN, oz 1 25
INSECT POWDER, lb..... 30
INCENSE, lb 45
IODINE Bromide, oz 75
" Chloride Tri., oz..... 75
" Commercial, oz 40
" Resublimed, oz 45
IODOCHLORIDE, oz 80
IODOFORM, Cryst. or Powder, oz. 38
" Bitumenized, oz 75
" Deodorized, oz 60
IODOMUTH, oz..... 1 10
IODOFORMOGEN, 25 grammes, each 60
IODOL, oz..... 1 20
IODOPIN, 100 gramme pckt., each 1 25
IODOPHENIN, oz..... 2 00
IODOTHYRINE, oz..... 5 00
IODOPYRINE, 10 gramme bottles, each... 50
IONONE, grain..... 5
IRIDIN, ½ oz. each..... 90
IRON Acetate, oz..... 20
" Albuminate Scale, oz 20
" " Powd., oz 30
" " Saccharated, oz..... 25
" " Solution, lb..... 50
" " Alum, oz 5
" Ammonia Sulph., oz..... 10
" Ammoniated, lb 50
" Ammon Mur, lb 50
" Asenate, oz..... 15
" Arseniate, oz 15
" Arsenite, oz. 20
" Benzoate, oz 25
" Bromide, oz 20
" by Hydrogen, oz..... 10
" Carb Precip., lb. 15
" " Sacch., lb. 30
" Chloride (Ferric), oz..... 10
" " (Ferrous), oz.. 12
" Chromate (Ferric) oz. 30
" Citrate, oz 10
" " Ammonia, lb..... 60
" Citrate and Quinine, 4 per cent., oz. 17
" " " 10 per cent., oz.. 19
" " " B.P., oz..... 22
" " " and Strych., oz... 25
" " " and Strychnine, oz. 27
" Dialysed, lb..... 40
" Ferrocyanide, Pure, oz 6
" " Soluble, oz 12
" Filings, Iron, lb..... 20
" Glycerinophosphate, oz 35
" Hypophos, oz 20
" Iodide, oz 40
" " Saccharated, oz 3
" Lactate, oz. 10
" Lacmoid, oz 1 00
" Lactophosphate, oz 20
" Malleate, oz 1 50
" and Manganese Citrate, oz..... 20
" " Ferrous, oz..... 20
" " Peptonized oz..... 20
" " " Solution, lb..... 65
" Nitrate Crystals, oz..... 25
" Oxalate, oz..... 15
" " Ferric Scales, oz..... 25
" " and Ammonia..... 15
" " " Potassium, oz..... 25
" " Ferrous, oz... 20
" " Oxide Commercial, lb. 25
" " Black, oz..... 20
" " Brown Pure, lb..... 65
" " Red Saccharated, b..... 50
" Oxide, Brown B.P., oz..... 20
" " Red, oz..... 10
" Peptonized, oz 25
" Perchloride, oz..... 5
" Persulphate, oz 10

IRON, Phosphate Scale, oz. $0 10
" " lb..... 75
" Pyrites, lb 25
" Pyrophos, oz..... 10
" Pyrophos and Ammon Cit., lb 80
" " Soluble Scales, oz 10
" Rubigo, lb 20
" Salicylate, oz..... 20
" Sesquichloride, oz. 12
" Silicate, oz..... 20
" Subsulphate, oz. 10
" Succinate, oz..... 40
" Sulph., Exsic, lb..... 12
" Sulph., Pure, lb..... 10
" " Extra Pure, lb 25
" Sulphocarb, oz 20
" Sulphocyanide, oz 30
" Sulphuret, lb 16
" Tannate, oz 25
" Tart and Potash, oz. 10
" Valerianate, oz..... 20
" Wire, fine, lb 50
" Sulphide Lumps, lb. 20
" " Sticks, lb 25
ISINGLASS, American Fish, oz 10
" Brazil, oz..... 15
" Russian, oz 40
ITROL, oz..... 1 75
JALAPIN, oz..... 75
JALAP RESIN, oz..... 4 00
IOTHION, oz. 1 50
JUICE PAWPAW, oz..... 1 25
KAMALA, oz..... 25
KAOLIN, lb..... 10
KEFIR, fungi, oz..... 1 00
KERATIN, Peptonized, oz..... 3 75
KESSELGUHR, Natural, lb. 50
KOLA NUTS, lb..... 40
KOUSSO, oz..... 20
KOUSSEIN, oz..... 6 00
KRESSAMINE, oz..... 1 00
KRYOFINE, oz..... 1 10
LACTOPHENIN, oz..... 1 00
LACTUCARIUM, oz..... 75
LAEVULOSE, Diabetic, 100 gram. tin, ea. 75
" Syrupy, Microscopy, oz..... 75
LANOLINE, lb..... 95
LANTHUM NITRICUM, oz..... 50
LARD, Benzoated, lb..... 30
LARGIN (25 gramme tubes), each..... 2 25
LEAD, Acetate, C. P. Cryst., lb..... 30
" " lb..... 12
" " Powdered, lb..... 15
" Benzoate, oz 25
" Carbonate, Neutral, lb. 50
" Chloride, Pure, oz. 15
" Dioxide, oz 10
" Foil, Assay, lb 30
" Iodide, oz 30
" Monoxide, lb. 50
" Nitrate, Pure, oz..... 10
" " Com., lb.. 12
" Oleate, oz..... 25
" Oxide, Black, oz..... 10
" " C.P., lb..... 75
" " Red, Pure, lb..... 50
" Oxalate, oz. 20
" Peroxide, oz 30
" Powder, extra fine, lb..... 1 90
" Protoxide, oz..... 15
" Silicate, oz..... 10
" Sulphate, C.P., oz..... 16
" Sulphide, oz 15
" Tannate, oz..... 25
" Tartrate, oz..... 15
" Test, lb 25
" Tetroxide, oz..... 20
LEAVES, Aconite, lb 15
" Bay, lb..... 15
" Belladonna, lb... 25
" " Powdered, lb.. 30
" Buchu, lb 35
" Chestnut, lb 20
" Coca, lb..... 40
" Damiana, lb 35
" Digitalis, lb 20
" " Pulverized, lb..... 25
" Eucalyptus, lb..... 20
" Henbane, lb. 25

LEAVES, Henbane, Pulverized, lb..... $0 30
" Henne, lb..... 80
" Jaborandi, lb..... 30
" Matico, lb..... 60
" Savin, lb..... 15
" Senna, ordinary, lb..... 16
" " Opt., lb..... 20
" " Pulverized, lb..... 25
" Stramony, lb..... 20
" " Pulverized, lb..... 25
" Uva Ursi, lb..... 20
LEAVULOSE 100 grammes for..... 75
LECITHIN (60 grain tube), each..... 75
" Tablets (100 in bottle), bot 1 75
LEECHES, doz..... 1 00
LENIGALLOL (25 gramme pckt). each.... 1 65
LENIKOBIN (25 gramme pckt), each..... 1 00
LEMON PEEL, lb..... 20
LEPTANDRIN, oz..... 50
LIME, Carbolate. lb..... 10
" Chloride, bulk, lb..... 4
" " 1 lb..... 6
" " ½ lb 8
" Chloride ¼ lb..... 10
" free from Sulphur, oz. 5
LINIMENT, Aconite,lb..... 90
" Belladonna, lb 90
" Camph. Co., pt..... 75
" Cantharides, oz 12
" Chloroform, oz. 5
" Croton, oz. 10
" Iodine, oz 12
" Opii, pint..... 1 00
" Pot. Iodide, oz. 10
" Saponis Co., pt 50
" Sinapis Co., pt 2 50
" Terebinth, pt 60
" Terebinth Acet., pt..... 55
LIQUOR, Ammon. Acet., lb..... 30
" " Citras. Fort., lb. 50
" Antim. Perchlor, lb 17
" Arsenici Hydrochlor., lb 20
" Arsenicalis, lb 12
" Atropia Sulph., oz 20
" Bismuth, lb. 45
" Camphor Co, for B.P. Tincture. lb 1 30
" Carbo Detergens, lb 50
" Donovani, lb. 25
" Ferri, Acetas Fort., lb..... 65
" " Iodide, lb.. ..... 2 40
" " Perchlor Fort., lb 12
" " Pernit, lb..... 20
" " Persulph, lb 20
" " Phos., lb 80
" Hydrarg Perchlor, lb 30
" " Nit. Acid, lb..... 1 00
" Plumbi, Acetas, lb 12
" Potassae, lb 15
" Pot Citras, lb..... 40
" Santal Flav. Co., lb. 1 50
" Soda Chlor., lb 15
" Soda Ethylate, oz 25
" Strychnine, lb 40
" Zinci Chlor., lb 60
" Acetate, oz..... 55
" Benzoate, oz. 25
" Bromide, oz..... 30
LIQUORICE, Paste, lb..... 25
" Powd. Extract, lb 35
" Solazzi, lb..... 50
" Y & S Sticks, 6 to pound, lb 30
" " Acme Pellets, 5 lb tins..... 2 00
LITHIA, Benzoate, oz..... 20
" Bitartrate, oz. 35
" Bromide, oz..... 30
" Carbonate, oz 20
" Chlorate, oz 40
" Chloride, oz 30
" Citrate, oz. 20
" Glycerinophos, oz 90
" Iodide, oz 50
" Metal (15 grain bottles), each 1 05
" Nitrate, oz 50
" Salicylate, oz 25
LITHIA, Tartrate. oz. 75
LITMUS. Granular, lb..... 60
LITMUS, Cubes, lb... 40
LORETIN (25 grammes), each. 60

LOSOPHEN (25 grammes), each..... $2 00
LUPULIN, oz. 10
LYCOPODIUM, lb.... 90
LYCETOL, oz..... 3 25
LYSIDINE (25 grammes), each..... 2 00
LYSOL, 1 kilo, each..... 1 20
" ½ " each 05
" ¼ " each 35
" 100 grammes, each 20
MAGNESIUM, Acetate, oz 20
" Ammonia Phosphate, oz 20
" Boracitrate, oz 10
" Bromide, oz 25
" Carb. (ounces), lb 20
" " ponderous), lb..... 30
" " powdered), lb. 20
MAGNESIUM, Calcined, lb..... 50
" " (ponderous), lb..... 1 00
" Chloride, oz 5
" Citrate, lb..... 30
" Glycerophosphate, oz 50
" Hypophosphite, oz 30
" Iodide, oz 75
" Nitrate, oz 20
" Oxide, oz 12
" Phosphate, oz. 10
" Powdered, oz 30
" Ribbon, oz 60
" Salicylate, oz 30
" Silicate, oz..... 25
" Sulphate, C. P. dried, lb 35
" " Commercial, lb.... 3
" Sulphite, oz 25
" Sulphocarb., oz. 25
" Wire, oz 60
MALAKIN, oz 1 50
MALLEIN (5 gramme tubes), each..... 1 00
MALTOSE, oz..... 1 00
MANGANESE, Borate. oz..... 20
" Bromide, oz 50
" Carbonate, oz 25
" Chloride, oz 10
" Citrate, oz. 40
" Glycerophos, oz..... 30
" Hypophos, oz 25
" Iodide, oz 75
" Metal, oz 40
" Oxide, pure heavy, oz..... 15
" " Commercial, lb..... 7
" " Black, pure, lb..... 50
" " Black, granular, lb..... 10
" Peptonized, oz 30
" Peroxide, oz 15
" Phosphate, oz. 25
" Phosphite, oz. 15
" Sulphate, oz 12
" Sulphite, oz 40
MANGANOUS Chromate, oz. 45
" Sulphat, oz.,..... 35
MANNA, oz..... 6
MANNIT, oz..... 35
MEDULLADEN, 25 grammes ea. 4 00
MENTHOL, oz 25
MENTHOXAL, oz..... 20
MERCAPTOL, oz..... 25
MERCURO-IODO-HEMOL, oz..... 1 25
MERCUR-THYMOL, Acetate, oz..... 75
MERCURIC, Nitrate, pure, oz. 20
" Sulphide, Red, oz..... 25
MERCURIOUS, Nitrate, oz 25
" Sulphate, oz 20
MERCUROUS, Oxide Black, oz..... 35
MERCURY, lb 85
" Acetate, oz 35
" Bichloride (Corrosive Sublimate), lb 1 00
" " Pulv., lb 1 00
" Biniodide, oz 25
" Bisulphate, oz 10
" Bromide, oz 60
" With Chalk, oz. 5
" Chloride and Soda (Calomel) lb.... 1 10
" Chlor. Ammon (White Precip.), oz 10
" Cyanide, oz 35
" Formate, oz..... 25
" Gallate, oz..... 40
" Iood Chloride, oz 35
" Iodo Viride, oz..... 30
" Nitrate Cryst, oz..... 15

MERCURY, Nitric Oxide (Red Precip.), lb. $1 10
" Oleate, 10%, oz..... 5
" " 20%. oz..... 10
" With Morphia, oz..... 20
" B.P., 1898, oz..... 10
" Oxide Flav., oz. 10
" Oxychloride, oz 10
" Oxycyanide, oz..... 40
" Oxycyanuret, oz 55
" Salicylate, oz..... 35
" Sulph. Flav. (Turpeth Mineral), oz 10
" " With Sulph. (Ethiops Min'l), oz..... 10
" Sulphate bi., oz 25
" Sulphocyanide, oz 25
" Tannate, oz 25
MESOTAN, oz..... 65
METHACETIN, oz..... 1 50
METHYLAL, oz..... 1 35
METHYLENE, Bichloride, oz..... 65
" Iodide, oz..... 2 00
METOL, oz..... 75
MICROCOSMIC SALTS, oz..... 10
MIGRAENIN, 25 grammes, ea..... 1 50
MILK SUGAR, lb..... 25
MISTURA, Ferri Co., lb..... 30
" Glycyrrhiza Co. (U.S.P.), lb 50
MOLYBDENUM, metal, pure, oz..... ... 1 75
" Oxide, pure, oz..... 1 50
" Sulphide, oz..... 1 50
MORPHIA, Alkaloid, oz..... 3 70
" Acetate, oz..... 2 90
" Bromide, oz 3 60
" Hydrobromate. oz 3 85
" Meconate, oz 4 00
" Muriate, oz 2 90
" Phtalate, oz..... 6 35
" Sulphate, oz 3 00
" Tartrate, oz 3 35
" Valerianate, oz 5 30
MOLLIN, ½ kilo tins, ea..... 1 00
MONOCHLOROPHENOL, oz..... 60
MOSS, Iceland, lb..... 20
" Irish, lb..... 12
" " bleached, lb 20
MULBERRY JUICE, oz..... 10
MUSK, Canton, oz..... 1 50
" Pure grain, grain 10
MYDRINE, 1 grain bots, grain..... 60
MYRTOL, oz..... 1 50
NAPTHA, Mineral, pt..... 30
" Wood, pt 85
NAPTHALINE, E.P. Cryst, oz..... 12
" E.P., Pulv.,oz..... 15
" Balls, lb 6
" Flake, lb 7
NAPTHOL, Alpha, Recryst., Medicinal,oz 25
" Beta, Recryst., Medicinal, oz 10
" Beta, Benzoate, oz. 25
NARCEINE, Pure Cryst, ½ oz., ea..... 1 50
" Hydrochlor, ½ oz., ea. 2 50
NARCOTINE, ½ oz., ea..... 40
NEURODIN, 25 grammes, ea..... 2 00
NICKEL, Metal, oz..... 15
" Bromide, oz..... 30
" Carbonate, oz..... 20
" Chloride, oz 20
" Iodide, oz 85
" Nitrate, oz 15
" Oxide, oz..... 15
" Phosphate, oz..... 20
" Salt, lb 25
" Sheet, oz 10
" Sulphate, oz 10
NITRO BENZENE, oz..... 20
NOSOPHEN. oz 1 75
NOVASPIRIN, oz..... 60
NUX VOMICA, powd., lb..... 14
NYLANDERS, Reagent, lb..... 1 00
OIL, Amber, crude, lb 40
" " rectified, lb 50
" Amygdal Amara, pure, oz 60
" " artificial, oz 10
" " Persic, oz 45
" " Dulc, lb..... 55
" Angelica, oz..... 1 00
" Aniline, oz..... 10
" Anise, oz 20

OIL, Apple, oz $0 55
" Banana, oz 10
" Bays Green, oz 5
" Bay Rum oz 30
" Bergamot, oz 30
" Cade, oz 5
" Cajeput, oz 12
" Camphor, lb 30
" Capsicum, oz 60
" Carraway, oz 25
" Cassia, oz 20
" Castor, English 1sts, lb 13
" " 2nds, lb 12
" " Pharmaceutical, lb 17
" " Italian, lb 25
" " French, lb 17½
" Cedar, pure, lb 85
" Cedar, No. 2, lb 55
" " Wood, lb 50
" Cedrat, oz 60
" Cedri Ligni for Microscopy, oz 50
" Celery, oz 1 00
" Chaulmoogra, oz 12
" Chamomile, oz 1 50
" Cinnamon, True, oz 1 20
" Citronella, Coml, lb 65
" " Opt., oz 10
" Cloves, oz 12
" Cocoanut, lb 20
" Cod Liver, N.F., gal 1 50
" " " Norway, gal 1 75
" Cognac, Green, oz 1 75
" " White, oz 5 50
" Cologne, oz 80
" Copaiba, oz 10
" Coriander, oz 1 10
" Cotton Seed, gall 80
" Croton, oz 12
" Cubebs, oz 17
" " Oleo Resin, oz 30
" Cumin, oz 40
" Dill, oz 30
" Erigeron, oz 20
" Eucalyptus, oz 10
" Fennel, oz 20
" Fusel, pt 80
" Geranii Rose, Opt., oz 2 00
" " " True, oz 1 50
" " " Turkish, oz 50
" Gin, oz 1 00
" Golden Rod oz 50
" Goose, lb 60
" Hemlock, pure, lb 1 20
" " No. 2, lb 65
" Jasmine, oz 25
" Juniper Berries, oz 12
" " Wood, lb 60
" Lavender, English, oz 70
" " Exotic, oz 12
" " French, oz 30
" " Garden, oz 5
" Lemon, Opt., lb 1 05
" " Grass, oz 35
" Linseed, Boiled, gall 68
" " Raw, gall 64
" Mace, Essential, oz 20
" Mace, Expressed, oz 12
" Mullein, oz 50
" Malefern, oz 20
" Magnet, oz 75
" Mustard, Artificial, oz 35
" " Essential, oz 50
" Myrbane, lb 20
" Neatsfoot, gall 1 30
" Neroli, oz 4 25
" Nutmegs, oz 15
" Olive, green, gall 1 75
" " yellow, gall 1 50
" Orange, oz 20
" " Bitter, oz 40
" " Sweet, oz 35
" Origanum, white, oz 20
" Origanum, red, pure, lb 75
" " No. 2, lb 50
" Palm, lb 20
" Palma Rose, oz 40
" Patchouli, oz 1 00
" Pennyroyal, oz 35

OIL, Pepper, black, oz $0 90
" " oleo resin, oz 2 50
" Peppermint, American, oz 20
" " English, oz 1 00
" " Todds, oz 40
" Petit, gran., oz 75
" Petrolatum, gall 1 50
" Phosphorated, oz 10
" Pimento, oz 30
" Pine needles, oz 20
" Pinus, pumilion, oz 35
" Pinus, Sylvestris, oz 15
" Poppy, oz 10
" Rangoon, pure, lb 25
" Rhodii, oz 6
" Rose, No. 2, ⅛th, ea 90
" Rose, virgin, ⅛th, ea 1 50
" Rosemary, opt., oz 10
" " coml, lb 65
" Rue, oz 20
" Rum, oz 20
" Salad, pure, gall 3 00
" " patent, gall 90
" Santal, opt., oz 35
" " W.I. oz 20
" " Pear's, oz 40
" " Allen's, oz 35
" Sassafras, lb 1 10
" Sassafras, Artificial, lb 85
" Savin, oz 12
" Sesame, gall 1 75
" Skunk, lb 60
" Spearmint, oz 50
" Sperm, gal 1 50
" Spike, Coml., lb 35
" " Fleur, oz 1 50
" Spruce, lb 1 25
" St. Johnswort, lb 50
" Tansy, oz 50
" Tar, lb 10
" " Birch, lb 10
" Wine, oz 20
" Wintergreen, oz 30
" " Artificial, oz 8
" Wormseed, oz 25
" Wormwood, oz 35
" Ylang Ylang, oz 6 50
OAKUM, lb 12
OIL CAKE, ground, lb 50
OINTMENTS, Belladonna, lb 60
" Blue, lb 65
" Boracic Acid, lb 50
" Calamine, lb 40
" Canthar, lb 75
" Carbolic, lb 40
" Cetaceum, lb 75
" Conium, lb 80
" Elder Flower, lb 1 00
" Gallae, lb 35
" " Co., lb 80
" Hyd. Ammon. Chlor., lb 60
" " Biniodide, lb 75
" " Compd, lb 1 25
" " Nitratis, lb 35
" " Oxide Flav, lb 90
" " Oxide Rub, lb 50
" Iodine, lb 70
" " Compd, lb 75
" Iodoform, lb 1 00
" Picis, lb 45
" Plumbi Acetas, lb 45
" " Iodide, lb 1 20
" Resin, lb 30
" Simplex, lb 40
" Sulphur, lb 40
" Sulphur Compound, lb 20
" Veratrine, lb 2 00
" Zinci Oxide, lb 40
OLEOCREOSOTE, oz 1 50
OLEO-RESIN Capsicum, oz 50
" " Malefern, oz 25
OPIUM, lb 8 00
" Pulv., oz 70
ORANGE PEEL 13
" Ground 15
OREXIN, Basic, oz 3 00
" Tannate, oz 2 50
ORTHOFORM, oz 1 40

OKTOL, oz $1 00
OVARIN POWDER, oz 3 60
OXYMEL SQUILLS, lb 30
OXYSPARTEINE HYDROCHLORATE, 15 grain tube, ea 65
PALLADIUM, Chloride Cryst., 1 gramme bots., ea 4 00
" Chloride Dry, 15 grain bots, ea 1 00
PANANALID, 4 oz. bottle for, ea 1 00
PANCREATINE, Pure Active, oz 35
PAPAINE, Finkler, oz 2 50
" Mercks, oz 65
PARACETPHENETIDINE, oz 10
PARACHLORSALOL, oz 1 00
PARACOTOIN, 15 grain bottle, ea 35
PARACRESOL, oz 50
PARAFORMALDEHYDE, oz 25
" Merck's, oz 20
PARALDEHYDE, oz 10
PARANEPHRIN, 1/100 bots. 10 c. c. ea 65
" AND COCAINE, Hydroch, tubes of 1 gramme, each 35
PELLETIERINE, Sulphate, 15 grain bottle, ea 1 75
" Tannate, 15 grain bottle, ea 50
PELLOTINE, Hydrochlor, 5 grain bot., ea. 6 25
PENTAL, 10 gramme bottle, ea 75
PEPSINE, Boudaults, oz 1 40
" Scale Pure Soluble, lb 3 75
" Pure Soluble Powder, oz 20
PEPTONE, Meat Dry, oz 30
PEPPER, Long, lb 40
PERHYDROL, 50 gramme bots., each 1 35
PETROLATUM, Yellow, lb 12
" White, lb 15
" Snowwhite, lb 25
PHENACETINE, oz 35
PHENAMID, Powd, oz 1 10
PHENOCOLL, Hydrochlorate, 5 grammes, ea 35
PHENALGINE, Capsules, oz 1 40
" Powd, oz 1 40
" Tablets, oz 1 40
PHENAZONE, oz 25
PHENOL, Bismuth, oz 85
" Chloride, oz 40
PHENOPHTALEIN, ⅛ oz. ea 10
PHENOSALYL, oz 25
PHENYLENE, diamine meta hydroch, oz 1 20
" Diamine para pure, oz 1 25
PHENYLHYDROXINE, Hydrochlor, oz 50
PHLOROGLUCIN, ⅛ oz., ea 60
" Vanillin, ⅛ oz., ea 20
PHOSPHORUS, lb 95
" Pentachloride, oz 25
" Pentoxide, oz 60
" Red, oz 10
" Trichloride, oz 55
PICROTOXIN, oz 5 00
PILOCARPINE, Alkaloid, 5 grain bot., ea. 50
" Hydrobromate, 5 grain bottle, ea. 50
" Muriate, " " .. 30
" Nitrate, " " .. 30
" Salicylate, " " .. 50
" Sulphate, " " .. 50
" Tannate, " " .. 1 25
" Valerianate, " " .. 50
PIPE CLAY, in squares, lb 6
PIPERAZINE, ½ oz., ea 50
" Tablets, 10 only, 16 grains ea. in tube, tube 1 25
PIPERINE, ½ oz., ea 35
PITCH, Black, lb 5
" Burgundy, lb 10
PLATINIC CHLORIDE, 5 per cent. sol. oz. 1 50
PLATINUM, Bichloride, ⅛ oz. bottle, ea.. 6 50
" Chloride, Solution oz 2 00
" Spongy, oz., pieces 3 80
" and Barium Cyanide, 5 grain bots., each 75
" Foil, grain 16
" and Potash Chloride, oz 25 00
" Wire, grain 16
PLUMBAGO, lb 10
PODOPHYLLIN, oz 36
POPPY HEADS, per 100 ..... 1 00
POTASSIUM, Pure, ½ oz., ea 30
" Acetate, lb 50

POTASSIUM, Acetate, C.P., lb..... $0 55
" Arsenate, oz..... 15
" Arsenite, oz..... 20
" Benzoate, oz..... 20
" Bicarb, lb..... 30
" " Pulv., lb..... 16
" " C.P., Cryst., lb..... 40
" Bichromate, lb..... 12
" " C.P., lb..... 45
" Bisulphate, lb..... 50
" Bisulphite, lb..... 75
" Bitart, Pulv., lb..... 27
" " " C.P., lb..... 75
" Borate, oz..... 10
" Boro Tartrate, oz..... 60
" Bromide, lb..... 30
" " C.P., oz..... 10
" Carbonate, lb..... 12
" " C.P., lb..... 40
" Caustic, Purif. by Alcohol, lb..... 85
" " Pure Sticks, lb..... 55
" Caustic, Strictly C.P., oz..... 20
" Chlorate, lb..... 14
" " Pulv. lb..... 16
" " Pulv. C.P., lb..... 50
" " C.P., lb., Crystal..... 45
" Chloride, lb..... 30
" Chloroplatinate, 15 gr. bot., ea..... 1 15
" Chromate Yellow, C.P., oz..... 10
" Citrate, lb..... 70
" " Eff. Bishop's, 1 lb. bot., ea.. 1 50
" and Cobalt Nitrite, oz..... 1 25
" Cyanide, Coml, lb..... 22
" " C.P., lb..... 35
" Ferric Cyanide, Pure Cryst., oz..... 15
" Ferri " " " 10
" Ferro " " " 10
" Fluoride, Pure, oz..... 20
" Glycerophosphate, oz..... 25
" Hydrogen Sulphide, oz..... 25
" Hypophos, oz..... 10
" Hyposulphate, oz..... 50
" Hyposulphide, oz..... 25
" Iodate, oz..... 65
" Iodide, lb..... 3 00
" " C.P., oz..... 25
" Lactate, oz..... 50
" And Mercury Iodide, oz..... 65
" Metabisulphite, oz..... 10
" Metal, ½ oz., each..... 35
" Metantimoniate, oz..... 10
" Nitrate, lb..... 8
" " C.P., lb..... 35
" Nitrite, oz..... 15
" Oxalate Neutral, lb..... 50
" Perchlorate, oz..... 10
" Permanganate, lb..... 25
" " Large Crystals, pure, oz..... 10
" Picrate, oz..... 30
" Phosphate, C.P., oz..... 12
" Prussiate Red, Cryst., lb..... 60
" " Red, Pulv., lb..... 75
" " Yellow, Cryst., lb..... 25
" " " Pulv., lb..... 30
" Pyrophosphate, oz..... 15
" Salicylate, oz..... 20
" Silicate, lb..... 25
" " Pure dry, oz..... 40
" Silicofluoride, oz..... 20
" And Soda Borotartrate, oz..... 20
" and Soda Tartrate, C.P., Cry's., lb. 65
" Sulphate, Cryst., lb..... 15
" " Pulv., lb..... 20
" " for fertilizing, lb..... 6
" " C.P., Cryst., oz..... 5
" " C.P., Powd., oz..... 6
" Sulphite, lb..... 60
" Sulphocarb, oz..... 20
" Sulphocyanate, oz..... 12
" Sulphide, lb..... 60
" Sulphuret, lb..... 25
" Tartrate, lb..... 70
" " Neutral, oz..... 10
" Tellurate, 15 grain tubes, ea..... 75
PROPYLAMINE, oz..... 35
" Chlor., oz..... 2 50
PROTARGOL, oz..... 1 70
PROTAN POWDER, oz..... 50

PULVIS, Aloes Co., lb..... $0 30
" Amygdal, lb..... 60
" Antimon Co., lb..... 60
" Aromatic or Cinnamon Co., lb..... 75
" Creta Aromat., lb..... 50
" " Camph., lb..... 2
" " C. Opii, lb..... 75
" For Mistura Creta, lb..... 35
" Ipecac Co., oz..... 12
" Jalap Co., oz..... 5
" Kino Co., oz..... 10
" Licorice Co., lb..... 20
" Opii Co., oz..... 10
" Rhei Co., lb..... 50
" Scammony Co., oz..... 30
" Seidlitz, lb..... 20
" Tragacanth Co., lb..... 45
" Thompson's Composition, lb..... 25
PTYALIN, Active, oz..... 1 25
PUTTY POWDER, lb..... 60
PYOKTANNIN, Blue, 10 grammes for..... 80
" Yellow, 10 grammes for..... 80
PYRAMIDON, oz..... 2 25
PYRENAL, oz..... 1 05
PYROCATECHIN, oz..... 60
PYRIDIN, C.P., oz..... 25
PYRODIN, C.P., oz..... 1 60
PYROGALLOL, Bismuth, oz..... 1 35
PYROLIGNINE, oz..... 1 20
PYROZONE, 3%, doz..... 5 50
QUARTZ, Cryst. oz..... 8
QUASSIA CHIPS, lb..... 10
QUASSIN, Cryst., C.P., 15 grain bot., ea. 2 25
QUINALGEN, oz..... 1 60
QUINAPHOL, oz..... 3 00
QUINIDINE, Pure, Cryst., oz..... 1 60
QUINIODINE, Pure, Cryst., oz..... 30
QUININE, Acclosalicylate, oz..... 90
" Acetate, oz..... 05
" Alkaloid, oz..... 85
" Arsenate, oz..... 65
" Bisulphate, oz..... 65
" Borate, oz..... 75
" Bromate, oz..... 1 00
" Bromide, oz..... 65
" Cacodylate, oz..... 2 00
" Citrate, oz..... 70
" Dihydrochlorate, oz..... 1 25
" Ferro Cyanide Hydro, oz..... 75
" Glycerinophosphate, oz..... 1 25
" Hydrobromate, oz..... 50
" Hydrochlorate, oz..... 80
" Hydrochloride, oz..... 00
" Hydriodate, oz..... 75
" Hypophosphite, oz..... 70
" Iodide, oz..... 57
" And Iron Valerianate, oz..... 1 00
" Lactate, oz..... 65
" Phosphate, oz..... 05
" Salicylate, oz..... 60
" Sulphate, German, oz..... 32
" " Howards, oz..... 32
" Tannate, oz..... 40
" And Urea Hydrochlorate, oz..... 75
" Valerianate, oz..... 75
QUINOLINE, oz..... 75
RESORCIN, oz..... 20
" Recrystal., oz..... 15
" Resublimed, oz..... 40
RHIGOLINE, lb..... 75
RICE FLOUR, lb..... 9
RODINAL, 3 oz. bottle for..... 50
ROOT, Aconite, lb..... 25
" Aconite, Pulv., lb..... 30
" Alkanet, lb..... 25
" Angelica, lb..... 30
" Arnica, lb..... 30
" Belladonna, lb..... 20
" " Powd, lb..... 30
" Blood, lb..... 20
" " Pulv., lb..... 25
" Burdock, lb..... 20
" " cut, lb..... 21
" Calamus, lb..... 50
" Colchici, lb..... 30
" Columba, lb..... 15
" Curcuma, Pulv., lb..... 15
" Dandelion, lb..... 20

ROOT, Dock, Yellow, lb..... $0 16
" Elecampane, lb..... 15
" " Pulv., lb..... 25
" Galangal, lb..... 20
" Gentian, lb..... 15
" " Pulv., lb..... 10
" Ginseng, oz..... 55
" Golden Seal, whole, lb..... 3 25
" " powdered, lb..... 3 50
" Hellebore, White, Pulv., lb..... 15
" Ipecac, oz..... 22
" Jalap, lb..... 30
" " Pulv., lb..... 40
" Leptandrin, lb..... 30
" Licorice, Extra Select, lb..... 12
" " small sticks, lb..... 18
" " Pulv., lb..... 13
" Mandrake, lb..... 16
" " Gr'd, lb..... 18
" Marshmallow, lb..... 40
" Orris, lb..... 20
" " Pulv., lb..... 30
" Pareira Brava, lb..... 20
" Pleurisy, lb..... 20
" Pyrethrum, lb..... 35
" Rhatany, lb..... 50
" Rhei, E.I., lb..... 60
" Rhei, E.I., Pulv., lb..... 1 00
" " Turkey(so called), lb..... 3 00
" " " " Pulv., lb 3 10
" Sarsaparilla, Honduras, lb..... 60
" Sarsaparilla, Mexican, lb..... 30
" Senega, lb..... 1 10
" Serpentaria, lb..... 65
" Sombul, lb..... 40
" Spigelia, lb..... 1 00
" Squills, white, lb..... 25
" " Pulv., lb..... 35
" Stone, lb..... 20
" Tormentilla, lb..... 40
" " Pulv., lb..... 60
" Valerian, lb..... 15
" Veratrum Viride, lb..... 25
ROSANILINE, oz..... 60
SACCHARINE, oz..... 25
SAFFRON, American, oz..... 7
" Spanish, oz..... 1 00
SAL Acetosella, lb..... 25
" Carlsbad Artificial, lb..... 15
" Craborchard, lb..... 40
" Epsom, lb..... 3
" " Howard's, lb..... 5
" Glauber, lb..... 2
" Nitre (Potash), Crystal, lb..... 9
" " Gran., lb..... 6
" " (Soda) Crystal, lb..... 6
" " Gran., lb..... 6
" Prunella, lb..... 25
" Rochelle, lb..... 25
" Rochelle, Crystal, lb..... 35
" Rock, lb..... 2
" Soda, lb..... 2
SALICINE, oz..... 50
SALIGENIN, 15 grain bots. each..... 50
SALOL, oz..... 10
SALIPYRINE, 25 grammes, ea..... 25
SALOPHEN, oz..... 1 20
SANGUINARINE, Alkaloid, 5 grain bo's, each..... 45
" Nitrate, 5 grain bots., each..... 45
" Sulphate, 5 grain bots., each..... 45
SANOFORM, oz..... 1 00
SANTONINE, oz..... 50
SAPONIN, ½ oz. bot., each..... 15
SCILLIPICRIN, 15 grain bots., each..... 35
SCOPOLAMINE Hydrochlor, 5 grain bots. each..... 75
SEEDS, Angelica, lb..... 35
" Anise, lb..... 14
" " Pulv., lb..... 15
" " Star, lb..... 4
" Annatto, lb..... 16
" Burdock, lb..... 30
" Canary, lb..... 8
" Cardamon, Decort., lb..... 70
" " Malabar, lb..... 60
" " Pulv., lb..... 90
" Carraway, lb..... 12

Seeds, Cut [illegible], Pwd., lb $0 15
" Celery 15
" Colchici, lb 35
" " Fgrn., lb 40
" Conium, lb 30
" Coriander, lb 18
" " Pulv., lb 20
" Croton, lb 25
" Cumin, lb 20
" " Pulv., lb 25
" Dill, lb 20
" Fennel, lb 15
" " Pulv,, lb 20
" Flax, lb 5
" " Pure ground, lb 4½
" Fenugreek, Pulv. 7
" Hemp, lb 6
" Hyoscyamus, lb 50
" Hyssop, lb 35
" Jambul, oz 15
" Lobelia, lb 75
" Maw, lb 20
" Mustard, white, lb 12
" Pumpkin, lb 20
" Quince, lb 1 75
" Rape, lb 06
" Sabadilla, lb 35
" " Pulv., lb 35
" Stavesacre, lb 34
" " Pulv., lb 50
" Stramonium, lb 30
" Stropanthus, oz 10
" Sunflower, lb 15
" Wormseed, lb 30
Selenium in sticks, oz 1 50
Silica, Powd., oz 20
Silver, Bromide, oz 2 00
" Chloride, oz 90
" Citrate, oz 2 50
" Cyanide, oz 2 00
" Iodide, oz 1 60
" Metallic, Pulv., oz 1 50
" Nitrate, Cryst., oz 75
" " Fused, oz 90
Silver, Oxide, oz 1 50
" Precipitated, oz 3 50
" Sulphate, oz 1 50
" Wire, oz 6 00
Snuff, Copenhagen, lb 1 40
" Macc, lb 65
" Scotch, lb 65
" " Lorillards, lb 90
Soap, Arsenical, lb. 40
" Barilla Ash, lb 25
" Castile, Contr'd, lb 17
" " Shell, lb 12
" " Pulv., lb 18
" Curd, lb 25
" Cocoanut, lb 25
" Soft English, lb 8
" Viride, lb 30
" Whale Oil, lb 12
Soda, Acetate, lb 20
" " C.P., oz 5
" " Pure fused, oz 13
" Aluminate, oz 15
" and Ammonia Phos. (Microcosmi Salts), lb 85
" Arsenate, Pure dry, oz 15
" Arseniate, Pure Cryst., oz 8
" Arsenite, Pure, oz 10
" Ash, lb 3
" Benzoate, oz 6
" " from Benzoic acid, z 35
" Bicarb, lb 4
" " Chance's, lb 10
" " Crystals, lb 40
" " Howard's, lb 15
" Bichromate, fused, oz 5
" Biphosphate, oz 12
" Bisulphate, pure cryst., lb 45
" Bisulphite, lb 30
" " Coml., Dry, lb 25
" " Pure dry, lb 40
" Bromide and Caffeine Citrate, lb .. 1 00
" Bromide Gran., lb 40
" Cacodylate, oz 1 30
" " ½ oz 15
Soda, Carb., C.P., Cryst., lb $0 35
" " C.P. Dried, lb. 35
" Carbolate, oz 25
" Caustic, lb 6
" " Gran., lb 10
" " Sticks, lb. 40
" " " " Pure by Alcohol lb. 00
" Chlorate, lb 40
" Chloride, pure, oz 12
" Cholcate, oz 20
" Cinnimate, oz 75
" Citrate, lb 90
" Dithio Salicylate Beta, oz 1 25
" Ethylate, Dry, oz 1 00
" " Solution, oz 25
" " Richardson's, oz 75
" Fluoride, oz 15
" Formate, oz 20
" Glycerinophosphate, oz 20
" Hippurate, oz 1 00
" Hypochlorite Solution, oz 10
" Hypophosphite, oz 10
" " C.P., oz 50
" Hyposulphate, oz 30
" Hyposulphite, lb., C.P. 20
" Iodide, oz 45
" Lactate Syr., oz 25
" Meconate, oz 2 25
" Metaphosphate, oz 25
" Naptholate, oz 75
" Nitrate Crude, lb 5
" " Pure Cryst., oz 10
" Nitro-prusside, oz 1 00
" Nitrite, lb 60
" " C.P. Sticks, oz 55
" Oleate, oz 25
" Oxalate, oz 02
" Paracreosote, oz 71
" Sodium, Perborate Medicinal, oz. 40
" Permanganate, oz 10
" Phosphate Gran., lb 10
" Phosphate, Pure, lb 20
" " C.P. Cryst., lb 35
" " C.P. Pulv., lb 40
" " " Dry, lb 55
" Phosphite, oz 40
" Phosphomolybdate, oz 20
" Pyrophosphate, lb 90
" " Pure, oz 15
" Salicylate, lb. 65
" " Natural, oz 50
" Santoninate, oz 80
" Silicate, lb 6
" Silicate, natural, oz 40
" Silicofluoride, oz 35
" Succinate 50
" Sulphate, C.P. Cryst., lb 25
" " C.P. Dried, lb. 35
" Sulphite Cryst. or Granulated, lb .. 7
" ,, C.P., lb 25
" ,, Dried C.P., lb. 50
" ,, Pure Recryst., oz. 25
" Sulphocarb, oz 10
" Sulphosalicylate, oz 65
" Sulphovinate, oz 30
" Tannate, oz 20
" Tartrate, C.P., oz 55
" Neutral, oz 15
" Tellurate, 15 grains for 25
" Tetroborate, oz 25
" Tungstate, lb 55
" C.P., oz 20
" Uranate, oz 40
" Valerianate, oz 45
Sodium, Metal, ⅛ oz. bots., each 18
" Acetic Theocin, oz 3 25
" Fluoride, oz 20
" Glycholiate, oz 2 00
" Iodide, oz 40
" Plumbate, oz 25
Stannate, oz 20
Sulphohydrate, oz 30
S. lanine, 15 grain bot., each 2 25
Solution Clemens (Arsenic Bromide) lb. 50
" Dobell's, lb 20
" Fehlings No. 1, oz 5
" Fehlings No. 2, oz 10
" Hydrarg Bichlor, lb 65
Solution, Nitroglycerine, 1 per cent., oz $0 10
" 10 per cent., oz 20
" 25 per cent., oz 35
" Potash Hydrosulphide, lb 40
" Platinate, oz 15
" Soda Hypochlorate, oz 25
" Vlemmicks (Calcium Salphide), Wr 65
" Normal Volumetric Acid Hydrochlor, Wr 2 25
" " " Sulph., Wr 2 25
" " " Potash, Wr 2 25
Somatose, oz 57
" and Iron, oz 60
Somnal, oz 65
Soy, Indian, gal 75
Soziodol, Mercury 1 50
" Potassium, oz. 1 25
" Sodium, oz. 1 25
" Zinc, oz 1 60
Spartein, Sulphate, ½ oz. bot., ea. 25
Spermaceti, lb 50
Spirits, Ammon. Aromat., lb 65
" Camphor, pt 85
" Chloroform, lb 65
Stannous Chloride, C.P., oz. 15
" Nitrate, (solution) oz 30
" Sulphate, oz 20
Stannic, Chlorate C.P., oz 25
" Chloride, oz 40
Stannic, Sulphate, oz 40
Starch, Iodized, oz 30
" Powd., lb 8
Stearine, lb 30
Stovaine, 25 gramme package, ea 1 75
Strontia, Acetate, oz 30
" Bromide, oz 10
" Carbonate, oz 15
" Chlorate, oz 20
" Chloride, oz 10
" Iodide, oz 35
" Lactate oz 15
" Muriate, oz 5
" Nitrate, lb 20
" " dry, lb 25
" Oxalate, oz 10
" Oxide Caustic Cryst., pure, oz 10
" Phosphate, oz 20
" Salicylate, oz 20
" Sulphide, oz 15
Stropanthin, oz 2 00
Strychnine, oz 75
" Acetate, oz 2 00
" Arsenate, oz 2 00
" Arsenite, oz 2 00
" Citrate, oz 2 25
" Glycerophosphate, oz 3 20
" Hydrobromate, ⅛ oz. for 35
" Hydrochlorate, " 15
" Hypophos., ⅛ oz. for 40
" Nitrate, " 25
Strychnine, Phosphate, " 20
" Salicylate, " 25
" Sulphate, oz 75
" Valerianate, ⅛ oz. for 75
Stypticin, 15 grain bot., ea 40
Stypticin Tablets box, ea 35
Styptol Tablets, tubes of 20, ea 45
Styrone, Liq., oz 1 50
Succus Conium, lb 75
" Tarasc, oz 10
Sucrol, oz 1 25
Sulfonal, oz. (Mercaptol) 20
Sulphaminol, oz 2 00
Sulphur, Chloride, oz 20
" Iodide, oz 45
" Precipitated, lb., pure 25
" " opt., lb 20
" Powdered, lb. 3
" Sublimed, lb 4
" " extra, lb 4½
" Roll, lb 3
" Vivum, lb 6
Symphoral, 25 grammes for 2 50
Tamarinds, lb 10
Tannalbin, oz 50
Tannigen, oz 85
Tanncform, oz 40
Tannopine, oz 80

The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XX. TORONTO, NOVEMBER 1908. No. 11

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.
The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.
Telephone, Main 3203. Cable Address : SAYD, TORONTO
EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES :
ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.
FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

Fully ninety per cent. of the druggists of Canada are patent medicine manufacturers, as defined in the recently enacted Bill respecting proprietary or patent medicines. This Bill in clause two defines "the proprietary or patent medicine," as an "artificial remedy or prescription manufactured for the internal use of man, the main composition or definition of which is not to be found in the British Pharmacopoeia, the Codex Medicamentarius of France, the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or any foreign Pharmacopoeia approved by the Minister, or any formula adopted by a properly constituted Pharmaceutical Association representing the Dominion of Canada, approved by the Minister," or upon which is not printed in a conspicuous manner and forming an inseparable part of the label or wrapper, the true formulae or list of medicinal ingredients. In other words, it is a preparation made for internal use, the formulae of which is kept secret from the public, so that any preparations of which the formulae is not published on the wrapper or label is to be termed a patent medicine.

Under this Act the manufacturer of any such medicine must procure from the Minister of Inland Revenue a numbered certificate of registration as a manufacturer of such goods, this to be renewed annually, and a fee of $1.00 paid for the certificate of registration. This certificate entitles the manufacturer to place as many articles on the market as he may desire, and the list may be added to, from time to time.

Special attention is called to clause seven, dealing with "Prohibited medicines," and also to clause six, which refers to agents in Canada of foreign manufacturers.

The Act was published in its entirety in our issue of September, and our readers would do well to keep that number before them for reference.

BE FOREHANDED

Some advertisers in the trade journals have the habit of delaying the insertion of their ads. of "season" articles until the season has opened. This, in our opinion, is a mistake, for the simple reason that goods must be bought and shipped before they are sold, and in the rush to meet a pressing demand, busy dealers have not time to weigh the points offered in advertisements. It would be well to bear in mind that the live dealer looks ahead for the requirements of the various seasons, and as the average retailer who subscribes for a trade paper is, as a rule, interested in its announcements by advertisers as much or more than he is in the reading columns, it is more profitable for manufacturers and jobbers to advertise goods considerably in advance of the season of their greatest demand.

FOREIGNERS MAY OPERATE DRUG STORES IN MEXICO

The Mexican Herald announces that the legislature of the State of Vera Cruz, in which are situated the cities of Orizaba, Jalapa, Cordoba and Vera Cruz, has revised the sanitary code to the extent of allowing foreigners to open and manage drug stores, providing they announce on the front of their establishments that they have no local professional title.

A mixture of yohimbine and potassium ferrocyanide, treated with a drop of water, forms a bluish zone round the mixture; this, after drying, shows a silvery band with a bluish reflection, the inner portion having a golden lustre. These colors are discharged upon the addition of hydrochloric acid.—Pharm. Zentralh.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL GOVERNING BODIES

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CRITICISM NOT FAULT FINDING.

An article which appeared in our last issue dealing with the action of the C.P.A. in reference to the alcohol question appears to have hit someone, judging from the "noise" made by a contemporary. The article was written in the interests of the retail druggist, as well as the manufacturer, and was, we consider, a just criticism of the delay in action taken on this question. We were not aware that the action of any corporate body or individual was above criticism, and it is a well known fact that criticism does much to stimulate action on the part of such bodies, as well as individuals, and should not be taken in the sense of ordinary fault-finding. If our views do not correspond with those of others we are very glad to hear them, and to have "argument" advanced in refutation of them, but strong exclamations and hot words do not constitute argument.

The editor has the highest regard for the executive of the C.P.A., both for their zeal in the cause which we feel sure they have at heart, as well as their high standing in the profession, but at the same time we have opinions of our own, and may have occasion, from time to time, to criticize the action or inaction of any question affecting the drug trade.

SOME MISTAKES TO BE RECTIFIED

A toilet article with the cork capped with leater, a broken lip of the bottle and a cut in the customer's finger.

A vow not to buy anything more at that drug store.—

A prescription dispensed and as far as outward appearance goes an attractive and neatly put up package.

The wrapper removed shows contents with a straw and several particles of dust in the mixture. Indignant patient shows the finished product to the physician, who, of course, orders that in future his prescriptions be prepared elsewhere.—

A customer approaches the counter, behind which stands a well-dressed clerk, and asks for something, which through ignorance concerning the article, is incorrectly pronounced. The clerk assumes an air of superior knowledge, and does so in a way offensive to the customer. Result another drug store next time.

These are not at all imaginary cases, they have all happened and to our knowledge within a very short time. Is it a wonder that some druggists complain of loss of trade. The old adage of "Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well," to which we might add, in the nicest possible way, certainly applies to the drug business.

Howards' Quinine

Is now Sold in Canada at the

SAME PRICE

As the Continental Brands

Always Specify "Howards"

If you want the highest attainable quality in Pharmaceutical Chemicals

---

E. Merck

Pyro Heavy Crystals

HEAVY CRYSTALS give exactly the same results as resublimed and are more convenient in many respects.

HEAVY CRYSTALS can easily be weighed off without the disadvantages experienced in handling the resublimed article.

HEAVY CRYSTALS have the advantage of being much less bulky than resublimed, the proportion being about 1:10.

Darmstadt

MERCK'S PYROGALLIC ACID

will, upon comparison be found superior in every respect to all other brands on the market. Its distinctive points of superiority are:

Absolute Purity, Perfect Crystallization
Immaculate Whiteness, Moderate Cost

(Its price is not higher than that of any other make)

Merck's Pyrogallic Acid produces the highest density to be desired in a photographic plate; it gives, at the same time, the finest detail required for the most perfect negative (in high lights as well as in shadows and half tones). Under ordinary precautions, it retains all its superior qualities undiminished for an indefinite length of time.

WHEN ORDERING SPECIFY **MERCK'S**

The Eureka Ointment Pot.

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, ½oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST

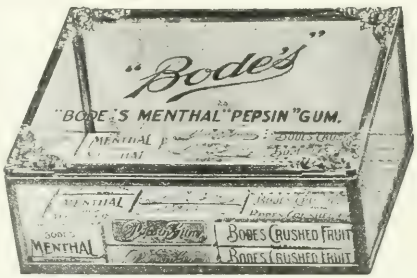
Size	Per Gross	Original Package
½ Oz.	$ 5.35	5 gross
¾ "	6.25	5 "
1 "	7.50	3 "
2 "	9.90	3 "
3 "	12.75	2 "
4 "	15.00	2 "
6 "	20.00	1 "
8 "	27.00	1 "
16 "	39.50	1 "

Discount to the Trade 50%

T. C. WHEATON & CO. **Millville, N.J., U.S.A.**

BODE'S
Crushed Fruit
GUM
Recommended by Physicians

BODE'S
Buster Brown
GUM
Children's Delight



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NOT PROHIBITED FROM FILLING THEIR OWN PRESCRIPTIONS

Judge Tracy, of St. Louis, Mo., has decided that when a druggist prepares and sells a medicine for a specified purpose upon the request of a customer, he is not practising counter-prescribing, and hence is not usurping the functions of a physician.

The City Health Department of St. Louis, recently inaugurated a campaign against counter-prescribing druggists, and caused the arrest of a pharmacist for having prepared a mixture for a woman who asked for medicine for a child suffering from whooping cough. The Health Department claimed that this act constituted a violation of the law governing the practice of medicine, and accordingly brought charges against the druggist.

The judge, however, thought otherwise; the druggist had not been charged with calling himself a physician, or of taking a fee for services rendered in that capacity, and the case was forthwith dismissed.

The Board of Health are not satisfied with the decision, and it is understood that the city will appeal the case.—National Druggist.

BOOKS

"A Text Book of Botany and Pharmacognosy," intended for the use of students of pharmacy, as a reference book for pharmacists, and as a hand-book for food and drug analysts, by Henry Kraemer, Ph.B., Ph.D. Third edition, revised and enlarged.

The third edition of this valuable work has come to hand, and has been enriched by the addition of many new illustrations showing the distinguishing character of many plants and drugs.

The work is one of the most complete of its kind published, and the author's thorough knowledge of his subject is conveyed to its readers in this volume of over 800 pages in a way which renders the study of it an easy task.

It is copiously illustrated and a large proportion of the illustrations are reproductions of photographs and drawings made by the author. Publishers, J. P. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Mr. J. N. Scott, 1,926 Queen St. East, is installing a new outfit, and has placed his order with The Toronto Show Case Co. This is the second outfit supplied to Mr. Scott by the same firm within the last six months.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(From our London Correspondent)

PHARMACEUTICAL POLITICS.

A meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Bloomsbury Square, London, on Sept. 30, when a report was received from the Parliamentary Committee respecting the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The report stated that the Committee's attitude towards the Bill continued to be governed by a desire to assist the Government to pass into law a Bill which will remove the worst of the difficulties and anomalies of the present Pharmacy Law. The Committee felt that the present Bill could scarcely be made entirely satisfactory to the Pharmaceutical Society, but there did not appear to be sufficient reason on that account to justify uncompromising opposition to the measure. The Committee, however, was strongly of opinion that in certain important directions the Bill can and should be improved. For example, the Bill as it at present stands cannot be said effectively to prevent companies being formed for the express purpose of evading the Pharmacy Acts, an admitted evil which Lord Crewe, in his reply to Mr. Winfrey's deputation, expressed his willingness to deal with. A clause for submission to the Government had been drafted providing for the effective qualified control of businesses where poisons are stored and sold. In the opinion of the Committee the proposed clause was of so reasonable a character that the Government should find no difficulty in accepting it and in carrying it. At the time of writing Parliament has only just re-assembled, so that no statement as to the chances of the Bill this session can be made, but it is quite clear from this report that the Pharmaceutical Society has made up its mind to take a bold step if its amendments are not accepted.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

On September 30, the sixty-seventh session of the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy was opened, the inaugural address being delivered by Mr. F. Harwood Lescher, F.C.S. (of Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd.). The Dean (Professor H. G. Greenish) in his report on the School prospects, stated that the number of students for the ensuing session was the largest on record and the term promised to be more successful than any of its predecessors. The Pereira medal, which is awarded annually for high proficiency in materia medica, chemistry and botany, was then presented to Miss Gertrude H. Wren, who is the first lady to receive the prize. Later in the afternoon the School chemical laboratories which have been entirely refitted and reconstructed, were opened. The chemical laboratory in

connection with the School was constructed forty-six years ago, and, until the work of reconstruction was commenced at the end of the summer session, no alterations of importance had been made. The accommodation now provided for students is unrivalled in the United Kingdom.

THE CONFERENCE PAPERS.

The Aberdeen meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in September last passed off most successfully. The President's address, which was reported in your last issue, has been the subject of favorable comment in the medical and pharmaceutical press of this country, and although the scientific papers contributed to the meeting were not of an unusually high standard, there is a consensus of opinion that the communications read were generally excellent and thoroughly practical. A paper by Mr. W. B. Cowie, of Edinburgh, on "Jalap Resin" elicited the most discussion. The author, who had himself investigated the drug, suggested a scheme for the valuation of jalap resin. He explained that the British Pharmacopoeia tests are of comparatively little value on account of the absence of specific details, the U.S.P. tests are greatly in advance of the former, but even they would be greatly improved by being carried to a more definite conclusion, as several of them fall short of the mark they are obviously intended to reach. For the determination of moisture excellent results were obtained by the employment of a temperature of 100 degrees C., any lower temperature being inefficient. A good jalap resin should not contain more than six per cent. of moisture. The limit of ash suggested is one per cent. Pure white jalap resin, as found commercially, after removal of moisture and ash is, for all practical purposes, jalapin. Among those who took part in the discussion were Mr. William Duncan and Mr. D. B. Dott (Edinburgh), Mr. W. A. H. Naylor and Mr. D. Lloyd Howard (London), Mr. F. H. Alcock (Birmingham), and the President (Mr. Robert Wright).

PHARMACY IN SCOTLAND.

A paper entitled "Phases of Pharmacy in Scotland, a Historical Sketch," by Mr. J. P. Gilmour, of Glasgow, was undoubtedly the "popular" paper of the Conference, owing partly to the fact that so many at the meeting were Scotsmen, and partly because Mr. Gilmour has a deservedly high reputation as an interesting writer on pharmaceutical topics. Some of your readers who may not see the full text of this paper will smile in learning that early in the eighteenth century the following are representative examples of the formulae current in certain parts of Scotland:

OF FALLING SICKNESS IN CHILDREN.

Take a little black suckling puppy but for a girl take a bitch—choke it, open it, and take out the gall, which hath not above three or four drops of pure choler. Give it all to the child at the time of the fit, along with a little tile-tree (lime) flower water, and you shall see him cured as it were by a miracle presently.

DR. PITCAIRN'S CURE FOR SCURVY.

Take 2 pounds shavings of sarsa cut and sliced, boil in 3 gals. wort, put barm in it, ½ pound of crude antimony, with 4 ozs. sharp-leaved docks, barrel it, then put in dried rosemary, with the juice of 400 or 500 sclaters (millipedes, stonelice), squeezed through linen into the barrel. When it is twenty days bottled, drink it.

DR. PITCAIRN'S CURE FOR SMALLPOX.

Steep a handful of sheep's purles in a large mutckin of carduus or hyssop water, then pour it off and sweeten it with syrup of red poppies and drink it.

STRYCHNINE STANDARD FOR PREPARATION OF NUX VOMICA.

"The Strychnine Standard for Galenical Preparations of Nux Vomica,, formed the subject of a short note by Mr. Robert Wright. He said that in a note on standardized powder extract of nux vomica, by E. H. Farr and R. Wright, contributed to the Birmingham Conference in 1896, it was suggested that although brucine was far less toxic than strychnine, nevertheless it was present in preparations of nux vomica in such proportion that in fixing a standard for these preparations its presence ought, if possible, to be taken into account and calculated for. In considering the question as to how this could best be accomplished, more than one authority was quoted to the effect that the physiological action of this alkaloid was in all respects similar to that of strychnine. It was proposed to get this statement put to the test by a recognized authority in pharmacology, and, subject to the text-book statement being confirmed by physiological experiment, the suggestion was made that in standardizing galenical preparations of nux vomica the brucine should be determined, and, by means of the proper factor, calculated into terms of strychnine and the strychnine standard modified by taking the brucine into account in this way. With this object in view, a quantity of pure brucine was prepared from the commercial article by fractional crystallization from dilute alcohol, and was forwarded to Dr. Dixon, with a request that he would endeavor to settle the ques-

Purity in Essential Oils

Whether for medicinal use or for perfumery, purity is the first necessity in essential oils. "Allen's" Oils are pure; they go straight from the still to the buyer. Their use gives satisfaction and brings credit to the user.

Specialities: Clove, Orris Root, Sandalwood, etc.

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Brou's Injection
Batchelor's Hair Dye
Concentrated Liquors for Syrups
Concentrated Liquors for Infusions
Concentrated Waters
Cingalese Hair Restorer
Condy's Fluid
Dialyzed Iron
Dist Extract Witch Hazel
Dinneford's Magnesia
Derma Royal
Dyer's Malt
Dusart's Syrup
Essence of Pepsine
Edward's Harlene
Father Mathieu's Remedy
Gouraud's Oriental Cream
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Hagan's Balm
Hydrogen Peroxide
Kitchell's Liniment
Ko-Ko for the Hair
Liquor Opii Sed
Liquid Acid Phosphates
Liquor Pepsine
Lyman's Fluid Coffee
Lyman's Fluid Magnesia
Lyman's Household Ammonia
Lachance's Capilline
Lime Juice
Mineral Waters of all kinds
Murray's Fluid Magnesia
Murine
Murdock's Liquid Food
Malvina Lotion
Orange Flower Water
Opodeldoc Liquid
Ozone, small
Ozone, large
O'Keefe's Malt
Philip's Milk of Magnesia
Persian Beautifier
Pluto Water
Pond's Extract
Pabst Malt
Parker's Hair Balsam
Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion
Pyrozone 3 per cent. Solution
Pyrozone 5 per cent. Solution
Pyrozone 25 per cent. Solution
Rowland's Kalydor
Ricord's Injection
Robare's Aureoline
Solutions of B.P. Syrups
Syrups of all kinds
Sanitas Fluid
Sulphume
Seven Sutherland Sister's Colorator
Saunders' Eau Blonde
Vineland Grape Juice
Wyeth's Malt
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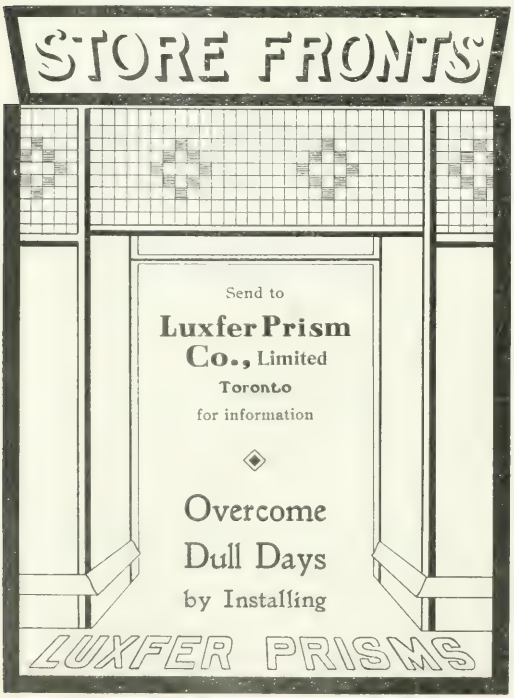

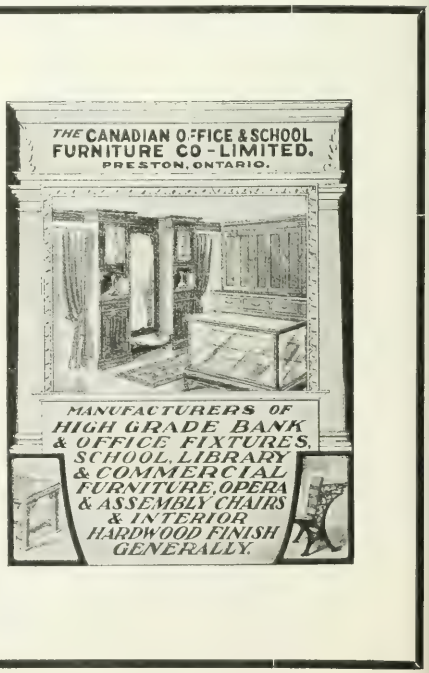
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PRESTON, ONTARIO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH GRADE BANK & OFFICE FIXTURES, SCHOOL, LIBRARY & COMMERCIAL FURNITURE, OPERA & ASSEMBLY CHAIRS & INTERIOR HARDWOOD FINISH GENERALLY.

tion as to the relative toxicity of the two alkaloids. This work had now been carried out, and the results of the experiments seemed to indicate that the difference between the physiological action of strychnine and brucine was so marked as to make it inadvisable to attempt to express the clinical value of one alkaloid in terms of the other. It followed that a strychnine standard for nux vomica preparations was preferable to one of total alkaloid.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

During the past month business in the drug and chemical markets has shown little sign of improvement, although a strong under current of inquiry which was noticed a few weeks ago, gave ground for hoping that in the near future there would be a considerable rise in the demand for drugs and chemicals. Changes in value of any great note have been few, and are hardly worth placing on record, seeing that by the time these notes reach you the old prices may again be in force. The recent reduction in the price of morphine of 6d. per oz., and 8d. per oz in the price of codeine were not altogether unexpected, but at the time of writing one would have thought that makers who contemplated a reduction would have postponed their announcements until something definite was known as to the manner in which the settlement of the near Eastern question is to be effected. Contrary to anticipation the price of citric acid has not been increased as a result of the new Sicilian law which places an export duty on the raw material.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

SARNIA.—Mr. P. T. McGibbon, druggist, a few months ago found it necessary to make some alterations, and at that time ordered two silent salesmen, genuine mahogany, "Full Crystal" design, from The Toronto Show Case Co. The fact that during the recent Exhibition Mr. McGibbon called at our booth and placed his order for an additional 32 feet of these cases, "exactly the same as last," proves that he was well pleased with his former purchase. Nothing but the best British Plate Glass is used in their construction, as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their cases by substituting common window glass and wavy mirrors where British Plate should be used.

"Insensibilisatum" is the suggestive name applied to an ointment composed of coca extract, glycerin, and anhydrous lanolin.—Lenz and Lucius.

Trade Notes

A. G. Thompson, druggist, Stavely, Alberta, has admitted W. Faxwell as a partner in his business.

McDuffee Bros. & Williams, druggists, Raymond, Alberta, have changed the name of the firm to McDuffee Bros. & Co.

D. L. Tremaine has purchased the drug business of G. A. Burbidge, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Henry Mitchell has purchased the drug business of Hird Reuben, Fleming, Saskatchewan.

J. H. Vickeroth, druggist, Irvine, Alberta, is asking for tenders on his stock.

Coleman & Elliott have taken over the drug business of Coleman & McKechnie, at Milestone, Saskatchewan.

R. H. Gilchrist has purchased the Red Cross Pharmacy, at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

M. F. Irwin has taken over the drug business of T. G. Carson, Lauder, Manitoba.

Dr. King has opened a drug store at Guernsey, Saskatchewan.

D. Carson has taken over the drug business of J. H. Horey, Hamilton, Ontario.

Hodgins & Co have opened a drug store in Nanaimo, British Columbia.

J. L. Harris has taken over the drug business of E. G. Elton, Witchwood, Ontario.

J. H. Scott has taken over the drug business of W. C. Hayes, Queen Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

Fred. F. Wilson, druggist, Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, is offering his business for sale.

A. Reeves has purchased the Enderby Drug Co., at Enderby, British Columbia.

W. M. Maltby has started a drug business at the corner of Bloor and Margueretta Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

N. E. Suddaby has purchased the Elk Drug Co., of Fernie, British Columbia.

T. G. Carson is opening a drug store in Edmonton, Alberta.

Keeley Bros. have taken over the drug business of A. W. Bleasdell, Fernie, British Columbia.

S. Love, formerly of Hedley, British Columbia, has purchased the drug business of W. A. Thrasher, in Phoenix, British Columbia.

J. P. Cullen has opened a new drug store at the corner of Bathurst and Adelaide Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

T. Wran & Co., druggists, at Campbellton, New Brunswick, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Thos. Wran withdrawing from the firm.

E. J. Golden has purchased the drug business of E. A. Hewitt, Tuxford, Saskatchewan.

Dr. O. Rice has opened a drug store in Minitonas, Manitoba.

There is said to be an opening for a drug store in the town of Young, Saskatchewan.

Foswell & Thompson, druggists, at Stavely, Alberta, have dissolved partnership.

W. T. O. Welsh has purchased the Glen Ewen Pharmacy, at Glen Ewen, Saskatchewan.

W. J. Barker & Co., druggists, River, Manitoba, have registered as doing business.

J. W. Currie has purchased the drug business of R. R. Burns, Armstrong, British Columbia.

H. F. McLean, druggist and stationer, Hosmer, British Columbia, has changed the firm name to Hosmer Drug and Book Store.

T. B. Welsch has purchased the drug business of J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor, Ontario.

The drug store of Wm. Douglas, Matheson, Ontario, was destroyed by fire.

The drug store of A. J. Matheson, O'Leary, Prince Edward Island, was destroyed by fire Oct. 21st.

The Windthorst Drug Company have commenced business at Windthorst, Saskatchewan.

Hills & Sanders, druggists, Camrose, Alberta, have opened a branch store at Ryley, Alberta.

John Love, Hedley, British Columbia, has purchased the drug business of W. A. Thrasher, Phoenix, British Columbia.

There is said to be openings for a drug store at Girvin, Saskatchewan; Maple Creek, Saskatchewan; Keeler, Saskatchewan; Glen Ewen, Saskatchewan; Somerset, Manitoba; Herbert, Saskatchewan; Kinley, Saskatchewan; Borden, Saskatchewan; Churchbridge, Saskatchewan.

W. T. Welsh has purchased the Glen Ewen Pharmacy, Glen Ewen, Saskatchewan.

J. E. D'Avignon, druggist, Windsor, Ontario, has sold his business.

E. E. McPherson, druggist, Wadena, Saskatchewan, has disposed of the jewelry branch of his business.

D. R. Black has taken over the drug business of O. G. Pivel, Rostern, Saskatchewan.

The firm of A. W. Lanctot & Frere, patent medicines, have registered as doing business at Montreal, Quebec.

PERSONAL

Mr. Archdale Wilson, of Hamilton, Ont., with Mrs. and Miss Wilson, will spend the coming winter in Italy and the south of France, returning to Canada the latter part of February. We wish Mr. W. and his family "bon voyage" and a safe return.

J. Archibald Pink, a drug clerk, of Ottawa, Ontario, committed suicide by shooting on Oct. 19th. The deceased had lived in Ottawa up till about three years ago, when his father died, he then went West, working for the past three years in New Westminster and Vancouver, but returned to Ottawa in September last. No reason has been assigned for his rash act. He was twenty-five years of age and married.

OBITUARY

FREDERICK STILES LYMAN, K.C.

Mr. F. S. Lyman, K.C., who passed away shortly before midnight on Friday, Oct. 16th, at his residence, 72 McTavish Street, Montreal, enjoyed the high esteem of a wide circle of friends. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Henry Lyman, and was born on January 6, 1844, being thus in his sixty-fifth year. He was educated at the High School and McGill University, where he graduated B.A. in 1863. He then went to St. John's College, Cambridge, graduating as B.A. in the first class in 1867. On returning to Montreal he obtained the degree of B.C.L. in 1869. Upon being called to the bar he formed a partnership with Mr. John Dunlop, under the firm name of Dunlop & Lyman. In 1871 Mr. Lyman married his cousin, Miss Louisa Lyman, daughter of the late Mr. William Lyman, formerly head of the firm of Wm. Lyman & Co., predecessors of the present firm of Lyman, Sons & Co. Two daughters were the issue of the marriage, the elder died in 1892, and Mrs. Lyman in 1901, and Miss Dorothy Lyman has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in her bereavement.

On the death of Mr. Henry Lyman in 1897, he became Vice-President of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., of Toronto. Of recent years Mr. Lyman had spent much of his time in European travel, making friends wherever he went, and had only returned in September from an extended tour.

MR. HENRY T. BAKER.

Mr. Henry T. Baker, of Bobcaygeon, Ontario, died at the Toronto General Hospital, Oct. 13th, following an operation for the relief of an abdominal trouble. Mr. Baker was a member of the O.C.P., class '02, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. W. B. Graham, Registrar-Treasurer of the O.C.P., when at Ridgetown, Ont. He was in business on his own account for the last five years. Mr. Baker leaves a widow and child.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

SHUBENACADIE, N. S.—Mr. P. P. McGuire, druggist, has learned the merits of the patent "Trianon Cabinets," and has placed his order with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a line of these all fitted with British Plate Glass, as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their cabinets by substituting window glass and wavy mirrors.

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE

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Here's the right road to Satisfaction and Success—

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Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

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There are very many Emulsions on the Canadian Market, some of them scarcely worth the name. This is rather unfortunate as so much is expected of these preparations. We have a very large sale for this article and even our competitors pronounce it an article of remarkable merit. This is accounted for by the fact that it is made up to the standard strength under the most careful supervision. Put up in two sizes with some fifty varieties of wrappers.

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Medicated Lozenges All Medicated Lozenges, including those of the British Pharmacopœia and Throat Hospital, are of first-class workmanship, prepared with the best and purest Drugs only, and may be relied on to contain the prescribed quantity of active medicament. Lozenges faithfully prepared in any quantities to private formulæ and stamped with customer's own name. Special Manufacturers to the leading London and Provincial Hospitals.

Pastilles and Jujubes Prepared with picked Gum Arabic and Refined Sugar in all varieties. The original manufacturers of the well-known Delectable Voice and Magnum Bonum Jujubes. Customer's private formulæ in any selected shape or colour a specialty.

Acidulated Boiled Sugars DROPS, SLICES OR TABLETS. These goods are manufactured with the real Fruit Flavors, and are guaranteed not to stick or become unsaleable. In 5 lb. attractively-labelled bottles.

Chocolate Worm Cakes **6,6 per gross.** In boxes containing ¼ and ½ gross, and attractively decorated tins containing 1 gross. Each cake in envelope with directions.

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TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The first regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section of the R.M.A., took place Oct. 8th, at the St. Charles Café, Yonge Street, Toronto, Mr. W. T. Ellis, President, in the chair. According to the usual custom inaugurated last winter, the meeting commenced with a supper, which tends to not only increase the attendance at these meetings, but brings the members closer together in social intercourse.

On taking up the business of the meeting, several reports were presented, that of Mr. Carnahan giving a report of the meeting of the bowling tournament, which was an acknowledged success, both from the point of attendance and in producing an enjoyable outing. The financial statement showed a balance to the good of $20.00. This amount was placed to the credit of the general funds.

Mr. Trowern, General Secretary of the R.M.A., spoke of the amendment to the Criminal Code which was introduced in the last Parliament, but was not passed, being held over, in company with a number of others, for future legislation.

The Secretary notified the members that he was in receipt of the bill for printing the Canadian Formulary, and requested those members who had not done so to contribute $1.00 each towards the fund for circularizing the Formulary amongst the physicians of Toronto.

The next meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday, Nov. 5th.

BANQUET TO MR. H. GERVAIS

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec recently tendered a banquet to Mr. Honore Gervais, M.P., in recognition of the valuable service which he rendered during the early days of the proprietary medicine legislation. It was largely due to Mr. Gervais' representation that Bill 99 was laid over for a session and amended by the present Act.

The banquet took place at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, on October 9th, and was a thoroughly enjoyable affair. Amongst those present besides the guest of the evening, being Mr. J. E. Tremble, President Pharmaceutical Association; Mr. E. Muir, Secretary-Registrar, and Messrs. J. E. H. Lecours, W. H. Chapman, Wilfred Barolet, E. C. Fraser, M. Albert, A. J. Laurence, and others.

Mr. Tremble was in the chair, and in proposing the health of Mr. Gervais, expressed the gratitude not only of the Council, but also of the druggists of the Province to Mr. Gervais for the excellent service rendered in the matter of pharmaceutical legislation, to which Mr. Gervais responded thanking them for their kindness and expressing his desire to at any time help the cause of pharmacists.

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday, October 1st, when twenty-five candidates presented themselves and of these the following named in order of merit passed, namely:

Jules Couillard, Wilfrid Prudhomme, Lionel Sylvestre, Laurence Wright, A. Lamontagne, M. D., Abe Ellison, Rosario DesRosiers, Dudger Galarneau, M.D., Hormisdas DeSuire, F. H. Church, C. A. Simard, Severin Gaillardetz, Hymen Astrofsky. These gentlemen are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices.

Mr. Meinrad Godbout failed on arithmetic for which subject he will be required to present himself at the January, 1909, examination.

The examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. A. J. Laurence as delegate from the Council, having charge of the preliminary examinations, and Mr. Victor Gering as Supervisor for Quebec District.

The next examinations will be held on January 7th, 1909.

DIAMOND JUBILEE

The Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Penn., celebrated their diamond jubilee in a fitting manner, it being the 225th anniversary of the founding of the city and the seventy-fifth of the organization of the Board of Trade.

The Public Ledger of that city published a special edition of 48 pages on Oct. 8th, a copy of which has been received at this office.

Among the many business firms of whom special notices are given, are some of the leading chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers who are so widely known to the trade, including Messrs. Hance Brothers & White (established in 1854), Henry K. Wampole & Co., Inc., Powers—Weightman—Rosengarten & Co., American Dyewood Co., and others.

Stupidity and envy obscure many a man's good work. Stupidity we may pardon, but not envy. The first bears its own marks of recognition, the second is generally sly and deceitful. It is a mean man, who, seeing a greater light than himself, attempts to blow it out, or put it under a bushel. Envy is a sure indication of inferiority, or a lack of culture.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

St. Louis, U.S.A., Oct. 16, 1908.

To the Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir, As an illustration of the thorough manner in which we protect our interest and that of the honest druggist in all parts of the world, and also demonstrating the unprofitableness of making or selling counterfeit Antikamnia Tablets, we take pleasure in citing the following facts to wit:

On September 1st, 1908, one Mr. F. Dieckerhoff, an importer of Havana, announced to the drug trade of Cuba that he had Antikamnia Tablets on sale, "made by Gehe & Co., Dresden, Germany." This information was imparted to us by friends in the trade, and a package of the counterfeit Gehe tablets reached us six days after the Dieckerhoff circular letter was issued. Before October 1st, we had obtained sufficient evidence against Gehe & Co.—one of the largest chemical manufacturing firms of Dresden—to warrant us in giving them notice through our London attorneys, that they would be sued for an accounting and damages, and at the same time, Mr. Dieckerhoff in Havana, was notified that legal proceedings would be instituted against him, unless he withdrew all the fraudulent Antikamnia Tablets he had sold. Our Havana attorney writes us under date of October 5th, as follows:

"I am pleased to inform you that, at this writing, it is impossible to obtain in all Cuba, a single Antikamnia Tablet of Gehe & Co.'s manufacture."

Considering the difficulties due to distance, difference in language, etc., etc., we consider this such remarkably quick work, that we thought you and your readers would be interested in it.

With kindest regards, we remain ever,

Sincerely yours,
The Antikamnia Chemical Co.,
Frank A. Ruff, Pres. and Treas.

To the Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Dear Sir,—October issue to hand and shows extraordinary enterprise on your part in producing entire the proceedings of the recent Convention of the C.P.A. To your editorial headed "Timidity or Worse," as a retail druggist and delegate to the Convention, although not personally interested in your attack, I must take strong exception. Apparently you think Mr. Polson's views the only ones of value, and that they were not acquiesced in by every delegate present calls forth such a pointed denunciation that it will be a great surprise to every druggist who was present on that occasion. The press, or at least a part of it, featured what might be termed isolated and sensational parts of the speeches made that evening, and no doubt druggists and others throughout the country hardly know where we are at in this interesting question, "the price of alcohol." In a general sense the druggists of the country agree that alcohol is too expensive in Canada, the elementary fact that it can be bought in the neighboring Republic at half what it costs us being known to all.

Now comes the question, how can the present state of affairs be changed? Assuredly not by any hasty, forced measures such as advocated by our friend from Kingston. Prospective candidates have other and more pressing troubles than espousing the cause of a radical change in the departmental charges and rules regarding this most important article of commerce.

Mr. Watters' contention was that some reasonable and sensible platform must be formulated on which to approach the Government before we were likely to succeed, and right here I would like to draw your attention to the report, page 629, October issue, of the Convener of the Legislation Committee, Mr. John Cochrane, of Victoria, B.C., than whom there is not a brighter mind in the Canadian drug trade. His report was prepared in advance of the meeting, and read in his absence, by his co-delegate from British Columbia, Mr. E. S. Knowlton, of Vancouver.

As I understand it, the situation could not be put more tersely or correctly, and because the manufacturing interests of the drug trade feel strongly on the matter it does not follow that at this stage of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association the delegates should be practically dubbed fools by an influential journal. The question calls for an educational propaganda which will take some time, and there will be nothing gained by the publication of such extreme opinions as yours.

It is hard to believe that these sentiments are your own, and if so you certainly had a moment of weakness. To those who have followed the Convention proceedings and press reports it did seem a little strange that the two items featured in the dailies at the time were the alcohol question, its pros and cons, and the interesting opinion of Mr. Polson that all the Colleges of Pharmacy in this country should be closed for five or ten years.

Please accept these as my personal views and not that of any association I may be connected with at the moment.

Yours, &c.,
J. E. Tremble.

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1908.

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THE DOCTOR'S FOUNTAIN PEN

An article which will, no doubt, commend itself to our readers as being especially suitable for their trade and seasonably so when coming on the holiday time, is that of the "Doctor's Fountain Pen," which is one of the series of "National" fountain pens for which Copp, Clark Co. are the sole agents in Canada. The "Doctor's" is a combination of fountain pen and clinical thermometer, and is sold at $1.75. The other pens of the series range from 90 cents up.

THE VATICAN PHARMACY

A writer in a recent issue of the Chemist and Druggist gives the following sketch of the interior of the dispensary or pharmacy in the Vatican at Rome :

The dispensers in the pharmacy are monks. The pharmacy is solidly fitted in polished wood, and the top of the counter is of marble. In the centre is the prescription desk. The dispensing scales are enclosed in glass cases, and the dispensing is done at the counter. Partly to save breakage of the bottles and also to prevent staining the marble top of the counter, the bottles taken from the shelves are placed in small metal trays (similar to old-fashioned decanter holders) when they are in use. The shop rounds are enclosed in glass cases, each of which is lettered. For example, "G" contains nothing but waters, and the labels are burnt in, each being surmounted by the pontifical arms. Among the titles which we observe are : Acqua Rosmarino, Acqua Matricaria, Acqua Finocchio, Acqua Menta, Acqua Anice, Acqua Melissa and Acqua Distillata. Above the cornices of the fixtures are a series of old pots, and immediately over the clock is a bas-relief figure of the Madonna in marble framed in a magnificent piece of wood-carving in Italian Renaissance style. The pharmacy has also a splendid ceiling in plaster-relief. Over the doorway is a portrait of his Holiness Pope Pius X.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

SAULT STE. MARIE.—Mr. T. T. Barnes, druggist, while visiting the Exhibition placed his order with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a line of the patent "Trianon Cabinets," fitted throughout with British Plate Glass, as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their goods by using common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors.

WOMEN DRUGGISTS IN AUSTRALIA

The number of ladies qualifying as pharmacists in Australia is on the increase, but outside of the public hospitals there is not much demand for their services. There are only about a dozen pharmacies conducted by women in the whole of Australia, but the ladies are gradually replacing the men as dispensers in the large hospitals. The latest to appoint a lady dispenser is the Melbourne Alfred Hospital, Miss Margaret Bignell (daughter of Mrs. M. A. Bignell, the first Victorian lady pharmacist), having accepted the position at a salary of £120 per annum, with board and residence. This is regarded as a record salary paid to a lady dispenser in any part of the Commonwealth.—Pharmaceutical Journal.

THE ORDER OF FORMATION OF THE CINCHONA ALKALOIDS

G. van Leersum, the Director of the Dutch Government Laboratories for the study of cinchona culture in Java, has recently published the results of his researches on the question of the presence of alkaloids in the seeds of different species of cinchona plants. Previous investigators had denied the presence of crystalline alkaloids in the seeds, but van Leersum, in 1905, showed that the seeds of "Cinchona ledgeriana" showed the presence of alkaloids after ten, twenty and thirty days of planting, the ten and twenty-day seeds containing amorphous alkaloid and cinchonine, while the thirty-day seeds contained cinchonidine also. The examination of the seeds of "Cinchona robusta" gave analogous results: The first seeds contained cinchonine and amorphous alkaloid, while, after having been in the ground thirty days, and before they had begun to germinate, cinchonidine was also found, which had increased markedly in quantity after forty days.

Small "ledgeriana" plants, ten months old, contained considerable quantities of cinchonine and cinchonidine, but not a trace of quinine. The same was found to be the case with plants, eleven and twelve months old, while with thirteen and fourteen-months-old plants no quinine reaction was obtained with the sulphuric acid solution of the alkaloid extracted, both from the roots or the stems. The solution, however, exhibited a strong blue fluorescence, and since neither cinchonine nor cinchonidine show fluorescence, the investigators proceeded to search for quinine, quinidine, hydroquinine and cupreine. This was done as follows: To the neutralized solution of the hydrochlorides of the alkaloids, was added a small quantity of sodium tartrate, which caused, within twenty-four hours, the deposition of crystals of quinine tartrate. The mother liquor

contained quinidine. The leaves of the same plants contained amorphous alkaloid, cinchonidine and cinchonine; but the reactions for the crystalline alkaloids could be satisfactorily obtained only after the elimination of the amorphous alkaloids. This separation is effected in the following manner: The acid solution of the alkaloids is supersaturated with ammonia in a separatory funnel, in the presence of a small quantity of ether. Cinchonidine is deposited on the walls of the funnel in the form of crystals. These crystals are washed with a few drops of ether, dissolved in the smallest possible quantity of acetic acid, the solution carefully evaporated to dryness, the residue dissolved in water, and the test for cinchonidine applied. Quantitative determinations were then made. For this purpose the material was extracted in a Soxhlet apparatus with benzine, the solvent evaporated and the residue rubbed up with water and enough hydrochloric acid to give a feebly acid reaction. The liquid was filtered through cotton, the filtrate warmed on the water bath, and made slightly alkaline with tenth-normal caustic alkali solution; after a little while impurities separate out. The mixture is now allowed to stand in the cold during twenty-four hours, after which it is filtered, evaporated to 20 c.c. on the water bath and 2 to 3 c.c. of a concentrated solution of sodium tartrate added. The tartrates of quinine and cinchonidine crystallize out, and can be weighed after careful drying. The proportion of the two alkaloids can then be determined polarimetrically, while the quinidine is determined in the mother liquor. The remainder of the alkaloidal mixture represents cinchonine and amorphous alkaloid. The results of van Leersum's investigations may be summarized as follows: Contrary to the assertions of Moens, Lotsy and C. van Dijk, the seeds of the cinchona plants investigated contain alkaloids not only in the amorphous condition, but also in the crystalline form as cinchonine. As soon as the seeds begin to swell, and germination sets in, a second crystalline alkaloid, cinchonidine, is formed. This alkaloid increases rapidly in quantity as soon as the seeds open and the plant appears. The formation of alkaloids in the plants takes place in the following order: Amorphous alkaloid, cinchonine, cinchonidine, quinine and quinidine, the last two appearing simultaneously. In the leaves of the thirteen-months-old "ledgeriana" plants occur, besides amorphous alkaloid, cinchonine and cinchonidine. The alkaloids in the roots of the young "ledgeriana" plants are of a different nature from those in the stems, and are present in larger quantity, and finally quinine appears, first in the roots and later in the stems, which is also true of quinidine.—National Druggist.

THE PINE OILS OF COMMERCE

By C. T. Bennett, B.Sc. (Phar. Journal)

The following is a brief account of the pine oils which are now met with in commerce. Strictly speaking, the term pine oils includes two classes of oils—turpentine oils and pine oils from leaves and cones. Both classes of oils consist largely of pinene and allied hydrocarbons.

TURPENTINE OILS.

These oils are obtained by steam distillation from the oleo-resin or direct from the wood of various conifers, principally "Pinus australis" (American), "Pinus sylvestris" (Russian) and "Pinus maritima" (French).

Oil of turpentine is used chiefly in the manufacture of paints and varnishes. In medicine it is mostly used externally as a rubefacient, although it has antiseptic properties, and is employed as an inhalant in bronchial affections. Internally it acts as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. Recently it has assumed a new importance as a starting point in the manufacture of synthetic camphor, which is now a commercial product.

There are three kinds of turpentine oil met with in commerce—American, Russian, and French. The first two are dextro-rotatory, the last laevo-rotatory. Of these the American chiefly finds its way into the English market, French turpentine being more commonly met with on the Continent. The Russian variety is inferior in quality, as it has a strong characteristic odor and is not easily deodorized. It is, therefore, unsuitable for pharmaceutical purposes. Swedish turpentine is derived principally from "Pinus sylvestris," and closely resembles the Russian product.

Oil of turpentine is composed almost entirely of hydro-carbons, chiefly d- or l-pinene, with traces of decomposition products such as ascetic acid and resins. Camphene and dipentene have also been shown to be present. In the manufacture of terebene by the action of sulphuric acid, dipentene, terpinene and other inactive hydrocarbons are formed. Turpentine oil rapidly oxidizes on exposure to air and light, and on this property depends its use for paints and varnishes.

TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTES.

Cheap turpentine substitutes which are now largely sold contain light fractions of petroleum mixed with various proportions of turpentine, and some consist entirely of petroleum distillates.

Resin oil and resin spirit prepared by destructive distillation of resin are also used in the manufacture of cheap turpentine. This adulteration can be detected by fractionation and by the lowering of the refractive index.

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WHY NOT?

OILS FROM PINE LEAVES AND CONES.

These oils, collectively known as pine oils, are obtained by the distillation of fresh leaves and young cones respectively of various species of "Pinus." The oil from the leaves (pine-needle oil) has usually a higher specific gravity than that obtained from the cones, and generally contains a greater proportion of esters. The principal varieties met with in English commerce are the oils of "Pinus pumilio" ("Pinus montana") and "Pinus sibirica." The oil from "Pinus pumilio" is distilled in Hungary and the Austrian Tyrol, from the leaves and twigs. It is the only one official in the British Pharmacopoeia. It contains little pinene, as shown by the high boiling point, less than 10 per cent. distilling below 165 degrees C.

The principal constituents are l-phellandrene and sylvestrene, and cadinene has been found in the higher fractions. Only a small proportion of esters is present.

The oil of "Pinus sibirica" is obtained by distillation of the fresh leaves and twigs of "Pinus sibirica" ("Abies sibirica") in Northern Russia and on the slopes of the Ural Mountains. It is almost colorless and has a strong, fragrant, characteristic odor. Besides pinene it contains camphene, dipentene and phellandrene, and also a high percentage of esters—principally bornyl acetate. It forms a clear solution in an equal volume of 90 per cent. alcohol, being much more soluble than other pine oils. It is largely used in soap perfumery.

The oil from the leaves of "Pinus sylvestris" was official in the British Pharmacopoeia of 1885, but the genuine oil is now practically unobtainable. It consists largely of d-pinene, and contains only a small quantity of esters. What is now sold under that name is variable in character and is mostly a mixture of other pine oils with turpentine oil. (See Mr. J. C. Umgey's papers, P.J. (3), 25, 1,041, and (4), 1, 161). During the last four years it has been almost entirely superseded by the oil of "Pinus sibirica."

The oil from the leaves of "Abies pectinata" ("Abies alba, Abies excelsa") is a fragrant oil distilled principally in Switzerland. As the supply is limited it commands a higher price than the oils above mentioned. It contains limonene as well as pinene, and a sesquiterpene is present in the higher fractions.

The oil from the cones of the same species (known as templin oil) is much lighter in density, and has a higher optical rotation. It consists principally of limonene.

OTHER PINE OILS.

Other pine oils, more rarely met with, are those of "Pinus excelsa," "P. larix," "P. maritima," and "P. strobus." Oils of American origin are derived from "Pinus canadensis," "P. mariana," and "P. rubens." These are seldom sold on the English market.

SOLUBILITIES IN GLYCERIN

The solubilities of various substances in glycerin has been worked out by Ossendowski, a Russian chemist, as follows:

Ammonium carbonate	20.00
Ammonium chloride	20.06
Barium chloride	9.73
Benzoic acid	10.21
Borax	60.00
Boric acid	11.00
Calcium sulphate	5.17
Copper acetate	10.00
Copper sulphate	36.30
Iodine	2.00
Mercurous chloride	8.00
Oxalic acid	15.10
Phosphorus	0.25
Potassium arsenate	50.13
Potassium chlorate	3.54
Potassium chloride	3.72
Potassium cyanide	31.84
Potassium iodide	89.72
Quinine	0.47
Sodium arsenate	50.00
Sodium bicarbonate	8.06
Sodium carbonate	98.30
Sulphur	0.14
Tannin	48.83
Zinc chloride	49.87
Zinc iodide	39.78
Zinc sulphate	35.18

The glycerin for the purpose was prepared from a genuine seed oil. The figures given above show the quantities of each substance soluble in 100 parts of glycerin at 15 to 16 degrees C.—Pharmaceutical Era.

CLEANING GREASY UTENSILS

I take an empty tin box, make several perforations in the cover and fill the box with sodium bicarbonate. Having screwed on the cover I take a supply of excelsior from a box under the sink, sprinkle on it a little of the sodium bicarbonate, add a dash of water from the faucet, and then rub the excelsior over the utensil. A greasy mortar or graduate may be cleaned readily in this manner. The sodium bicarbonate doubtless saponifies the fats in some measure, while the excelsior serves as an excellent mechanical cleanser —A. E. Campbell, in Bulletin Pharmacy.

"Toral" is an antiseptic dental preparation consisting of cresol and bismuth tribromphenol.

MAKING AND DISPENSING PILLS

Some pertinent remarks on this subject appeared recently in the Pacific Pharmacist from the pen of J. Leon Lascoff. To quote:

"It is known to every pharmacist that for the last few years physicians have been prescribing ready-made pills. The reason for this is not far to seek.

"Pharmacists dispense pills without due regard to the kind and quality of excipient employed, and to the physical properties of the active ingredients prescribed. For instance, one pharmacist will dispense a pill of strychnine 1-60 grain, or atropine 1-100 grain, the size of a pin-head, while another will turn out a pill from the same prescription as large as a pea.

"I would therefore suggest that the following points should be observed in dispensing pills:

"First.—The mass should be as hard and as small as is consistent with proper manipulation.

"Secondly.—It should be divided with exactness, to insure uniformity in the size of the pills. This is important, in the first place, to insure an equal division of the active contents; and, secondly, to add to the appearance of the pill, and insure the confidence of both physician and patient.

"If the ingredients are white, like quinine, duotal, or thiocol, the mass should be made with glycerite of starch and be coated with creta gallica or starch, so that they turn out white.

"If the prescription calls for iron, the excipient is preferably glucose, and one should make a soft black mass, and dust the pills with lycopodium. The character of the mass and its weight should be entered on the prescription, so that a repetition may be the same as the original in color, weight, and size. The mark 'M.F. Pil L.A.' ('lege artis") on the prescription calls for the dispensing of the pills as small, round, and uniform as possible, which presupposes the use of an excipient proper both as to character and weight.—Bulletin of Pharmacy.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY

PRESCRIPTION STUDIES

In a lecture delivered before the New York College of Pharmacy, Professor Remington exhibited a number of incompatible prescriptions by means of lantern slides. As the different prescriptions were thrown on the canvas, Professor Remington dwelt upon the difficulties which they presented. We publish below a few of the prescriptions shown:

Tincture of gentian comp.....4 ounces.
Extract tarax, fluid..... ½ ounce.
Extract valerian, fluid.....1½ ounces.
Magnesiae sulph.....2 ounces.
Aquae, ad.....½ pint.

This presents a case of physical incompatibility, the amount of alcohol present being sufficient to throw the magnesium sulphate out of solution, causing the mixture to solidify on standing. On presenting this view of the matter to the prescriber he will, no doubt, be willing to substitute the infusion for the tincture of gentian.

Acetphen .....15 grains.
Camphor .....15 grains.
Phenyl. salicyl.....15 grains.

This mixture will become liquid if triturated in a mortar, but if lightly mixed by means of a spatula and put up in waxed paper it will retain its pulverulent form. The speaker said, however, that it was advisable to inform the physician of the results of mixing the ingredients so that the drugs might be administered separately.

Lithii citrat .....20 grains.
Sodii phosphat..... ½ ounce.

Owing to the large amount of water of crystallization in the sodium phosphate the mixture will liquefy.

Tinct. guaiac .....4 drachms.
Vin. colch. rad .....2 drachms.
Syrup zingib .....1 ounce.
Aquae, q. s. ad.....4 ounces.

The tincture of guaiac contains so much resin that it will be precipitated in this preparation; therefore a little acacia should be added. A very small quantity suffices.

Cocaine hydrochlor.....4 grains.
Ol. amygdalae.....1 ounce.
Fiat solutio.

The salt being insoluble in oil, the dispenser should use cocaine alkaloid instead.

Potassium bromid ..... 4 drachms.
Aquae menth. pip.....2 ounces.

Peppermint water is a saturated solution of the oil. On adding this amount of potassium bromide the oil is thrown out of solution and must be removed by filtration, as otherwise it floats on the top of the mixture. Evidently the peppermint water is used principally for its effect as a flavoring. Therefore, since it is impossible to retain all of the oil in solution, all the practical results desired can be obtained by using one ounce of the peppermint water and one ounce of plain water.

Tinct. nuc. vom..... ½ ounce.
Tinct. gent. comp.....2 ounces.
Tinct. card. comp.....5½ ounces.

Owing to the difference of the alcoholic strength of the tinctures a precipitate will be thrown down composed largely of extractives, which may be filtered off. This is permissible

THE PRICE OF

BRICK'S TASTELESS

Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

MUST BE PROTECTED

THE BRICK'S TASTELESS COMPANY desire to inform the Retail Druggists of Canada that with their co-operation they will maintain the Retail Price of $1.00 per bottle for the large size and 50c. per bottle for the small size.

All orders shipped direct from the Laboratory and freight charges allowed up to 10 per cent. of the invoice.

PRICE TO RETAIL TRADE:

1 dozen large size, $8.00 per dozen
3 " " " 8.00 " " less 10 per cent.
12 dozen large size, $8.00 per dozen, less 12½ per cent.
60 " " " 8.00 " " " 15 " "
Or the equivalent in small sizes. Terms 5% 30 days.

THE BRICK'S TASTELESS COMPANY

THE MOYES CHEMICAL COMPANY, Limited

84-96 JARVIS STREET SELLING AGENTS TORONTO, CANADA

Australian Druggists

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"OXOL"

FOR CATTLE

IN IMMENSE QUANTITIES

Canadian Druggists

ARE DOING THE SAME

"OXOL" VETERINARY PREPARATIONS

No. 1, "Oxol" Pulverized Doses; No. 2, "Oxol" Drench for Calves; No. 3, "Oxol" Horse Balls
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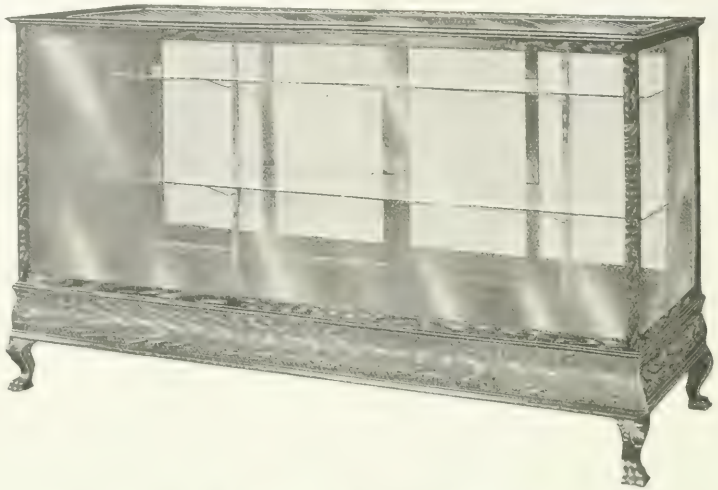

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

1115 DUNDAS STREET

where the dispenser is not sure that he is not [illegible] old some active ingredient.

Syr. scillae	[illegible]
Syr. ipecac.	[illegible]
Potas. bicarb.	40 grains.
Tinct. opii	[illegible]
Syr. simp.	[illegible]

Owing to the presence of acid in the syrup of squill carbon dioxide will be liberated from the potassium bicarbonate. It is best to complete this reaction in a mortar before placing the mixture in a bottle. The best result is obtained by adding some of the bicarbonate to the syrup of squill in a mortar, triturating until effervescence has ceased and then adding the other ingredients.

THE USE OF DISPENSING CAPSULES

J. Leon Lascoff, in a recent association paper, says that capsules are preferably dispensed dry, except when the ingredients weigh over 15 grains, or contain extracts; even then dry powdered extracts should be used instead of moist ones. Great care must also be taken that no substance having any taste or odor should be outside of the capsules; they must be thoroughly wiped off with cheese-cloth.

When calcined magnesia or any other kind of light substance is prescribed in capsule form, it is advisable to add a few drops of alcohol or ether, so that the bulky powder thus resulting will not be as large as before, and can be dispensed in a much smaller capsule.

If oily substances are prescribed, and soft capsules are used, care must be taken in wiping them off with ether, which gives the capsule a better appearance and removes the odor and taste from the outside.

If liquid substances mixed with dry powders are prescribed, like creosote 2 grains, duotal 3 grains, it is advisable to put up the duotal capsules first dry, and then with a dropper add to each capsule 2 drops of creosote, and put the medicament in a double capsule.

Mr. Lascoff thought that if the pharmacist were to pay a little more attention to turning out the pills as round and nice as possible, and the capsules as small, neat, and clean as possible, marking on the prescription the weight of the mass and size of the capsules, the physicians would not have so many complaints from the patients, and the medical profession to-day would never prescribe pills and capsules of whose ingredients they are generally very much in the dark, but would prefer regular prescriptions specifying each ingredient.—Bulletin of Pharmacy.

"Lumbagin" is a solution of about 20 per cent. quinine hydrochloride, 3 per cent. antipyrin, and 10 per cent. hydrochloric acid, in water.—Lenz and Lucius.

FORMULÆ FROM THE SWISS PHARMACOPŒIA

[illegible]

Liquid extract of cinchona (6 per cent. of alkaloids)	30 parts
Dilute alcohol	20 parts
Cows' milk	40 parts
Malaga wine	910 parts
Citric acid	1 part

Mix the wine, liquid extract of cinchona, dilute alcohol, and milk, and allow to rest in a cool place for eight hours; then filter at a low temperature, and add the citric acid. Store in a cool place, and filter a second time if necessary.

COCA-WINE.

Liquid extract of coca	50 parts
White gelatin	0.5 part
Water	[illegible] parts
Marsala wine	945 parts

Dissolve the gelatin in the water by means of heat, mix the warm solution with the wine, and add the liquid extract. After standing for several days, filter.

[illegible]

Theobromine	18 parts
Caustic-soda solution (sp. gr. 1.33)	13.4 parts
Sodium salicylate	16 parts
Water	a sufficiency

Dissolve the theobromine in the caustic-soda solution and twenty parts of water by the heat of a water-bath; then add the salicylate of soda dissolved in 32 parts of water. If necessary, filter the solution through asbestos, and evaporate quickly in small quantities at a time. Powder the solid that results, and dry.

SYRUP OF MARSHMALLOW.

Marshmallow root	50 parts
Alcohol	30 parts
Sugar	650 parts
Water	a sufficiency

Wash the marshmallow root in cold water and macerate, with frequent shaking, for three hours, in a mixture of alcohol 30 parts, water 400 parts, and strain without pressing. Heat the strained liquid to the boiling-point, and filter while warm. In 350 parts of the filtered liquid dissolve the sugar, heating to the boiling-point.

[illegible]

Tar water	324 parts
Sugar	[illegible] parts
Glycerin	150 parts
Codeine	1 part
Alcohol (68-69 per cent.)	20 parts

Dissolve the sugar in the tar water by heat; add the glycerin, and, when cold, the codeine dissolved in the alcohol.

TAR-WATER.

Tar	1 part
Pumice stone	3 parts
Water	10 parts

Shake together for five minutes, then filter.

ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE.

Phenol	100 parts
Sulphuric acid	120 parts
Barium carbonate	a sufficiency
Zinc sulphate	a sufficiency
Water	a sufficiency

Mix in a flask the phenol and sulphuric acid; lightly cork, and keep at a temperature not exceeding 60 degrees C. for a week. Then carefully pour the mixture into 2,500 parts of water and neutralize with sufficient barium carbonate. Warm on a water-bath, and filter. While the liquid is still warm add sufficient zinc-sulphate solution to precipitate the barium, filter, wash the filter with water, evaporate, and crystallize. Dry the crystals at ordinary temperature.

IODOTANNIC SOLUTION.

The following formula is given for iodotannic solution from which can be readily prepared iodotannic syrup or wine:

Dissolve 10 grams of powdered iodine in 90 grams of 90 per cent. alcohol in a mortar. Separately dissolve with gentle heat 20 grams of tannic acid in 180 grams of glycerin. Mix the two solutions (while the latter is still warm), and, after a few hours, filter.

To make iodotannic syrup mix 30 grams of this solution with 1,200 grams of syrup and flavor with peppermint, lemon, or orange. To make iodotannic wine mix 30 grams with 1,000 c.c. of Muscat wine or similar wine with a 15 per cent. alcohol content.—Chemist and Druggist.

BELGIAN NATIONAL FORMULARY

The following formulas, says the Chemist and Druggist, have been adopted in the "National Formulary of Pharmaceutical Preparations," which used to be entitled the Antwerp Society of Pharmacy Formulary:

GRUBLER'S GLYCERINATED PANCREATIN.

Pure pancreatin	10 grammes
Distilled water	40 grammes
Pure glycerin	50 grammes

Filter.

GRUBLER'S GLYCERINATED PEPSIN.

Pepsin	10 grammes
Dilute hydrochloric acid	5 grammes
Distilled water	25 grammes
Pure glycerin	90 grammes

Filter after eight days.

MEGLIN'S PILLS.

Extract of henbane	0.05 gramme
Valerianate of zinc	0.05 gramme
Powdered valerian	0.05 gramme

For one pill.

BOISSY'S SOAP PILLS.

Scammony-resin	0.05 gramme
Medicinal soap	0.05 gramme
Powdered cascara sagrada	0.05 gramme
Podophyllin	0.01 gramme
Extract of belladonna	0.01 gramme

For one pill.

DEPILATORY POWDER.

Barium sulphide	30 grammes
Powdered starch	30 grammes
Zinc oxide	40 grammes

Make into a paste with water, apply to the skin, and scrape off after from eight to ten minutes. In washing the skin afterwards do not rub it.

FERRUGINOUS CINCHONA WINE.

Green ammonio-citrate of iron	10 grammes
Cinchona wine	990 grammes

MEDICINAL CIGARETTES.

Leaves of the desired herb	100 grammes
Potassium nitrate	2 grammes
Distilled water	10 grammes
Alcohol	10 grammes

Sprinkle the herb uniformly with a solution made of the other three ingredients. Dry and cut up, then introduce into paper tubes, so that each cigarette shall contain 1 gramme of the medicinal herb.

GRAY OINTMENT.

Mercurial ointment	1 gramme
Simple ointment	1 gramme

Mix.

THE DISPENSING OF PILLS AND CAPSULES*

By J. Leon Lascoff, New York.

For some time past physicians have been prescribing ready made pills and capsules. The reason for this is not far to seek. Many pharmacists dispense pills without due regard for the kind and quality of excipient employed or the nature of the active ingredients prescribed. For example, one pharmacist will dispense a pill containing one-sixtieth of a grain of strychnine sulphate or one-hundredth of a grain of atropine sulphate, the size of a pinhead, while another will turn out a pill from the same prescription as large as a pea. I am of the opinion that pharmacists should, as a rule, adopt sizes of pills approximating the average size of those placed on the market by manufacturing drug houses, taking care to turn them out just as perfect in form and as accurate in

*Read before the Manhattan, Ph. Ass'n. (American Druggist).

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Automatically regulated machines sharpen both edges on every blade with powerful pressure and unswerving precision, producing a shaving edge keener and more durable than any other razor edge ever before produced.

No matter how satisfactory the "GILLETTE" has been, you will find that your customers will be more than delighted with "New Process" Blades—with their greater keenness and durability—with the increased number of shaves that they obtain with each blade.

The advertising of "New Process" Blades has already started in the American magazines and newspapers and will start throughout Canada on November 1st. We are already receiving calls for "New Process" Blades from those who have read the ads. in the United States publications. The demand will start with a rush as soon as the Canadian advertising makes its appearance. Be ready for it. Send in your orders now and get all the advantage of our publicity.

"New Process" Blades are put up in nickel plated boxes, absolutely damp-proof, which hermetically seal themselves every time they are closed. This box, when empty, makes a handsome and convenient match box. 12 "New Process" Blades, in box, will retail for $1.

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dosage. A physician is not to be blamed for prescribing a ready made pill after he has seen the different sizes and shapes of those turned out by some pharmacists.

There are to-day many manufacturing houses making many different kinds of pills. If one physician should specify pills of a certain manufacturer, and others of another manufacturer, think of the many different kinds of pills that we should have to carry in stock! According to the Food and Drugs Act we are forbidden to misbrand. Misbranding means substitution, and substitution is a misdemeanor. If doctors ever come to prescribe by makers' names, and we have to carry all these in stock, or transgress the Food and Drugs Act, we shall have to provide an extra storeroom for pills alone.

Ready made tablets are to a large extent taking the place of powders in drugs, and we have phenacetin and salol tablets, sod. salicyl. tablets, calomel tablets, aspirine tablets, salol tablets, etc.

Patients who read the prescriptions from the paper in hand ask for ten cents' worth of the article. This could hardly be done if the prescription was written out with the different ingredients, or if the chemical names were used, and it had to be compounded by the pharmacist. The associated pharmacists did a worthy thing in advertising U. S. P. and N. F. preparations among the physicians, but they never thought of the ready made pills which are on the market to-day, and which took the place of some liquids.

I would suggest that the following rules should at all times be observed in dispensing pills: (1) The mass should be made as hard and as small as is consistent with proper manipulation; (2) it should be divided with exactness, to insure an equal size of pill. These are important points, for by their observance we make certain of an equal division of the active ingredients, make the pill more presentable and insure the confidence of both physician and patient.

If the ingredients are white, like quinine, duotal, thiocol, etc., the mass should be made with glycerite of starch, and be coated with tale, or starch, so that they turn out white. If the prescription calls for iron, or an extract (the excipient preferably glucose), the pills should be made of a soft black mass and dusted with lycopodium. The character of the mass and its weight should be entered on the prescription, so that a repetition may resemble the original in color, weight and size. The letters "M. ft. pil. l. a" on a prescription mean "Mix, make pill or pills according to the art or law of arts," which correctly interpreted calls for the dispensing of pills as small, round and uniform as possible, and this presupposes the use of a proper excipient both as to character and weight.

Capsules should preferably be dispensed dry, except when the ingredients weigh over 15 grains, or include extras; even then, dry powdered extracts should be used instead of solid ones. Great care must also be taken that no substance having any taste or odor be left on the outside of the capsules, which must be thoroughly wiped off with cheesecloth.

When calcined magnesia or any other form of light substance is prescribed in capsule form, it is advisable to add a few drops of alcohol, or ether, so that the bulky powder may be reduced in size and dispensed in a smaller capsule.

If oily substances are prescribed and soft capsules are used the exterior of the capsules should be wiped off with ether, which improves their appearance, removing any odor and taste that may be left on the outside. If liquid substances mixed with dry powders are prescribed—e. g.:

Creosote ..... gr. ii
Duotal ..... gr. iii

it is advisable to first put up the duotal capsules dry, and then with a dropper add to each capsule two drops of creosote, and enclose this capsule in another capsule of a size large enough to accommodate it.

In regard to capsules imported from European countries and bearing fancy names, we find that the manufacturer prints the name of the specialty over the surface of highly glazed globules, which makes them look very much like a child's toy. This has, however, a definite significance for the patient, who knows that the prescription is a stock preparation, all ready to serve, and he is apt to wonder why it takes an hour or more to prepare it. How many different makes are on the market to-day, and what capital would be required to carry all of them in stock! I once filled a physician's prescription for a certain capsule put up by one of the French manufacturers, and after the patient opened the box and saw these printed and labeled affairs, she was afraid to take them. She returned the globules with the remark: "I think it is a shame for a druggist to dispense a capsule to be swallowed that has printing matter on it."

In conclusion, I would say that if pharmacists would pay a little more attention to turning out the pills as round and neatly as possible, and the capsules as small, neat and clean as possible, marking on the prescription the weight of the mass and size of the capsules, physicians would not have so many complaints from their patients, and the medical profession to-day would be less prone to prescribe pills and capsules of whose ingredients they are generally very much in the

dark, and would prefer regular prescriptions where each ingredient was specified. The physician would be better satisfied, it would be safer for the public, pharmacists would reap a better profit, and physicians and the public as well would be more apt to regard us as professional men, and not as mere merchants.

PREPARATION OF CONCENTRATED CASTOR OIL EMULSIONS

M. L. Bourdier has made a very interesting study on the value of the many agents recommended for the emulsification of castor oil. He remarks on the large amount of inert matter present in such emulsions as commonly made. Evidently, therefore, a more concentrated form is desirable because of the disagreeable nature of the castor oil. He shows that an 80 per cent. emulsion of good quality can be easily prepared. We can do no better than to abstract the main data from his paper, which appeared in the Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie. (National Druggist).

He succeeded in preparing a concentrated emulsion with gum arabic, but the consistency was that of a cerate; obviously this gum has no value as an emulsant for the purpose in hand.

Tincture of quillaja is out of the question, as it contains the toxic quillajic acid and sapotoxin. An emulsion made with equal volumes of oil, tincture and water separated its oil after a few hours, but a few shakes of the bottle yielded a true emulsion again.

Butter of cacao, white wax and spermaceti yield 50 per cent. emulsions of proper consistency, provided a small addition of oil of sweet almonds be made to the mixture. He found the following formula satisfactory:

Cacao butter	2.5 gm.
Castor oil	20.0 gm.
Oil of sweet almonds	10.0 gm.
Distilled water	10.0 gm.

Lime water emulsion. A 75 per cent. emulsion is obtained when three parts of oil are vigorously shaken together in a bottle. This emulsion lacks permanency, three hours sufficing to bring about a separation of the oil.

The yolk of eggs gives satisfactory results as an emulsant, but egg emulsions do not keep. The author recommends the following:

Yolk of one egg.	
Castor oil	30 gm.
Water	10 gm.

Saccharated caseine, as prepared according to the method of M. Leger, enabled the author to make a satisfactory 60 per cent. emulsion. This product, like that made with the yolk of eggs, has poor keeping qualities. The following is recommended as useful where an extemporaneous emulsion is called for:

Caseine saccharate	5 gm.
Castor oil	30 gm.
Water	15 gm.

Tragacanth yields a stable 33 per cent. emulsion, of proper consistency when this formula is followed:

Gum tragacanth, powdered	1.5 gm.
Castor oil	30.0 gm.
Water	60.0 gm.

Medicinal soap is the best emulsant. An 80 per cent. emulsion, creamy, stable, and of a fine white color, is obtained as follows:

Medicinal soap, powdered	2.5 gm.
Castor oil	80.0 gm.
Water	20.0 gm.

Gradually incorporate the soap and the oil; then add all the water and gently stir for a few minutes.

All emulsions may, of course, be flavored with oils of anise, peppermint, bitter almonds, etc., to suit the taste of the patient. Saccharine may be used as a sweetener. Emulsions made with soap or tragacanth are the best methods for the administration of a concentrated castor oil emulsion.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS—"CARRON OIL"

Otto Raubenheimer, Ph.G., of Brooklyn, in a paper read before the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, made some interesting comments on lime liniment. He said in part:

"Lime liniment is often known as carron oil, after the Carron iron works and foundries, Carron, Scotland, where this remedy originated about the year 1800. It has been much used as an application to burns ever since. The flaxseed oil of the United States Pharmacopoeia of 1870 was replaced in the 1880 edition by cottonseed oil, which, however, did not give satisfaction. In U.S.P. VIII. we return to the use of linseed oil.

"In place of equal volumes of lime-water and linseed oil I should recommend the adoption of equal parts by weight. The mixture forms an insoluble lime soap or calcium linoleate. On standing the liniment separates into three layers, a watery layer resting on the bottom, with the lime soap in the centre and the excess of oil on top. It can, however, be easily mixed together by shaking. Although such an authority as the Supplement to the German Pharmacopoeia (3rd edition, p. 210) orders in large type that this liniment should be freshly prepared, I find that the liniment actually improves with age. Furthermore, it is best to keep a few 4, 8, and 16-ounce bottles of carron oil on hand, because when this liniment is required for burns and scalds it is wanted in a hurry."

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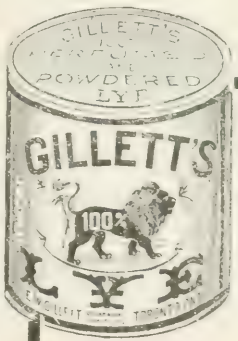

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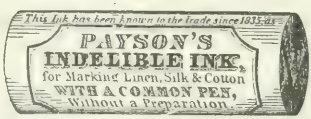
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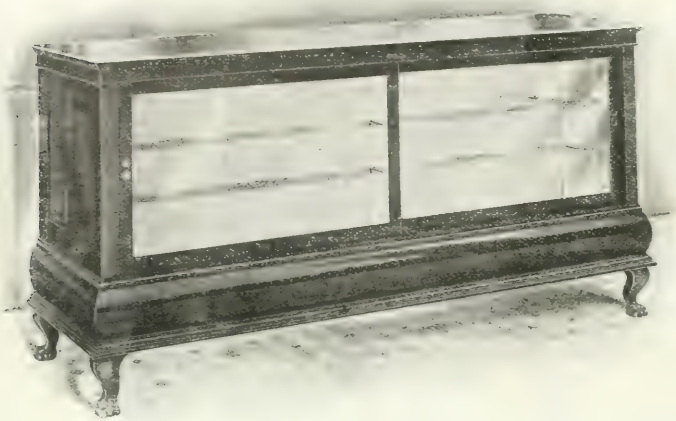

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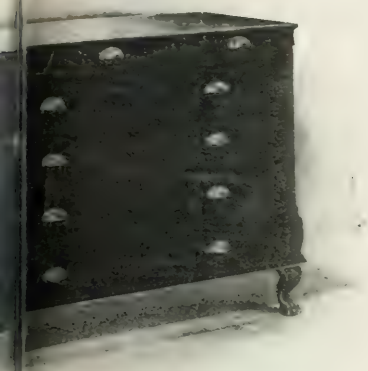

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Montreal, Canada

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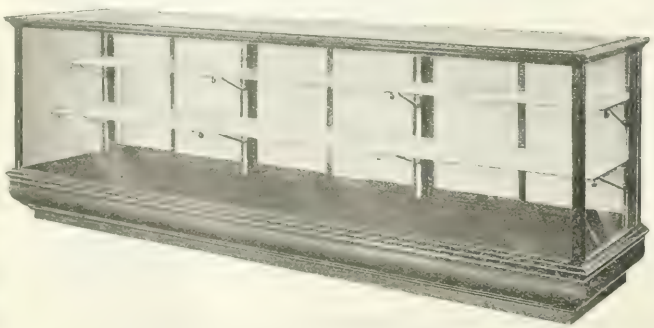

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TILLSONBURG ONTARIO

ADVANTAGES OF ORDERING EARLY

Repeated warnings have been given this fall to retailers against unnecessary delays in placing their orders. In many cases the merchant stands in his own light by holding back till the last minute. In the first place there is no guarantee that the goods can be procured when wanted if orders are delayed several months beyond the usual time. Then, too, there is a danger that, in lines requiring special skill and care in manufacture, the goods may not be up to the standard if the manufacturer is cramped for time in getting out orders. Goods produced in a rush would be a damage to the merchant as they would not give satisfaction and they would injure his standing with his customers. Manufacturers in such lines naturally curtail their output in accordance with the times, and if merchants hold back orders away beyond the usual period, the effect on their own trade is likely to be far-reaching. The return of good business conditions is now assured, and all that is necessary is to have faith in ourselves and the country and thus aid in establishing general confidence.—Ex.

A CIVIC OPTICIAN

On account of reports which had been made to the committee of very many school children suffering from bad eye-sight, it was decided by the City Council of Montreal that a civic optician should be appointed. His duty would be to go the rounds of the various schools and inspect the eyesight of the scholars. Those who had defective eyes would be given instructions as to just what kind of glasses, etc., they needed. Mr. P. J. Mount was appointed by the committee to the new office.

SOME POINTS ABOUT HOT-WATER BOTTLES

Miers Busch, in a paper read before the American Pharmaceutical Association, had a few things to say about hot-water bottles which are worthy of a careful reading. The average customer, he declared, never treats a hot-water bottle with proper consideration, and it is well to see that a caution slip is packed with every bottle sold. If a bottle is to be properly handled, the following preparations must be observed :

You must not use boiling water.

You must not fill the bottle more than two-thirds full.

You must not let any oil or grease come in contact with the bottle inside or out.

You must not expect the bottle to stand daily use.

You must remember—

To hang up the bottle by the ring, mouth down, so as to drain and dry it out thoroughly, and with the stopper out.

That goods made of rubber must be carefully used ; they will not stand abuse.

That water bottles will not last forever, but only a moderate length of time, dependent on the care they receive.

When bottles are purchased it is well to inflate them slightly—just enough to keep them from getting or looking flat. It decidedly improves their appearance when displayed for sale.

Cloth-inserted bottles are the most durable, but bottles that can be "stretched" lose shape when filled and spoil sooner if boiling water is placed in them.

Cold hardens compound goods, and many water bottles, especially those of the cheaper grades, if folded and left in a very cold place, will crack if opened quickly. Variations in temperature must be avoided, as sudden and decided changes may almost ruin an entire stock.

Tubing that will "stretch like a band" is of little use for fountain syringes. Flexibility is more important, and the wall should be heavy enough not to kink. Elastic tubing usually has a thin wall and kinks readily.

It is best to pack all water bottles, fountain syringes, and similar goods in flat boxes and then keep the boxes flat. Never store them on the side or the end.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE TOOTH-BRUSH

It is without question a fact, that in the majority of instances the teeth of individuals are not kept sufficiently cleansed. The modern methods of food preparations do away with the necessity for much mastication, and the teeth and gums, lacking this functional use, require something to take its place, in order to maintain a normal condition in the mouth. If the surfaces of the teeth were constantly wiped clean by the friction of food in mastication, and the gums stimulated to normal function by usage, there would be less dental caries, and fewer diseases of the pericemental membrane and gums. But lacking this, there arises the necessity for supplying this friction by the toothbrush. Of the utility of this process there can be no doubt, provided always, that the brush is used judiciously, but, unfortunately, like many another worthy thing, it is frequently abused. Much injury is often done the gum tissue by too vigorous cross brushing—the bristles forcing the thin gum away from the teeth, and leaving the surface exposed at the junction of the enamel and cementum.

The gums and teeth will stand a great deal of friction, and be benefited by it if it is exerted in

a right way, and it should be the duty of the dentist to so instruct his patient that the brush may be used judiciously. To merely insist on the patient brushing the teeth thoroughly and emphasize this fact at every sitting, is to take the chance of doing more harm than good by inducing the patient to cross saw the teeth more and more, with the disastrous result already indicated.

Nor will it do to tell the patient to "brush the teeth up and down," as is so often done. This is as likely to work injury as the cross brushing, by forcing the gums away from the upper teeth on the upward stroke of the brush, and from the lower teeth on the downward stroke. In fact, it is quite an art to properly brush the teeth. The brush should be made to rotate against the surfaces of the teeth, coming in contact with the gums and teeth of the upper jaw only on the downward stroke, and vice versa. There should, of course, be some cross brushing against certain surfaces and positions in the mouth, where the rotary method can not well be employed, but the patient's attention should be especially directed to the danger of injury to the gums by too much cross brushing at the point where the free margin of the gum covers the tooth. This evil is growing rapidly among those who are ultra particular regarding the care of the teeth, and it requires constant observation and supervision on the part of the dentist to check it. The practice of dentistry is one continuous campaign of supervision and education, and, apparently, when one evil is corrected another one crops up to take its place. Some individuals to-day are doing more harm than good with the toothbrush, but this is no argument against the judicious use of the brush. —The Dental Review.

WHITE CASTILE SOAP

By D. B. Dott, Ph. C., F. I. C.

The oldest book of reference I have (Rennie's "Supplement") gives :

> Sapo Durus, hard soap. Sapo Hispanicus, Spanish or Castile soap, Alicant soap, Venice soap. All hard soaps are made of different proportions of barilla and vegetable oil, chiefly olive oil.

Bloxam's "Chemistry," Cooley's "Cyclopaedia" and Ure's "Dictionary," all agree that Castile soap is made from olive oil and soda. As we know, successive Pharmacopoeias have ordained olive oil, and the 1885 B.P. gives Castile soap as a synonym for sapo durus. In a good article on soaps in "Chemistry as Applied to the Arts and Manufactures" (Mackenzie), it is stated that Castile soap is made mainly with olive oil, but that a proportion of rapeseed or similar oil is added, because if made with olive oil alone the soap is too hard. Roscoe and Schorlemmer do not use the word "Castile," but with reference to Marseilles or Venetian soap they say that formerly it was made from olive oil, but that now other oils are used. We may take it that the B.P. soap must be made mainly, if not entirely, from olive oil and soda. Whether it always is so is another story. I have been told by a soap maker that refined cottonseed yields as good a soap in every respect as olive oil, and there is no chemical reason why it should not. The real question that has emerged seems to be, "Is a purchaser of white Castile soap right in considering himself prejudiced when supplied with a soap mainly or largely prepared from coconut oil?" I think he is. So long as the soap had essentially the same composition as one made from olive oil...i.e.: consisted for the most part of sodium oleate, stearate and palmitate, the first largely predominating—it would be impossible to prove prejudice. It has been so long customary to use other oils than olive, and the fact is so well known, that we must regard the custom as permissible when the product is satisfactory. The case is entirely altered when cocoanut oil has been used. This oil gives a very white soap, which makes a pretty soap powder, but it is not so good a soap as a true Castile. Chiefly on account of the large amount of laurate of soda in its composition it is more readily hydrolyzed by a small addition of water (as shown by Thompson and Wright, and others). Consequently, when moistened and rubbed on the skin, the greater amount of free alkali is apt to cause irritation. Another point is that a cocoanut oil soap takes up more water, without appearing to have it, than does sapo durus, so that one would be likely to get less soap for his money than when receiving a genuine Castile. Lastly, when made into a spirituous liniment, a slight but objectionable odor is apt to be developed, presumably from the formation of an ester of an acid derived from the coconut oil.—Chemist and Druggist.

EMULSITE

This is a basis for the preparation of emulsions. It consists (Pharm. Journ.,) of powdered tragacanth, 10 ; powdered acacia, 5 ; gluten, 5 ; glycerin, 20 ; distilled water, 50 ; alcohol, 10. The tragacanth, acacia, and gluten are mixed, then rubbed with the glycerin and water, and finally with the alcohol. From this strong preparation a 10 per cent. dilution may be made thus : Strong emulsite, as above, 10 ; glycerin, 10 ; water, 80. This is used for the preparation of emulsions, 30 parts being taken for every 10 parts of oil.

An Interesting Storiette

A Recent Incident in Commercial Life

Scene—Office of the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited, Montreal.

Time—A morning in June, 1908.

Enter—A dealer of prominence who does not wish us to publish his name, and whom we shall therefore call Mr. B.

Mr. B.—"Good morning, Mr. Hemming."

Mr. H.—"Good morning, Mr. B., what can I do for you?"

Mr. B.—"Nothing, thank you, only I thought, as 'confession is good for the soul,' that I would come in and tell you something, while your clerks are packing up some razors for me."

Mr. H.—"Take a seat. I am sure you have no very grievous sins to confess."

Mr. B.—"Do you remember that day last fall when you asked me to give you an order for the AutoStrop Safety Razor?"

Mr H.—"Indeed I do, and I thought you about as unreasonable as any man could be."

Mr. B.—"Well, let me tell you a little story. A short time ago a friend of mine bought an AutoStrop from another dealer, and after using it a few times, he brought it in to show to me. He knew what an enthusiast I was about the 'no-stropping' kind, and how many I was selling (he himself used to buy a dozen blades from me every fortnight). He persisted in drumming the virtues of your razor into my ears until finally I asked him to lend it to me to try for myself. I tried it once, and was interested. When he called for his razor the following day I persuaded him to use his 'no-stropper' for a few days until I could give the AutoStrop a good test. This I did by shaving every morning for a week."

Mr. H.—"Well you are a man after my own heart."

Mr. B.—"Hold on now, you haven't heard the best yet. After a week's trial I became so convinced of the superiority of the AutoStrop that I went to my wholesaler, and persuaded him to exchange my stock of 'no-stroppers' for AutoStrops, and now I am selling your razor to beat the band. It's a corker, and no mistake—Always sharp—No new blades required—Stropped and cleaned in a second without the nuisance of unscrewing or taking apart. I have always hated shaving since I grew my first whisker, but it's a positive pleasure to me now. Do you know I have turned a bit of a poet, and have written in a card to put on top of my stock in the window:

If every man will try the AutoStrop,
Then every man will buy the AutoStrop.

What do you think of that?"

Space forbids our telling the remainder of the interview. Suffice it to say that this dealer is no great exception. Like the leaven in the loaf, as store-keepers realize the superiority of the AutoStrop over the many 'no-stropping,' 'no-honing' kinds, which sell from $1.00 to $5.00, they gradually follow the example of the gentleman referred to above, although they do not always give us the satisfaction of telling us how it all happened.

Mr. Reader: Are you in line? If not, isn't it about time you should be? Write us for some literature. Our address is The AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 14 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

SHOP SHOTS

There's almost as much in the way you treat customers as there is in the goods you give them.

The best business-making way is a combination of good treatment of the customers, first-class values and bargain-like prices.

Some stores get their business by charging an outrageous price for things and making the purchasers feel as if they were members of the "four hundred."

Better that the cleanliness of your store go unnoticed than that anyone have occasion to remark upon the presence of dirt or cobwebs.

Advertising is a tonic remedy that makes the advertiser stronger for every dose taken, but to stop taking it means a relapse that may prove fatal.

Vanity is a fair mark for the scheming advertiser, and he who learns to take advantage of that universal quality in mankind will be successful beyond peradventure.

No merchant has as yet taken advantage of all his opportunities for getting more trade. Probably no merchant ever will, but that is no reason why any man should cease trying.

The store that looks prosperous ; that looks as if it were doing business, is the store that will do business. The store that looks dead and dull can be depended upon to be all that it looks.

There's money in side lines if you get the kinds there's money in. Better sleep over night on the questionable propositions of the fellow who has something that you can make a million on.

You expect that in a barber shop men will stand around in their shirtsleeves, but it looks out of place in a store and ladies will avoid a place where the clerks have that undressed look.

The merchant who says the way he's always done is a good enough way for him is like the fellow who is trying to win races yet driving his trotter in front of a big-wheeled, steel-tired sulky.

One of the best ways of selling good goods is to have the cheap ones ; show them first, then come out with the good ones and the difference between the grades, bearing hard on quality and guarantee.

In new lines of goods is where the profits lie. The old stand-bys that every dealer keeps have the prices all cut to pieces on them. Get the new things ahead of the other fellows and make money on them.

The merchant with no confidence in his store and in himself can count on the public feeling the same amount of confidence that he feels. You can not impart confidence and enthusiasm if you do not have them.

Frequent change of the arrangement of your show-cases gives the effect of new goods received. The same old arrangement month in and month out, no matter how many new goods, looks like the same old stock.

In time of peace prepare for war. Don't be afraid to buy goods for the busy season just because there isn't much doing now. The man who is always waiting until the demand begins is never ready for it when it comes.—Frank Farrington, in Printers' Ink.

GERMAN POST CARDS

German publishers of postcards are complaining that the government laws and regulations are seriously impeding their business. Large consignments for export have recently been confiscated, not because the postcards contain anything that might be calculated to corrupt the politics of the country, or that the pictures are immoral, but because they do not conform to the law and give on each postcard the name and address of the printer and publisher. The manufacturers hold that it is not necessary to observe this law when the cards are intended for export. Further, they say that to insist on the enforcing of the law would greatly handicap the trade, and possibly end by ruining it, as, according to the manufacturers, there is abroad a pronounced prejudice against postcards which are known to be made in Germany. Representations have been made through the Chamber of Commerce to the Home Minister and other responsible authorities with a view to putting an end to this annoying interference, and several newspapers have taken sides with the manufacturers in bring pressure to bear to permit postcards to pass out of the country without bearing upon them the imprints of those responsible for their production.—N. Y. Bookseller.

MASTERING THE TROUBLESOME BOUGIE

D. E. Nicklas, Chambersburg, Pa., (Bull. Pharm.), says that the average prescription department is not equipped with bougie molds, and even if the druggist has them, the following is more simple and less troublesome : Allow 15 grn. for the size of the bougies, and mix the medicament and cacao butter with 5 or 10 per cent. of wax or more. When the melted cacao butter has reached the right consistency take a soda straw with a spiral wrapping. After unwrapping it a trifle place one end in the mouth and draw in the melted mixture. When the straw is sufficiently filled pinch the end with the teeth to hold the mixture in. Then raise the other end and close it. Lay the straw on a piece of ice and allow the bougies to cool. Next unwrap the paper from around the pencil and divide the long mass into three parts. A filled straw holds 45 grn.

A FINE CATALOGUE

The recent catalogue issued by Copp, Clark Co. is an admirable production, being a valuable work of reference and gotten up in a style which displays the good taste, as well as the excellence of the manufactures of this firm. The catalogue contains 150 pages, with illustrations of all the most saleable standard goods kept in stock.

At the time of the disastrous fire of 1904 when the warehouse of Copp, Clark Co. was destroyed, all the sheets which were at that time in preparation for their catalogue were completely lost, so that it necessitated the compilation and tabulation of an entirely new work.

A copy of this catalogue has been forwarded to all customers and prospective customers of the house with the request that the recipient acknowledge on the card enclosed his receipt of the catalogue. That it is thoroughly appreciated by the trade shows in the large number of complimentary letters received from customers. Amongst the hundreds of these kind references we have selected the following showing the value placed upon the catalogue:

"We wish to compliment you on its arrangement, fine engravings and general appearance."

"This catalogue will prove very useful to me."

"It is highly creditable to the old reliable house."

"Thanks for the nice catalogue, just what I wanted long ago."

"The most useful list ever got out in Canada. No hot air."

"It is the most complete stationery catalogue I have seen and will fill a long-felt want. Many thanks. It is first class and very useful."

"I have examined it and congratulate you on its completeness. I have placed it in a handy place for reference."

"It will fill a long felt want."

"Glad to have it for reference."

"It will be of great mutual benefit."

"Find it just what is required."

"O. K."

THE SALE OF PICTORIAL POST CARDS

Although the demand for this particular line appears to have somewhat slackened in Europe, yet there is a steady sale for them in Canada and the United States, with every probability of their becoming a staple line.

A contemporary speaking of the prospect of continuance of this trade says:

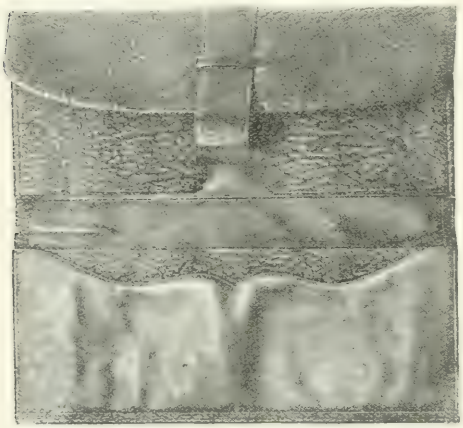
"If business is carried on in a normal and sensible manner there is no reason why the picture post card should not continue a staple article just as much as pens, pencils, tablets or any other article. The trade is injured by over-production of cheap grades, coarse subjects also have a bad impression upon buyers as they become disgusted with cheap, vulgar designs. This is what happened in the European market and manufacturers in order to get rid of them flooded the trade with them at the lowest prices and in consequence the sales for the better grades were injured. If manufacturers and dealers want to keep the demand for post cards a permanent one, they must keep up the quality. Certain kinds of cards are popular at one time and a drug on the market at another, but there are many lines that sell steadily throughout the year and the dealer who keeps them in stock will find that his postcard rack is always patronized. During the winter local views can be made to sell just as well as in the summer, but pictures of out of door snow scenes are more suitable than scenes that suggest hot weather. Many holidays come during the winter months and the better class of designs for these occasions take the place of the sea shore and fancy out of door pictures that sell in the summer. First comes Hallowe'en, then Thanksgiving Day for both of which occasions there are many pretty cards. Christmas and New Years' post cards are shown in unlimited variety and the designs are really beautiful, many novel effects being produced. The outlook for the holiday trade is excellent and in consequence dealers should be well supplied with the choicest styles before they are exhausted. Then comes St. Patrick's Day and each year the demand for cards with the harp and the shamrock is greater than it was the year before.

A carefully selected stock showing a good variety of artistic designs is better than a few cards of every style. Each dealer knows in a general way the class of people who patronize his shop and he must buy accordingly. Children, especially, must be considered, for during the school season they are frequent visitors at stationery stores and a post card that attracts the childish fancy is already sold. Even where pennies are scarce there is very little that is refused to a child and children send countless postcards to the little friends that they made during vacation season. If the dealer will consider all of this he will have no occasion to bewail a decrease in demand, for it is only when the public is offered an inferior and offensive article that it ceases to buy.

Amongst the lines of post cards sold to the trade at this season may be mentioned those of the Copp, Clark Co., which certainly will fill all the requirements of a first class assortment for the druggist's trade. Thanksgiving post cards are now in season, and this firm are showing a splendid assortment, as well as Christmas and New Year's cards and calendars for the coming year.

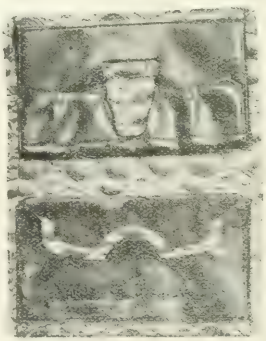
LEATHER GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE

Staple styles of hand bags are much in favor this season, dealers having ordered lightly on fancies and extreme novelties, except in a few instances where novelty is so well combined with utility as to appeal to the feminine fancy on the score of both price and practicability. There has been a pronounced trend toward large sizes and the deep shape more generally known under the fashion appellation of "Directoire," is the favorite. Sewed-in bags and leather covered frames also lead in favor, although some makers report quite a call for fancy metal frames. One of the latest in such goods is a combination with leather and metal effect consisting of two flat pieces of metal attached to and about a half inch below the top edge of outside pockets. This gives the metal frame effect with a leather edge.



Fitted goods are less in evidence, and the linings are mostly leather; there are numerous pockets both inside and out for note book, card case and various little trinkets, but powder puffs, mirrors and other toilet preparations which gave rise to the erstwhile favorite, the "Vanity Bag" are now eschewed by makers catering to the best trade. The outside pocket seems to have met with more approval this season and some makers are providing two or more compartments on the sides. One leading firm has brought out a novelty of this class with an upper and lower berth effect. It is called the "Duplex." The flaps extend higher than usual and there are two pockets in each, one above the other. It has several compartments inside also and withal a roomy little hand bag. Another called the "Brinkly" has ample provision for carrying the various small articles needed when calling or shopping and has a strap design on front, over the pocket. It is a well balanced design and is selling well.

There is a moderate revival of decorated and embossed effects for hand bags, one feature of which is the imitation of Mexican carved leather. The embossing is so cleverly done as to readily deceive the eye at a short distance. The same process also reproduces German wrought leather and there are some clever designs. These are mostly on calf, though also shown in sheep and goat. The Mexican designs are faithfully copied and make an attractive showing. Various other floral and conventional designs may be had. The "Cupid" bag in this class is one of the good sellers.



Among the imported novelties which are now beginning to appear in leading retail shops, there are several radical innovations, notably the basket bag. This is made of calf in the shape of a flower basket, with embossing to represent the plaited straw. Flexible leather handles or narrow straps are attached to frame hidden by extended sides and the effect is quite pleasing.

Our Special Assortments of Fast Sellers

POST CARDS for XMAS and NEW YEAR

Order Now and Get the Trade of the Early Buyers ! ! !

Xmas Assortment No. 1
$1.00 postage paid

90 POST CARDS, sell 2 for 5 cents
Costs you $1.00 postage paid, retails $2.25
70 Varieties

Xmas Assortment No. 2
$2.00 postage paid

184 POST CARDS, to sell 2 for 5 cents
Costs you $2.00 postage paid, retails $4 60
110 Varieties

Xmas Assortment No. 3
$2.00 postage paid

90 to sell 2 for 5 cents 36 to sell 5 cents
6 to sell 10 cents
Costs you $2.00 postage paid, retails $4.65
100 Varieties

Xmas Assortment No. 4
$3.00 postage paid

162 to sell 2 for 5 cents 24 to sell 5 cents
12 to sell 10 cents
Costs you $3.00 postage paid, retails $6.45
100 Varieties

Xmas Assortment No. 5
$5.00 postage paid

272 to sell 2 for 5 cents 54 to sell 5 cents
24 to sell 10 cents
Costs you $5.00 postage paid, retails at $11.90
130 Varieties

New Year Assortment No. 1
$1.00 postage paid

72 to sell at 2 for 5 cents 8 to sell at 5 cents
Costs you $1 00 postage paid, retails $2.20
40 Varieties

Order early and get the early trade. Remember a lot of cards are bought a month or more ahead to send to far away points. Don't miss that trade. We can ship promptly

Terms—Net cash with order, or, if you are already a customer of ours, Net 30 days, Dec. 1st.

THE PUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
33 Church Street - - - Toronto
THE LARGEST JOBBERS OF POST CARDS IN CANADA

PRIVATE GREETING CARDS

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THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

CALGARY, ALTA.—Messrs Currey & Cope have signed a contract for their new fixtures, which include a full line of the "Full Crystall" Silent Salesmen with marble base and a line of the special patent "Trianon Cabinets," with marble base. All the fixtures are specially designed for Messrs. Currey & Cope, and their order calls for nothing but the best in material and workmanship. The outfit from start to finish is fitted with British Plate Glass, as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their goods by using common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors.

THE "WHY" OF THE PARKER PEN

Did you ever have a customer come into your store with a fountain pen that leaked, that had ink on the nozzle every time the cap was removed? If you have you know that he was not a Parker "Lucky Curve" Fountain Pen. But why?

Unscrew the nozzle and you will find the feeder extending for a short distance and in the form of a curve—hence the phrase "Lucky Curve." This curved end is so made that when its face is in position it will just touch the inside of the barrel. This face also has a little slit or mouth which communicates with the main channel of

the barrel. Just as soon as the fountain is inverted, as it is when carried in the pocket, the ink passes down through the ink channel, which is a capillary channel, where it is in turn delivered to the side of the barrel and by it carried along to the reservoir, and the feed channel is quickly emptied. Consequently when the cap is next removed from the Parker Pen, the nozzle is found dry and clean as when the pen was first put in the pocket.

Occasionally ink may be forced out of the feed channel faster than it is used in writing, either by expansion of air in the reservoir or by a sud-

den jar, or for any reason whatever. In the Parker Spearhead Ink Controller the feeder is provided with a number of little reservoirs on either side of the ink channel, which act in perfect harmony with the law of physics, and each little reservoir gathers up the surplus ink and holds on to it so tenaciously that it is almost impossible to loosen its grasp until drawn up into the ink channel again which writing will do.

The Canadian agents for the Parker Pen are Buntin, Gillies & Co., Limited, Hamilton and Montreal.

"STICKS EVERYTHING BUT IS NOT STICKY"

The above refers to that wonderful adhesive which is now being introduced to the trade in Canada by Messrs. Dillon's, Ltd., of Montreal. A good cement is appreciated by all housekeepers and "Cementium" is an article which should not only be placed in stock, but also well displayed in every drug store.

IMPERIAL SEIDLITZ POWDER PAPERS

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Limited, Hamilton, who carry complete stock of all kinds of druggists' wrapping paper, report an increasing demand for Imperial Seidlitz Powder Papers. Dealers in general have been quick to appreciate that a good wrapper gives an added touch of quality and up-to-dateness in their stock. Imperial Seidlitz Powder Papers being absolutely moisture-proof, the contents retain their strength for a longer time than in any other style of wrapping. Their convenient size and neat packing are both strong points in their favor.

A "SUMMONS TO PURCHASE"

One of the most unique ideas as an advance circular notifying the trade of the coming of the traveller, is that which has been adopted by the Copp, Clark Co., being the invention of Mr. W. G. Nord. The sample before us is in the form of a police court summons, and has on the outside the words "summons to purchase." On opening the circular the figure of a policeman stares you at once in the face, he being designated the "Copp." The circular is dated from "Headquarters," and informs the reader that the Copp, Clark Co. want "Orders," and blank space is left for the filling in of the traveller's name, and also for the date on which he expects to arrive. His authorization is given in the following words: "I have been duly authorized to call upon you, provided with a good supply of the most effective and up-to-date "Ammunition" to enable me to secure the said "Order."

The circular is not only very novel in its appearance, but is one which cannot fail to create an interest with the trade generally.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

VICTORIAVILLE, P.Q.—Dr. J. P. H. Massicotte some little time ago ordered an outfit of fixtures, but has found it necessary to again enlarge, and his order received by mail calls for two additional silent salesmen "exactly the same as last." Dr. Massicotte's former fixtures were all fitted with best British Plate Glass, and he evidently approves of the policy of The Toronto Show Case Co. in refusing to cheapen their goods by substituting common window glass where British Plate should be used.

WHISK MAKING

To see even the most simple articles in course of manufacture, is interesting, instructive, and often wonderful, and could a salesman see the evolution of some of the goods he handles, he could certainly talk and argue more intelligently, and materially increase his sales.

Our first intention was to say we had the pleasure of going through the factory of the H. W. Nelson Company, of Toronto, and saw whisks and brooms turned out by the hundreds of dozens a day, through system, machinery and competent hands.

WHISK MAKING—THE SORTING ROOM

First, there looms up before the observer, a huge mass of broom corn, which is imported in car lots from the States, as the particular corn for the purpose is not grown in Canada.

The first process is, the removing of seeds and other superfluous matter, which is accomplished by feeding the corn into a seeding machine, which is composed of a series of cogs. Passing from the seeder, it is then ready for dipping in a solution and placing in a bleaching room for restoring it to its original rich color, which is usually lost in harvesting and storing. The color of the corn determines the value of the product to quite a great extent, thus, this branch of the business requires very careful attention.

The color having been restored, the corn now passes to the sizing machine, by which it is sorted into the various lengths as required. This machine is composed of a series of belts which run over pulleys situated at different distances from the feeder, with receptacles underneath into which the corn falls when it comes to the pulley, or end of the belt.

The next process in order, is that of selecting the fine spears of corn which are used in the finer grades of whisks or brooms. The corn used in whisks is finer in fibre than that used for brooms, and in both cases the finest spears are set aside for use on the outside, where it is desirable to have a smooth, even surface.

The corn is now ready for binding on the handles. To obtain the evenness required it is placed on the handle, layer upon layer; each wound separately, until the proper size is reached, after which it is ready for the process of sewing, which is also done by machinery. The final and last stage is that of trimming the bottom edge, and the broom or whisk is packed in bundles and is ready for the market.

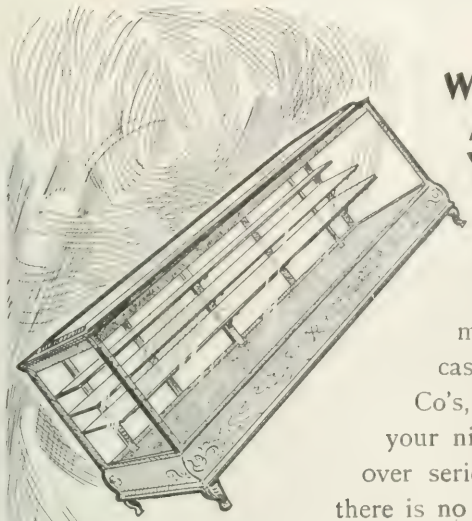
Our limited space prevents our giving everything except bare facts, and thus we cannot enlarge upon the subject, but hope what we have written will prove interesting and instructive.

YOUNG'S DIGESTA

This is a proprietary medicine which although but a short time on the market has rapidly won its way in the estimation of the public.

Druggists need never hesitate to sell an article of merit which is as thoroughly endorsed as Young's Digesta, and which is put on the market by druggists of repute.

A strong advertising campaign is bound to create a good demand, and we advise putting the medicine in stock without delay.



WHAT'S THE USE OF ARGUING WHEN YOU'RE ALL ALONE?

In a heated argument you might say that there are other cases equal to Jones Bros. & Co's, but, when tucked away for your night's rest and you think it over seriously—well—now, you know there is no use of arguing.

Jones Bros. & Co. Cases are the Best

Why not go to headquarters?

Twenty-one styles of Silent Salesmen at prices from $5.50 to $16.00 per foot, to suit every pocket.

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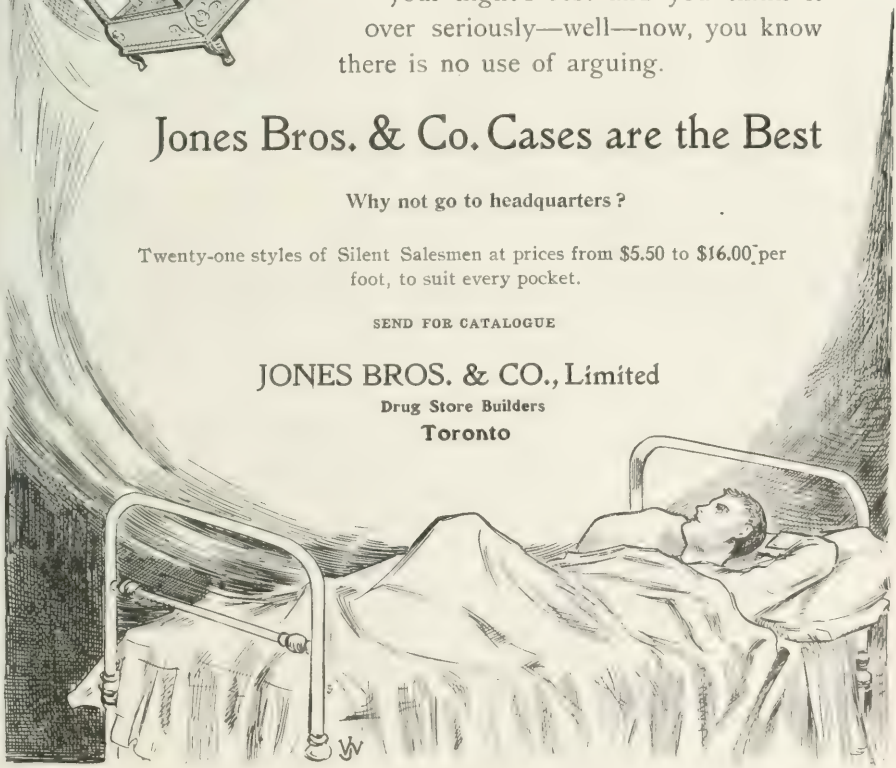

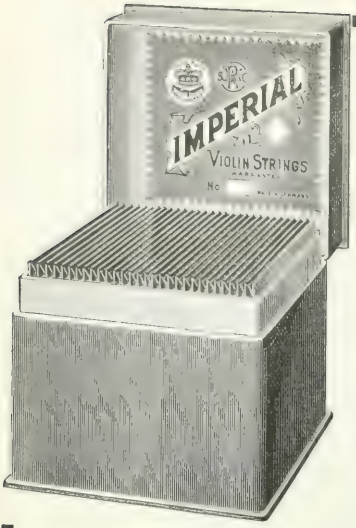

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We have supplied them to the Trade for 20 years.
Every successful dealer handles them. He finds they bring trade, and with them he keeps it.
Every string is subjected to the most careful examination before being enclosed in its individual oiled paper (moist proof) envelope, (ready to hand to the purchaser) and put up in neat hinged boxes.

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This is a new Rosin. While only a short time on the market, has met success far beyond our expectations. It is specially prepared and put up in an oblong polished wood form, enclosed in nice pasteboard box. The neatest and best Rosin on the market. Prepared for VIOLIN, CELLO and DOUBLE BASS.

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FALL of 1908

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Four Pictures in colors, 10½ x 15 inches, on mounts 14 x 21 inches
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List Price, per set of four, boxed, **$3.00**

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Four Pictures in colors, 12 x 16 inches, on mounts 19 x 24 inches
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"Here's to Our Wives and Sweethearts"
List Price, **$1.00** each; per set of four, boxed, **$3.50**

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Five Pages in Full Colors, size 14 x 22 inches. List Price, **$3.00** boxed

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THE COPP, CLARK COMPANY, Limited, Toronto

Formulary

USEFUL LEATHER PREPARATIONS

BLACK DRESSING FOR LEATHER.

We find the following in the Apotheker Zeitung.

Beeswax	5 parts
Potassium hydroxide	1 part
Water	50 parts

Boil the ingredients together until the mixture becomes milky and homogeneous, and no precipitate separates on standing or comes to the surface. In another vessel make the following solution :

Strong glue	3 parts
Gum arabic	6 parts
Sugar	6 parts
Glycerin 28 degrees B.	2 parts
Nigrosin, water soluble	8 parts
Water, distilled	250 parts

Into this solution under constant agitation, introduce the emulsion of wax, above made, and heat the mixture until it becomes homogeneous and remains so after cooling. A drop of it placed on a bit of paper or leather and lightly rubbed should take on a brilliant polish. To preserve this polish from mould or decomposition, add when cold, a little formaldehyde of 40 per cent.

LEATHER CREAM (GUTTALIN).

Paraffin	4 parts
Carnauba wax	2.5 parts
Turpentine	15.0 parts

Melt the wax and paraffin together and add the turpentine. The product is poured into tinned cans, in which form it is retailed.

WHITE LEATHER VARNISH.

White glue	10 parts
Gum arabic	6 parts
Water	64 parts

The glue and gum are allowed to soak in the water during one day, then heated, and 2 parts vinegar and 18 parts precipitated chalk added. The mixture is stirred until cold, and then diluted with water to such a consistency that it can be applied easily with a brush.—Apoth. Ztg.

INSECT POWDER

The Deutsch Amerikanische Apotheker Zeitung publishes the following formulae for insect powders :

1.

Fol. Nicotianae pulv.	10.0
Flor. Pyrethri pulv.	10.0
Acid. boric. pulv.	0.5
Acid. carbolici	2.5
Ol. citronellae	0.2

2.

Fol. Nicotianae pulv.	6.0
Sulfuris sublim.	4.0
Rhiz. hellebor. alb.	0.5
Naphthol. crud.	4.0
Ol. cedrae	1.0

3.

For roaches, ants, bed bugs, etc.

Powd. cloves	1 oz.
Powd. capsicum	2 ozs.
Powd. borax	4 ozs.
Insect powder	8 ozs.

Mix.

SEALING WAX

The following formulas for sealing waxes are taken from a recent issue of Merck's Report.

BLACK.

1.

Shellac	24 parts
Venice Turpentine	16 parts
Resin	8 parts
Lampblack	sufficient

2.

Resin	20 parts
Venice Turpentine	8 parts
Chalk	5 parts
Lampblack	2 parts

BLUE.

1.

Venice Turpentine	15 parts
White Shellac	35 parts
Resin	5 parts
Prussian Blue	5 parts
Calcined Magnesia	1 part

2.

Gum Turpentine	8 parts
Resin	30 parts
Ultramarine Blue	4 parts
Barium Sulphate	5 parts

GREEN.

1.

Resin	20 parts
Venice Turpentine	3 parts
Chalk	5 parts
Chrome Green	2 parts

2.

Shellac	170 parts
Venice Turpentine	85 parts
Resin	80 parts
Magnesia	9 parts
Yellow Arsenic-Sulphide	22 parts
Blue Cuprous-Carbonate	10 parts
Oil Turpentine	50 parts

RED.

1.

Shellac Bleached	8 parts
Venice Turpentine	8 parts
Chinese Vermilion	sufficient.

2.

Resin	12 parts
Yellow Wax	2 parts
Burgundy Pitch	2 parts
Red Lead	sufficient

3.

Venice Turpentine	20 parts
Shellac	35 parts
Cinnabar	20 parts
Magnesium Carbonate	1 part

VIOLET.

Gum Turpentine	8 parts
White Resin	30 parts
Carmine	2 parts
Zinc Oxide	8 parts
Ultramarine Blue	1 part
Barium Sulphate	40 parts

WHITE.

Bleached Shellac	28 parts
Venice Turpentine	13 parts
Plaster Paris	8 parts
Magnesia	1 part
Bismuth Subnitrate	12 parts
Lead Carbonate	17 parts

YELLOW.

1.

Bleached Shellac	8 parts
Resin	5 parts
Venice Turpentine	8 parts
Arsenic Sulphide	3 parts

2.

Gum Turpentine	4 parts
White Resin	15 parts
Chrome Yellow	2 parts
Barium Sulphate	3 parts

CRIMSON INDELIBLE INK

The following formula makes an indelible crimson ink :

Silver nitrate	50 parts
Sodium carbonate, crystal	75 parts
Tartaric acid	16 parts
Carmine	1 part.
Ammonia water, strongest	288 parts
Sugar, white, crystallized	36 parts
Gum arabic, powdered	60 parts
Distilled water, q.s. to make	400 parts

Dissolve the silver nitrate and the sodium carbonate separately, each in a portion of the distilled water, mix the solutions, collect the precipitate on a filter, wash, and put the washed precipitate, still moist, into a mortar. To this add the tartaric acid, and rub together until effervescence ceases. Now dissolve the carmine in the ammonia water, which latter should be of specific gravity .882, or contain 34 per cent. of ammonia, filter, and add the filtrate to the silver tartrate magna in the mortar. Add the sugar and gum arabic, rub up together, and add gradually, with constant agitation, sufficient distilled water to make 400 parts.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hammill, M.D., Principal Canadian College of Optics, Toronto.

HIGH HYPERMETROPIA

By Theodore B. Schneideman, M.D., in The Optician

High hypermetropia possesses, in addition to certain features common to hypermetropia in general, certain phenomena which are peculiar to itself. The diminution in the diameters giving rise to the small eyeball is an exaggeration of what is characteristic of ordinary hypermetropia. This diminution is ascribed to lack of development. But the special conditions or occasions responsible for such failure to develop normally have not been discovered, lying as yet hidden in the obscurity which prevails in the domain of heredity and development in general.

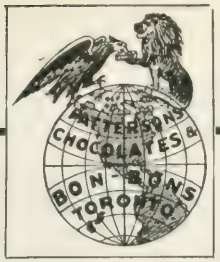
The diminished radius of curvature of the cornea which has frequently been observed in cases of high hypermetropia, and which would tend to increase the refraction, seems to be a part of the diminution suffered by all of the ocular structures. The smallness of the globe would seem to favor more extended excursions, but this has not been found to be the case; the field of fixation of hypermetropes of this class has been found to be restricted. Their mobility is inferior to the normal. The cause of this appears to be a weakness of the extrinsic muscles which have suffered from the same dystrophy as the other ocular structures. Even the ciliary muscle, contrary to what might be expected, has suffered similarly.

LESS ACCOMMODATION.

The range of accommodation has generally been found to be less than in normal eyes or than those affected with moderate error. The nervous mechanism of such eyes shares in the general inferiority. The ophthalmoscope furnishes positive proof of this as regards the optic nerve. The papilla not only seems smaller but calculation shows that it actually is so; moreover, it very generally presents an abnormality as to color, being at times paler than normal and in other cases of a deeper hue, so as to be scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding fundus; its outlines are often indistinct and irregular.

The retinal vessels present a peculiar disposition; they are tortuous and suggest in many cases the appearance of optic neuritis. Horner's hypothesis of this peculiarity that the retinal vessels make their way, so to speak, into a closed cavity already formed serves to explain these appearances.

A matter of capital importance in many of these cases is the defective vision which is frequently so marked a phenomenon in high hyper-



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Patterson's old fashioned **Butterscotch** in 5c and 10c packages is handled by the leading Druggists all over Canada. Are you getting your share of this business?

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KERR'S BUTTER SCOTCH

THE BROWN TOFFEE THAT CURES THE BLUES

KERR BROS.
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No Dead Stock

MADE BY THIS FIRM

We have catered to druggists with our line of Merrill's Famous Family Remedies for twenty years and hold the record for always presenting a selling proposition which moves the goods. Hence no dead stock accumulates.

Do you sell

Merrill's System Tonic
A Blood Purifier and Tonic

Merrill's Wizard Lightning
An Internal and External Liniment

Four T's—T.T.T.T.
The Great Guaranteed Cough and Cold Cure

Won't you write and let us give you our proposition? We only ask second place in your affections. We make an interesting and profitable proposition on Patent Medicines and Toilet preparations. : : : Write us to-day.

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EXTRA FINE

Chocolates

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Everybody knows that WEBB'S name on a box of Chocolates is a synonym of purity and goodness: besides, our packages are exceedingly attractive and the assortment more varied than any other line on the market.

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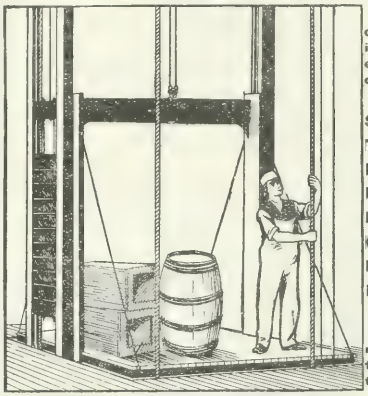

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MODERN HIGHEST GRADE FIREPROOF
UNEXCELLED SERVICE THROUGHOUT

OUR OWN RAPID ELECTRIC CARRIAGES EXCLUSIVELY FOR OUR PATRONS operate continuously every few minutes from Hotel, through the Business District and to all Depots and Wharves.

EUROPEAN PLAN
$1.50 per day and up

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metropia. The diminished visual acuity has been ascribed among others by Donders to the fact that a smaller number of percipient elements of the retina are affected than in emmetropia by reason of the diminished retinal images, and that this discrepancy could only be compensated in given smaller surface of the retina possessed the same number of percipient elements as the larger surface of emmetropic eyes."

But Mauthner has shown that this cannot be the cause, for axial hypermetropia as high as 12 D. could only in this way reduce the acuity from 20-20 to 17-20 when corrected by the accommodation. Moreover, the retinal images can be enlarged to be equal to or greater than in emmetropia by means of correcting glasses. Possibly the explanation is to be found in a disturbance of the development of the percipient apparatus, but anatomical proof of this has not been brought forward.

Every degree of amblyopia is encountered. Why should two individuals affected with the same amount of error possess such different visual acuities? It has seemed to the writer from his cases that the amblyopia is the more pronounced the older the subjects when they first began to wear glasses, as if the badly formed images of the uncorrected eye had failed to awaken the proper function of visual perception.

SIMULATING MYOPIA.

Very high hypermetropes requiring for their correction an excessive amount of accommodation hold near objects very close to the eyes, simulating myopia. In this way they see better, thanks to the increase in size of the retinal image; the objects, letters, etc., are indistinct, but in bringing these close to the eyes, the circles of diffusion increase less rapidly than the images, and the subjects have learned besides to further cut off such circles by nipping their lids.

It is frequently stated that such eyes are especially affected with astigmatism, but this has not been my experience. The records of my cases show that astigmatism is, to say the least, no more frequent in high hypermetropia than in other states of the refraction; in fact, rather less. Nor is the astigmatism present apt to be particularly high. There are, of course, many cases of high hypermetropic astigmatism, but the cases I am considering are of much more numerous ones, where the axial defect predominates. It may be added that when a high degree of amblyopia is present low or even moderate astigmatism can only be recognized with certainty by objective methods, of which the shadow test is the best; the cylinder in these cases adds too little to the visual acuity to be certainly recognized by the subjective method.

As the eye is not a single point, but its antero-posterior axis nearly an inch in length, the question from what point ametropia should be counted has been frequently discussed and is not settled even yet. In the lower degrees it is a matter of indifference, but in the higher, correct ideas as to the optical constants of such eyes and comparisons between different cases can only be made with exactness when the same reference point is chosen in each. Some writers think it most simple to choose the summit of the cornea as the point from which to measure the punctum remotum. They object to any of the cardinal points of the optical system, because these points do not occupy the same position in all eyes nor in all meridians of the same eye or even for all parts of the same meridian. From what point shall the punctum remotum be computed? The inverse of this distance is the measure of the ametropia.

As it is a question of mathematics, it is preferable to select one of the cardinal points and not an anatomical point; for the cardinal points enter into the calculation concerning the dioptric apparatus, but the anatomical points do not. Donders chose to measure the degree of ametropia from the anterior nodal point—obviously because the images being reckoned from the second nodal point the conjugate of the first, their size was readily obtained. The objection to the nodal points are that these are not constant, but change their position during accommodation and in different stages of the refraction. He himself abandoned this point in aphakia. The first principal point is now generally chosen as the point from which to measure the punctum remotum; as a matter of fact, in practice we may use this interchangeably with the anterior surface of the cornea without serious error, for the two are separated by only 1.75 mm.

Convergent strabismus is exceptional in high hypermetropia. This has given rise to some surprise on the part of writers. It has been regarded as in contradiction to Donders' theory of the connection between hypermetropia and convergent strabismus. Donders has himself answered this objection by urging that the hyperope, whose error is very considerable, does not even attempt its correction by excessive convergence; besides, to correct a hypermetrope of high degree would require such an excessive amount of convergence as cannot be maintained even if the accommodation is sufficient to correct the error. The deficiency lies in the power of convergence and not that of accommodatian. On the other hand, divergent strabismus is not infrequently met with. This is probably due to the imperfect development of the extrinsic muscles which share in the general dystrophy. Moreover, amblyopic eyes frequently lapse into divergence.

WHAT TSCHERNING FOUND.

From recent extensive statistics by Tscherning as to the incidence of refractive anomalies among young persons in Copenhagen, practically no difference existed as regards the higher degree of hypermetropia among the educated and illiterate. What difference there was showed a slightly greater proportion among the illiterate. The same statistics, as usual, showed an enormous preponderance of low and moderate myopia among the educated classes, while the highest degrees of the latter were again equally divided among both.

Analysis of 6,000 individuals refracted by myself, with, of course, almost twice the number of eyes, excluding those that had but one eye, showed, of these 12,000, 222 having more than 4 D. of H. Of these, 16 had 7 D., five 8 D., and one 9 D., four 11 D., and one to be described more fully presently, had 16 D. in one eye, and 17 D. in the other. As compared with the incidence of high myopia, the same material showed 304 eyes affected with myopia above 10 D.; these included cases from 10 D. to one of 29 D. The majority, of course, belonged to the inferior limit. Thus the number of cases in this group of 6,000 individuals were not very unequal, 304 of myopia to 222 of hypermetropia.

Hypermetropia of 14, 20 and 24 D. have been reported uncomplicated by serious disturbances or development. Perhaps the case of highest degree ever recorded was one communicated to Donders by Bowman, which required a convex lens of 1⅞ inches for its correction. Calculation gives the antero-posterior axis and the sizes of the images in the uncorrected and corrected eye as follows: Antero-posterior axis, 16.908 mm.; size of image linear (10 being normal), 9.587 in the uncorrected eye and 14.499 in the corrected eye. The correcting lens being placed 12 mm. from the anterior principal point or 10¼ mm. from the summit of the cornea, so that the enlargement of the image produced by the glass obtained by dividing the size of the image in the corrected eye by that of the uncorrected eye 1.514. The following is a record of the case of high H. above referred to:

J.J.F., real estate agent, aged 28, born in Ireland. Father's sight poor; is unable to give any ther particulars. The sight of one sister is like his own. Up to the age of 17 he held near objects very close to the eyes so that he was thought to be near-sighted. At that age he was given glasses which were of some assistance. He was told then by his oculist that his eyes had "stopped developing before they had been fully formed."

EXTERNAL APPEARANCE SUGGESTIVE.

The external appearance of the eyes is highly suggestive. They are small, deep set, and seem more mobile than normal. The pupils are equal and react to light and convergence. The visual acuity without glasses is ability to see large objects. Measurements of the cornea with the ophthalmometer gave the small radius of 7.1 right and left, corresponding to 49 D. without any astigmatism. The accommodation is for 7 D. right and left. The ophthalmoscope showed that the media were clear. The details of the fundus came out clearly with very high convex lenses. The nerve appeared very small, slightly paler than normal, but not enough to warrant the opinion of atrophy, nor was there any other special fundus lesion. The shadow test showed the presence of 16 D. of hypermetropia in the right and 17 D. in the left eye in the visual zone, with moderate positive meridional astigmatism. There was a trace of astigmatism with the rule, but this did not measure as much as 0.50 D. The visual acuity was extremely poor, right and left 5-60, with the correcting glasses + 16 and + 17 D., respectively.

He was given this correction to wear steadily and reported from time to time that, while the vision was imperfect the glasses were giving him greater satisfaction than he had heretofore had. This is the highest degree of hypermetropia the writer has ever seen.

ETHICS OF OPTICAL ADVERTISING*

Opticians may be roughly divided into two classes, those who advertise systematically, using all the recognized forms of publicity, and those who say they do not advertise, by which they mean they make no strenuous effort to bring themselves and their business before the public.

For the optician, perhaps, more than any other business man, is it necessary to advertise. He must not merely bring his name and calling before the public; he must educate them to realize the necessity they have for glasses, and in the telling he must interest them. You cannot order glasses without a personal visit, and it is the aim of every optician to induce as many as he can to visit him, without regard to the fact that they know their eyesight to be wrong or not.

So many people are under the impression that their sight is perfect, and it is only by a proper test that they can be undeceived. The optician must therefore persuade such people to pay him a visit. That this can be effectively and profitably accomplished, it is our aim to show in this and future articles, during the course of which we hope to touch on every dignified way in which the optician can increase his sight-testing business.

* From the British Advertiser.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS

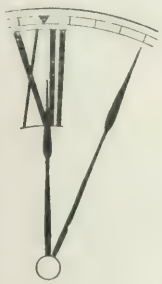
OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

ASSORTMENTS

WE can make up a nice assortment of ATTRACTIVE SALEABLE DESIGNS to any amount desired. Just state prices at which you wish to sell them. We will please you. This is our SPECIALTY.

ORDER EARLY, and secure from THE HOUSE OF CANADA FOR CARDS AND CALENDARS
:: :: :: :: :: :: THE BEST AND LARGEST VARIETY :: :: :: :: :: ::

The Copp, Clark Company, Limited 64 & 66 Front Street West TORONTO



Edison Amberol Four Minute Records

ANY EDISON PHONOGRAPH (Gem excepted)
CAN NOW BE EQUIPPED TO PLAY BOTH

STANDARD TWO MINUTE and AMBEROL FOUR MINUTE RECORDS

by simply applying the new Combination Type Attachment to the Phonograph. Amberol Records have more music on them than any other record made. What does this mean to the Edison dealer? That they will sell more Phonographs, Attachments, and more Records at a Big Profit. :: :: ::

We want an EDISON DEALER in every town where Edison Goods are not already represented.

THE R. S. **WILLIAMS** & SONS CO. LIMITED

121 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. 143 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

DO NOT MISS

Sending in your Copy Early for the next issue—

DECEMBER 1st

Canadian Druggist

"THE BUSINESS BRINGER"

The Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on Every Wrapper of

CASTORIA

Jobbers sell less than dozen at $3.00 per dozen.

Jobbers sell 3 dozen or over at $2.80 per dozen.

Send for
Cards, Cartons, and Counter
Wrappers.

Genuine CASTORIA Always

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY
77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Chas. H. Fletcher. President.

WHAT THE PUBLIC REQUIRE

It is well to remember that even the optician who says he does not believe in advertising really depends to some extent on it to build up a successful business. In his case the advertising takes the form of personal recommendation of satisfied customers. In the early days of the 18th century this would have been sufficient possibly, but nowadays the public have such short memories that even a personal recommendation does not carry the weight it once had, and must be reinforced by the printed word in every shape. The average man is better educated to-day than ever before, which has its advantages for the trade; he reads more, works harder, consequently his eyes fail earlier; but he is more exacting, more forgetful, and greater pains must be taken to reach him.

Of the thousands of children who are sent by their teachers to be tested and fitted, how many return in later life for new or altered glasses? It should be the aim of every optician to have them return to him. He should not rest until everyone in the district he can claim to cover, has been to him for testing purposes. This is as much as to say, he must advertise, in one way or another, continuously, for there is no season for the optician's work. It continues all the year round.

It may be argued that some forms of advertising are not dignified. The optician, if he condescends to appear in the newspaper at all, will not consent to more than the bald announcement of his name and business. This, in view of the immense amount of advertising carried by every modern paper, is absolutely useless, it is simply throwing money away. The advertisement shown herewith, on the other hand, is distinctive, prominent, and not lacking in dignity.

The optician draws his custom from every class. It is too expensive to reach them all with the booklet or the circular; he must, therefore, to be thorough, appeal to the great mass through the medium of the daily or weekly press.

Comfortable Vision

Few people have eyes alike. Many people wearing glasses need two different lenses in one frame. This proves how necessary careful eye examination is.

We make **"Accuracy"** our watchword, and thus guarantee for you comfortable vision.

Our manager is **fully qualified.**

We Make No Charge for Testing

HERE FOLLOWS THE NAME AND ADDRESS, WITH DIPLOMAS AND OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, IF ANY.

COMFORTABLE VISION

His principal object is to get the people to visit him; the rest is easy, or he would be no optician.

Optical advertising is certainly profitable if carried on systematically, and if due attention is paid to each part, the show window, the circular and booklet, and above all the papers, for in these days of keen competition, quantity alone provides a livelihood.

The advertising must be clean, forcible, honest, carefully thought out, and continuous. A chance allusion may impress, but is soon forgotten, while many reminders bring many customers.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

Mr. Urban, the inventor of the bioscope, is credited with being the pioneer of photography of movement in real color. Hitherto the so-called color-films presented to the public had been colored by hand, or dipped, for example, bodily into a blue bath to produce moonlight effects, or a yellow bath to produce an impression of sunshine. But the new secret (as it is a secret), will soon enable Charles Urban to place on the market films reproducing any real life scene in its exact colors, and not requiring a special apparatus to be shown with.

The specimens shown at an exhibition in London revealed most remarkable results. Scotch plaids and different national costumes were reproduced on the screen, and the likeness was so perfect that one just felt as if the real persons and garments were before one's eyes.

SALIT

Salit is the name given to bornyl salicylate, an oily yellowish-brown liquid, with a characteristic odor. It is readily soluble in alcohol and in oil, and easily absorbed by the skin. It occasions a slight sensation of warmth when applied, but produces no local irritation. It has been applied with success as a dressing, either alone or diluted with olive oil, in those cases in which salicylic medication is indicated, notably in sciatic and intercostal neuralgia.—L'Union Pharm.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

EMERSON, MAN.—Mr. E. Casselman is enlarging his display and selling space and has now placed his order for a new outfit. Everything is to be fitted with British Plate Glass, as The Toronto Show Case Co. will not use common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors in these high class fixtures.

Photography

PHOTOGRAPHY AND FLOWERS *

The following few facts in connection with the above subject have been submitted in anticipation that if the Editor permit the same

ROSES

Neutral Background

to escape the waste-paper basket it will be due to his good nature. Now, in the pursuit of flower photography (reference is made more particularly to the representation of wild flowers of our fields, hedgerows, and woods), the apparatus necessary need not be portentous or expensive. Cameras of various forms and sizes and prices, from 21s. to as many pounds, may be selected, according to the capacity of our purse. A folding type of camera is a most convenient form; it must, however, have a good extension of bellows. The magazine form is not suitable unless it be supplied with considerable movement in the focussing arrangement. The size of ¼-plate takes up very little room and scarcely any weight, and one can enlarge any negative where required. The lens may be chosen of the Busch Aplanatic form, working at F. 6.5. It is moderate in price, and excellent in every way. The shutter, preferably of the Unicum or Bausch and Lomb form, is satisfactory; it should be fitted with pneumatic release. The speeds may be the second and longer—½ sec., 1-5th, 1-25th, 1-50th, and 1-100th giving a good range, according to the subject. In the representation of flowers with colors, such as primroses, daffodils, celandine, toadflax, and many others, it will be necessary to use a yellow screen in conjunction with iso or orthochromatic plates. A small light wooden frame may be fitted to the lens hood to hold the yellow screen, or a cap may be easily constructed with a circular yellow glass front. In using the screen the exposure will be lengthened from ten to twelve times or more, according to the depth of color. The tripod should be compact and rigid. Metal ones of the telescopic form are convenient in this respect; they cannot, however, always be adjusted to varying heights. A light wooden one, with sliding legs, will obviate this difficulty. One should be chosen which may be shortened so as to bring the camera within a foot or so of the ground, as many flowers may be taken in this position. Roll films are compact and convenient, but the price is, of course, greater than plates, although they are orthochromatic and the negatives free from halation. Makers of plates being so numerous, there will be no difficulty in choosing a suitable brand. Imperial Special Rapid are productive of excellent results, but care should be exercised in the selection of the dark room light. Don't take too many plates or films when going on a ramble, but see that what are taken are productive of the best results—it will be encouraging and an incentive to future work. Successful pictures should follow the careful, persistent, and patient working of a particular brand of plates. Do not change the brand hurriedly.

Good clear negatives may be obtained with

SEA HOLLY

metol-quinol, and, for indoor studies, pyro soda will yield, perhaps, somewhat softer results. It is inadvisable to photograph flowers in brilliant sunlight; the representations are of a chalk-and-

* By Edwin Thorp, in Pharmaceutical Journal (England).

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL COURSE

Commencing Tuesday, January 5th, 1909, this College will give a special four weeks' course to those wishing to enter the Optical field.

Four solid weeks' instruction in Theoretical and Applied Optics by the most practical scientific and painstaking instructors, in a college and class room equipped with every requisite to obtain the best results, and a daily clinic which enables a complete mastery of the practical work to be obtained.

Actual Lens work, practical anatomy, diseased and abnormal eyes viewed and inspected by direct examination and magnified in lantern slides to fourteen thousand times the actual size.

The knowledge gained during this course will be worth thousands of dollars in actual practice.

Complete course at the special price of $35.00. Send your name and $5.00 to-day to secure enrolment.

EMPIRE COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Limited, 358 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE
has been such a success that would like you to know what those any time. The same diploma is given correspondence
W. B. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist

COURSE IN OPTICS
who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can begin students as class room students. Write for full particulars to
Janes Building, TORONTO

SUPREMACY
MONARCH OPTICAL COMPANY

Another Monarch Specialty

The above cut illustrates the new MONARCH finger piece Mounting, it is the latest and best in rigid-bridge mountings, has several points of superiority over the many finger piece mountings now on the market.

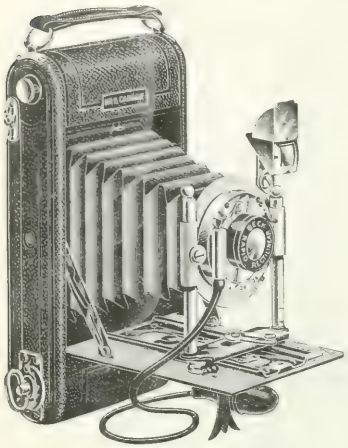
The guards are self-adjusting, supplied in either sanitary or zylonite, are very easy of adjustment at top or bottom.

We guarantee this mounting against any imperfections in workmanship or material. For $1.00 we will send you from stock, postage paid, a sample (returnable if desired) of the Monarch finger piece Mounting. This mounting is especially adapted for prescription lenses, as it holds the glasses in perfect aligment. We are the acknowledged leaders in prescription work, our methods are exclusive; send trial prescription and be convinced.

Monarch OPTICAL COMPANY

7&9 EAST ADELAIDE STREET
Toronto, Ont.

CARBINE Roll Film or Plate CAMERAS



THE No. 2 CARBINE

Beck R R Lens—Simplex Auto Shutter

Price $15.00

THE superiority of the "Carbine" is found in the high quality of their finish and the completeness of their equipment.

¶ "Carbine" Cameras are all fitted with Rapid Symmetrical Lenses, specially manufactured by Messrs. R. and J. Beck. These lenses are infinitely superior to the unnamed lenses usually fitted to other make cameras for cheapness.

¶ The shutters are of the most reliable automatic type, fitted with adjustments for giving a range of speeds enabling the photographer to vary his exposures according to circumstances.

¶ The Cameras have rising, falling and curve fronts and every movement of practical use They can also be used with plates as well as with films.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA—

National Drug and Chemical Co

Of Canada, Limited - MONTREAL

USE AGFA METOL

A rapid Developer of the front rank.

Powerful—bringing out all the shadow details.

Highly recommended for Studio and Instantaneous work.

Solution may be used many times.

Permits shorter exposures than any other Developer.

Combined with Hydrokinone is an unequalled Developer

Especially indicated for Bromide Papers.

In 1 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles. At 75c., $2.75, $5.25 and $10.00 each.

Ask your Dealer for the "Agfa" Booklet—Gratis

Sole Agents - HUPFELD, LÜDECKING & CO - Montreal

charcoal type all the beautiful delicacy and detail being entirely lost. A supplementary tripod top may be constructed of two pieces of wood 4 in long 2 in wide and ¼ in or so thick hinged at the ends and held in position by a thumbscrew working in a side-slotted strut. This contrivance enables the camera to be raised vertically or pointed downwards at any angle. Holes are pierced in each piece of wood taking camera screws, one for the fastening of it to the tripod top, the other for securing the camera. A small screen or background of a neutral tint, mounted on two rollers, will be useful in excluding objectionable matter.

Many plants and flowers may be brought back, and, after having been refreshed with water, then laid prostrate upon the neutral background and photographed, with excellent results and with little fear of movement. Most interesting objects present themselves for our inspection, such as moths, butterflies, and other insects "in situ" on flowers. There will be no limit to the amount of material if search be made in the hedgerows and woods. Many pleasant and delightful recollections will occur to those who seek after recreations of such a healthy nature. An instance may be mentioned which occurred in a holiday spent some time ago along the Cornish coast. On a stone wall close to the sea—the open Atlantic—grew bunches of Red Centranthus (C. ruber), placed between the observer's eye and the blue summer sky, lightly swaying backwards and forwards in the breeze and bathed in sunshine. Suddenly, without warning, appear several fluttering objects with rapidly vibrating wings, lightly poised over the flower heads. They seem to revolve in circles, like veritable gems, all the time dipping their protruding tongues, with restless activity, into the corolla tubes of the flowers, enjoying the sweet nectar with evident relish, their feathery tails outspread, their eyes gleaming in the sun. Alas! they are gone in a few seconds, and we have not recorded them photographically, and the spot seems almost desolate by their absence. They were the humming bird hawk moths ("Macroglossa stellatarium"). The impression on the mind remains with all its vividness and bright associations—an impression not easily effaced by time. Our country rambles brings us thus into close contact with botany and entomology and many allied sciences. We take notice of the peculiarity in the growth of plants, their coloration, methods of fertilization, the intimacy existing between insects and flowers, the enemies of plants and also of insects, the struggle for existence in both, and thus much material is at hand to occupy the thoughts, train observation, and enlarge the mind and afford amusement and instruction for an unlimited period.

The accompanying photographs are by no means perfect or typical of what may be taken. They may be, however, merely suggestions for subjects which may be enormously improved upon.

ALUMINIUM FLASHLIGHT

Aluminium appears to be gaining popularity as a substitute for magnesium in flashlight photography. The chief advantage of the former metal is that it is obtainable in very fine powder—much finer than is possible with magnesium. The finest aluminium is that known as aluminium bronze, and is used for making "aluminium paint." The powder is much more easily ignited when mixed with one-and-a-quarter times its own weight of chlorate of potash, but the mixing must be very carefully done with a feather, as friction will sometimes cause it to explode spontaneously. The duration of the flash is about the same as magnesium, but the actinic value of the light is rather higher, chiefly on account of the more complete combustion of the fine powder. Many mixtures have been recommended from time to time in order to produce a rapid magnesium flash, possibly the best being a mixture of magnesium powder, chlorate of potash, and the black sulphide of antimony. The following are good proportions:

Magnesium	24 grains
Potassium chlorate	36 grains
Black antimony sulphide	4 grains

Of course, such a mixture should never be stored; it should only be prepared as required for use. —Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.).

Fixin is the name given to a French preparation of aluminium lactate, which is introduced in the form of granules as an intestinal astringent. —Pharm. Zeit.

CONCENTRATED DEVELOPERS

One of the favorites among ordinary developers is that in which hydroquinone and metol are employed, and it can be made up in powder form as follows:

Sodium sulphite	45 grains
Sodium carbonate (anhydrous)	15 grains
Metol	2½ grains
Hydroquinone	3½ grains

This quantity is put up into a packet wrapped inwaxed paper and tinfoil. When required for use it is dissolved in an ounce of water. The powders can be packed in boxes of six or twelve. This makes a good one-solution developer, but in a two-powder form it is particularly suitable for supplying in small metal screw-topped bottles. The formula is:

A.

Metol	250 grains
Hydroquinone	1½ oz.
Boric acid	¼ oz.

B.

Soda sulphite (anhydrous)	1 oz.
Borax	¼ oz.
Sugar of milk	¼ oz.

When a developer is required for use, dissolve ¼ oz. of A and ½ oz. of B with 12 oz. of water.

The weighing may be done away with if a bottle is supplied with a powder measure.

Among the best of the liquid forms of concentrated developers adurol is most serviceable. The stock solution is made thus:

Potassium carbonate	1½ oz.
Sodium sulphite	2 oz.
Water	5 oz.
When dissolved, add	
Adurol	2 dr.

For use, add 80 drops of this solution to each ounce of water required.

The above keeps well and is clean in working.

Hydroquinone is one of the least soluble of developing agents, and cannot therefore be put up in a very concentrated form. The solubility of hydroquinone is 5.8 per cent. in the cold. One of the best concentrated solutions is:

Hydroquinone	158 grains
Sodium sulphite	2½ oz.
Potassium carbonate	40 grains
Water	10 oz.

For use dilute with six times the quantity of water.

Another formula is:

Sodium sulphite	8 oz.
Potassium ferocyanide	2½ oz.
Hydroquinone	1½ oz.
Potassium hydrate	2 oz.
Water to	28 oz.

Dissolve the first three ingredients in 20 oz. of water, then add the caustic potash and make up to measure. For use dilute with 8 to 10 parts of water.

A concentrated metol-hydroquinone developer in two solutions is made from the following:

A.

Metol	400 grains
Sodium sulphite	7 oz.
Hydroquinone	1¾ oz.
Potassium bromide	50 grains
Water to	35 oz.

B.

Potassium carbonate	12 oz.
Water to	35 oz.

The sulphite and hydroquinone are dissolved together in hot water, and when nearly cold the metol and bromide are added. For use take 60 minims of A and B and add to 9 drachms of water. For the benefit of those who work by factor, it may be noted that such a combination possesses a multiple number of about thirteen.—Chemist and Druggist.

To Canadian Druggists

IF you haven't handled photographic materials as a part of your line, you have missed an opportunity for a generous profit at a trifling expenditure of time and money.

THE LINE IS:

Argo Gaslight Papers
Monox Bromide Papers
Disco Gelatine Printing Out Paper
Ampere Collodion Matte P.O.P.
Metalotype
Silver Basic Developing Paper
Sun Spot Blue Print Paper
Defender Dry Plates
and the famous Defender Photographic Chemicals

We want the co-operation of druggists in the effort to spread the fame and sale of our products. We are willing and anxious to allow very liberal discounts on goods that are extensively advertised and which are well known to both the professional and amateur photographic trade. If you want to participate please communicate with us.

We supply you with advertising matter, catalogues, window hangers circulars, etc., free of charge. We replace defective stock—You cannot lose. Write for our terms.

DEFENDER PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

131 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Commercial Printing
a Specialty

The Bryant Press Limited

44 Richmond Street W
TORONTO.
Telephone Main 2877

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

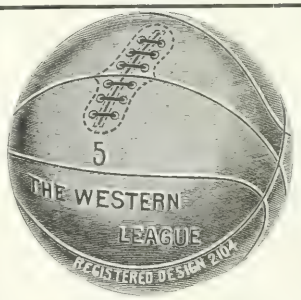
and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

The Original and Only Genuine

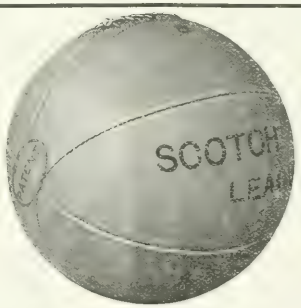
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF

MINARD'S LINIMENT



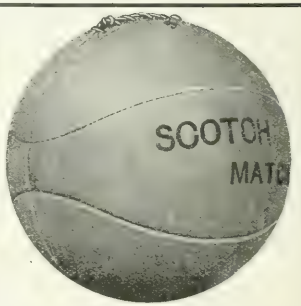
THE WESTERN LEAGUE
(Our Guaranteed Ball)

Made of the best selected stock. The special advantage of this ball being that the opening is across the seams, and therefore will not rip at the seams. This ball will also retain its shape longer than any other ball.
Price $3.50



SCOTCH LEAGUE
Tomlinson patent style. Made of the best selected stock. **Price $3.00**

Picnic Ball (Rugby or Association). Made of good leather, canvas lined.
No. 5 (Regulation size).... $1.75 each
" 4 (Practice size) ..... 1.50 "
" 3 (Boys' size ..... 1.25 "



SCOTCH MATCH
(Rugby or Association)
A popular price ball, made of the best quality of grain leather, selected stock.
No. 5 (Regulation size)...$2.50 each
" 4 (Practice size)..... 2.25 "
" 3 (Boys' size)..... 1.75 "

BEST QUALITY RED RUBBER FILLERS (Rugby or Association)
No. 3 size..... 60c
No. 4 size..... 75c
No. 5 size 85c
No. 6 size $1.00
No. 7 size 1.25

HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL SHIN GUARDS
We make a complete assortment, ranging in price from 25 cents to $1.50 per pair

All our balls are regulation size, and stitched with the patent Campbell lock stitch. If one stitch should get cut, the ball will not rip, as is the case in all balls sewn in the old way. If you cannot procure from your dealer, call or write

The Western Leather Goods Co., Limited : Toronto, Ont.
101 KING STREET WEST (Royal Arcade)

Manufacturers of Fine Leather Goods, Pocket Books, Hand Bags, Ladies' Belts, Gentlemen's Belts

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

COLOR VALUES OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS

According to a writer in the Journal of Gas Lighting, the light in all cases where the so called "daylight balance" of colors is not maintained, ceases to be white the excess or absence of some particular color being noticeable. The light of the mercury arc, having no red rays, shows materials of a red color as black. Yellow materials in the light of the Nernst or incandescent lights become pronounced and pale yellows are not distinguishable from white. The same relation between green and white exists in the Welsbach light. Enclosed arc lights with clear globes give an excess of violet light and therefore accent blues and violets. This, however, can be corrected by means of opal globes. The enclosed arc light is cited as the best source of artificial light where true color values were desired, but yellow tinted lights are to be preferred for restaurants, residences, etc. A further table of the predominating color of lights is given :

Lamp	Color
Enclosed arc, clear globe,	Bluish white.
Enclosed arc, opal globe,	White.
Nernst lamp, new glower,	Pale lemon-yellow.
Nernst lamp, seasoned glower,	Deep lemon-yellow.
Incandescent, new	Yellow.
Incandescent, seasoned,	Pale orange-yellow.
Welsbach and vapor hydrocarbon, new	Greenish white.
Welsbach and vapor hydrocarbon, seasoned,	Greenish yellow.
Ordinary gas flame,	Reddish yellow.
Mercury arc,	Blue-green.

Chemical Abstracts

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

FERNIE, B.C.—Mr. N. E. Suddaby is refitting and installing a complete outfit, including the "Full Crystall" Silent Salesmen and the patent "Full Crystal" Trianon Cabinets. Each fixture is fitted with best British Plate Glass throughout as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their high class goods by fitting with common window glass and cheap wavy mirrors.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

FOR SALE

EDWARDS MEDICINE CO., Toronto, formerly of London, Ontario, manufacture the following, viz. :—EDWARDS' NERVINE COMPOUND, "MAPLE LEAF" SKIN FOOD, and DIAMOND HAIR RENEWER. Order direct or through your Jobber.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug business for sale in New Ontario, town of two thousand. Lumbering centre. No opposition. Stock, $5,000.00; sales, $9,000.00. Good reasons for selling. Apply

Box 5, Canadian Druggist.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug Store for sale, Eastern Ontario. Stock $2400. Only store, village of 900. Good district. Sales all cash, profits good. Box 6, THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FOR SALE

Four-foot go-between-counter, mahogany finish, complete with drawers, including money-drawer, first class condition.

Apply E. J. DOAK,
Phone Park 1035. Cor. Queen and Lansdowne, Toronto

SYNDICATE STOCK FOR SALE

Subscriber wishes to dispose of a subscription for $100 stock in the Canadian Druggist's Syndicate. Amount paid up $50.00, will sell for $40.00.

C.D.S., C/O CANADIAN DRUGGIST

DRUG FIXTURES FOR SALE

Complete outfit including Patent medicine wall cupboards, tincture shelving, counter show cases, sponge case, show bottles, etc., must be sold by November 15th.

BOX 50, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

A DOUBLE JUBILEE IN THE HOUSE OF MERCK

September 1 was a red-letter day in the annals of the house of E. Merck, Darmstadt, for on that day two of the four principals of the firm, Dr. Louis Merck, Honorary Doctor of medicine and engineering, life member of the Hessian First Chamber, and his cousin, Dr. E. A. Merck, owner of the historic pharmacy, celebrated the 25th anniversary of their entry into the business.

Jubilees of long service are by no means rare occurrences at E. Merck's, and there are several employes still in harness who have even witnessed the 50th return of the day they entered the firm.

The principals themselves wished to celebrate it quietly, but such an event in one of German's leading chemical establishments was not allowed to pass unnoticed by the outer world, and it shows the admirable spirit existing between principals and employes that the whole of the official staff and workmen enthusiastically joined together to mark this occasion as it deserved.

All work was suspended for the day, and the whole of the staff and workers, male and female, met at 11 a.m. in one of the buildings which had been specially cleared for this purpose. The building was most tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers and flags. The senior member of the staff in a few words retraced the course of the tremendous strides made by the firm in the past 25 years, which had also witnessed the erection of the present new works and the foundation of an independent house in the United States. The presentation from the staff took the form of an album of photographs of its members. Then followed the illuminated address from the workmen, presented by one who has seen 40 years of service in the firm, as well as a flower arrangement.

The Grand Ducal Government was represented by the Minister of the Interior, who in the name of the Grand Duke of Hesse handed the insignia of the Cross of Honour of a high order to Dr. E. A. Merck. Congratulations followed from the representatives of the firm, many of whom were present from all parts of the world, succeeded by speeches from the Lord Mayor of Darmstadt, representatives of the technical industry, the medical and pharmaceutical professions, the Technical High School and the Chamber of Commerce; several illuminated addresses being presented. Needless to add, the telegraph boys were busy bringing in countless congratulatory messages from friends all over the world.

After these proceedings had ended, the whole company adjourned to a large marquee erected on an open space in the factory, where to the strains of a military band, interspersed by choruses by the Factory's Singing Club, a cold collation was served.

In the evening all the principals accepted the invitation of the staff to that truly German institution, a "Kommers". Besides the usual student songs, a theatrical performance was given by members of the staff. Various solos and musical productions by the employes contributed to make the evening an entire success, and to justify the words spoken by a director of a rival firm present as a guest: that the perfect bond of union existing between principals and employes of Merck's would be hard to beat, and embodied the realisation of the ideal conditions which all should strive to attain in such relationships.

THE DESBARATS NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY FOR 1908-09

We have just received the 1908-9 edition of the Desbarats Newspaper Directory, which has just been published.

This edition shows a distinct advance on former directory publications. The information in regard to each publication is particularly full, and as it contains an unusually large number of sworn statements of circulation by the different publishers, the information will be very reliable. The Directory shows a very considerable increase in the circulation of the leading publications. A comparatively small number of new publications are recorded, the last year or two apparently not being an inviting time for launching literary enterprises. The list of industries in each town is of particular interest and value to advertisers and the public generally. Their compilation no doubt added greatly to the enormous amount of detail work in getting out the Directory, but their usefulness justifies the undertaking. The Directory contains 304 pages, very attractively bound in cloth and gold. Although the published price is $5.00, in order to give the Directory a wide distribution, the Agency will send a copy to any corporation or firm who are now advertising or who contemplate an advertising campaign upon receipt of request with 35 cents for postage, etc. The Agency's offices are at 42 Victoria Square, Montreal.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Mr. E. J. Doak, druggist, 1,466 Queen Street West, is also a convert to the "Trianon Cabinets," and has placed his order for these with The Toronto Show Case Co. These are to be fitted with best British Plate Glass throughout, as this is the factory that refuses to substitute common window glass and wavy mirrors. Only the best British Plate Glass is used in these cabinets.

The
Canadian Druggist

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THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

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Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.
Telephone, Main 3203. Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES:
ENGLAND—Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E.C.
FRANCE—John F. Jones Co., 31 bis Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
GERMANY—Frederick Lehfeldt, 2 Lindenstrasse, Berlin, S.W. 68.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR

This issue of The Canadian Druggist goes to press a week earlier than usual, in order that our December issue may be well in advance of the holiday trade. As our readers are on the alert, especially at this time of the year, for the announcements of our advertisers, it is for the mutual benefit of the retail and the wholesale trade that we publish the December number in advance.

The past twelve months, notwithstanding the financial stringency existing almost everywhere, have been a season of general prosperity with the retail drug trade, who have not felt the slackness in business as much as other branches of trade and commerce. Whatever may have been the contributing cause there is no doubt that the drug trade as a whole has come splendidly through the season of business depression with prospects of a still better year ahead of them.

That our readers may all have these prospects realized in the highest degree, and that all members of the craft, wholesale and retail throughout Canada may enjoy a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year is the sincere wish of the Editor.

BUYING CLUBS AND THE JOBBING TRADE

The advent of buyers clubs amongst retail druggists created a feeling of interest amongst the trade generally, and was as is usual with every business proposition of interest, freely discussed, and the policy criticized both favorably and adversely.

The increasing number of these clubs both in Canada and the United States shows the inclination of retail druggists to band themselves for the purposes of procuring goods if possible at lower prices than hitherto charged by the wholesale drug houses.

Whether the anticipations of the originators of the clubs and the shareholders have been fully realized it would be difficult to say, but the fact remains that not only have the number of the clubs or co-operative companies increased, but those in existence are extending the range of their business.

The wholesalers' side of the question has very seldom been put before the trade and it is well that a question having such an important bearing on the business of both branches of the drug trade should be fully considered in all its aspects in order that retailers should weigh well all considerations and have a well defined idea of the attitude of the wholesaler as well as the combined interests involved which must produce eventually a condition of affairs which will tend either to harmonize the relations of the retail and wholesale trades or else demoralize trade to a considerable extent.

In another place in this issue we give a portion of an address delivered before the Colorado Pharmaceutical Association by Mr. W. A. Hover, of Denver, and which appealed so strongly to Dr. W. J. Schiefflin, the Chairman of the Committee on Proprietary Goods of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, that he included it in his report to that body at its recent annual meeting. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

THE PRICE OF GLASSWARE

Some months ago we took occasion to lay before our readers what we considered a very great imposition, caused mainly by the very high protective tariff on foreign glassware. That the retail druggist as well as the manufacturer is paying more for his bottles than he should do is very evident by the prices at which they may be obtained elsewhere, and there is no logical reason why a large and revenue paying class of the com-

munity should be so heavily taxed to support an industry whose members should be able to compete successfully with foreign makers.

The Toronto Daily Star, in a recent issue, has taken up this matter, and speaks directly to the point. We give below its remarks, which can fairly be said not to be prejudiced, as it is a daily paper not representing any particular branch of trade, and is also well known as a Government organ. It says:

There is, perhaps, no one combine for which less can be said by way of justification than for that which controls the manufacture of glass bottles. According to the special manufacturing census of 1906 the wage bill of the entire glass-making industry of Canada is only a little over half a million dollars a year. Probably not over half the total is paid to those engaged in the manufacture of bottles. Those whose capital is engaged in this industry have formed a combine under which full advantage is taken of the protection accorded by the tariff to soak the consumer. And the amount of protection accorded in this case is, circumstances considered, abnormally high. It amounts to 32½ per cent. against imports from the United States—the country from which much the greater part of our imports in this line come; it is nearly 43 per cent against Germany, from which our imports are larger than they are from Great Britain. The protection is all the greater when the bulky and fragile nature of the goods is taken into account; the long haul from Europe or the United States is in itself a large measure of protection. By means of a combine, rendered possible by the very high protection accorded against foreign competition, home competition, either in promptness of service, price, or quality, has been wholly eliminated. Users of glass bottles are forced to pay at least a third more than they would pay under free competition, and frequently for an inferior article. And this burden is placed upon 7,000,000 consumers for the benefit of an industry paying in wages a sum equal to about four cents per head for the population of the Dominion.

Surely this is at least one case in which combination is wholly unjustifiable? Surely in this case there can be no excuse for maintaining the scale of protection that makes combination possible?

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT

In another column will be found an appeal from a brother druggist, who had the misfortune to have his stock completely destroyed by fire, the beginning of this month. Mr. H. E. Malone had a drug business in Kelliher, Saskatchewan, and in one night, that of Nov. 6th, the stock was completely destroyed, and left the owner stranded. As his letter states he is left with a wife and child without any home, and no means of again commencing business, and appeals to the benevolence of his brother-druggists to help him in this great strait.

We feel that we have only to place this matter plainly before our readers to awake their sympathy and their benevolence.

Any sums intended for this fund could be sent direct or else through this office.

THE SALE OF DRUGS

It should be an established rule with manufacturers where they expect members of the drug trade to handle lines which they manufacture, that the sale of these lines should be confined to the one channel and not pushed promiscuously amongst other dealers.

At first sight it may appear to the manufacturer that the more avenues he can establish for selling his goods the larger will be the output, but we think that in the majority of instances this is a false assumption, as "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," an aphorism which will apply in a case such as we are now considering.

Unless the interest of the salesman can be awakened in the furthering of the sale of any class of goods, the enthusiasm which is usually necessary in order to make the sale will be wanting and the apparent indifference of the salesman will do much towards lessening the interest of the public in any special article.

When we see a manufacturer of toilet goods appealing largely to the grocery trade, and a grocer advertising them in a very conspicuous way to the general public, no druggist can be blamed for withholding his interest in that particular line of goods. Take for instance, that of a firm of leading manufacturers of soaps and perfumes, which is only one of the different lines which are being exploited in this way. Why should a druggist bring these goods prominently before his customers and introduce goods which are largely offered by the grocery trade and through which a large proportion of sales will be made? Then again the case of a manufacturer of patent medicines selling to a department store or cut-rate druggist is something which certainly does not tend to encourage the retailer who endeavors to maintain full prices. Such cases are continually happening, and the price-contract plan or any other plan which has yet been submitted has not served the purpose of inducing some manufacturers to confine their business as they should do to the legitimate drug trade. "Drugs for the Druggist" should be the motto of every retail druggist, and the word "Drug" should embrace as well patent medicines and toilet articles, all of which should find their channel naturally through the retail

Howards' Quinine

Is now Sold in Canada at the

SAME PRICE

As the Continental Brands

Always Specify "Howards"

If you want the highest attainable quality in Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Canadian Made Licorice

ALL DRUGGISTS

ALL CONFECTIONERS

A Superlative Quality of Mint Flavored Soft Licorice

N.B.—CUT REPRESENTS EXACT SIZE OF PACKAGE

Manufactured Exclusively by

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY - MONTREAL

The Eureka Ointment Pot.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

is now well known and is one of the most popular jars on the market. We formerly made it only in Flint, Amber and Emerald Green. We now furnish it in Opal as well, in the dispensing sizes, ½oz. to 4 oz. sizes.

EUREKA OINTMENT POT LIST

Size	Per Gross	Original Package
½ Oz.	$ 5.35	5 gross
¾ "	6.25	5 "
1 "	7.50	3 "
2 "	9.90	3 "
3 "	12.75	2 "
4 "	15.00	2 "
6 "	20.00	1 "
8 "	27.00	1 "
16 "	39.50	1 "

Discount to the Trade 60%

FOR SALE BY JOBBERS

T. C. WHEATON CO. Millville, N.J., U.S.A.

MARCH with the TIMES and Stock RADIOL!

Be one of the first in the field, as all Horse owners *will* have RADIOL sooner or later.

Do not be forestalled by your neighbour.

RADIOL TREATMENT prolongs the life of a Horse's Legs. Completely removes by Radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a Horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bog Spavins, Capped Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, &c.

No Blister; No Laying Up; No Hair Removed

Radiol Treatment fines down a worn Horse's legs, and is a certain cure for Puffy Joints and Sprains. Prevents Filled Legs.

An intelligent use of the "RADIOL LEG WASH" counteracts that fully wear and tear on the legs unavoidable with the Horse in constant work, whether training, racing, or on the road.

RADIOL LEG WASH is the only specific for sore heels, it cures, heals and prevents thrush, and keeps the skin in healthy condition. One flask of "RADIOL" will make a GALLON of valuable Leg Wash.

"The Field" June 16th, 1906:—

"We have been able to test some trial bottles of 'RADIOL' in cases of Windgalls, splints, and Puffy swellings, and have found 'RADIOL' to be very successful, and we have also found it useful as a leg wash for preventing stiffness after a day's play."

Write for Illustrated Booklet and Uses of "Radiol," by Vet. of "The Farmer and Stockbreeder."

Ask your Chemist for "Radiol"

Write for that valuable little book the uses of "Radiol" by Vet. of "The Farmer and Stockbreeder" of London, and also ask for full particulars from your wholesale house, or

THOMAS REID,
9, St. Nicholas Street, MONTREAL.

Manufacturers:

THE RADIOL Co (W. STEVENS & Co)

212 Westminster Bridge Road, London; England.

drug trade. Let retail druggists individually and unitedly insist upon manufacturers confining their sales in these lines to the drug trade, if they would have their co-operation, or else druggists will be perfectly justified in exploiting preparations of their own, which are designed to take the place of the advertised article.

PROSECUTING OFFENDERS

We are pleased to see that the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec is taking active steps in prosecuting, not only druggists, but also all persons who are guilty of selling cocaine and other habit-forming drugs. The alarming growth of the cocaine habit in the city of Montreal has caused the Association, through its President, Mr. J. A. Tremble, to take active steps in enforcing the law in this matter. Mr. Tremble, in an interview given to the Montreal Star, spoke of the reliable sources of information in reference to the enormity of the dope habit, and also expressed the determination of the Pharmaceutical Association to do all in its power to see that the law was strictly adhered to. In a conversation with the reporter of the Montreal Star Mr. Tremble says:

"I have been informed that as much as ten thousand morphine tablets have been sold by wholesale dealers to certain druggists within a year. Now, there can be no legitimate demand for any such quantity as that. One hundred a year would be a sufficient number. It indicates that a great number must be sold for non-medicinal purposes. We must continue our investigations and stop this illegal traffic entirely.

"The new Federal Act which governs proprietary medicines will have the effect of barring altogether the importation of this patent medicine I speak of. It will compel the labelling of all bottles and cases with a statement showing the amount of poison in each. The same will be demanded of manufacturers in Canada. This should be some check on the sale of injurious proprietary medicines, such as that I have mentioned, and soothing syrups which are much too largely used by indolent mothers and which have had the effect of doping the children whom they wish to quiet."

It will probably be remembered that at the meeting of the Association last April, Mr. Tremble, in the course of his address, spoke of the growth of the sale of habit-forming drugs and urged that more energetic measures should be taken against any members of the trade who were offenders.

The recent prosecutions which have taken place are an evidence that decided steps have been taken by the Association to do whatever lies in their power to stop the evil.

The following circular has been issued to each member of the Council of the Association:

Montreal, November 7th, 1908.

Dear Sir,—With enclosed cutting from the Star of November 5th please find a short resume of the cases at present in court.

A. Lebeau, druggist, fought his case, inch by inch, but we think the evidence was incontestable, and Judge Bazin took the case "en delibere," to look up the point of making four charges out of the two purchases, two each, for not marking poison and two for non-registration.

The cases against the girls were not so difficult, and judgment will be rendered at the same time. In the Lee Chu cases, one charge was suspended on a technicality, he confessing judgment and paying costs on the other three charges, at $25 per. Four other druggists sued confessed judgment and paid $100 fines and costs.

Yours truly,

J. E. Tremble.

Of those who are charged in the Police Court with selling poisonous drugs illegally several have been found guilty, and heavily fined, one of the number, Mr. A. Lebeau, of the International Drug Store, James Street, Montreal, had two charges against him and was fined $50 and costs; others who were not druggists are Lee Chu, Chinaman, four charges, fined $25 and costs on each charge; Rosie Lebeau, one charge, $25 and costs; Lisa Voie, one charge, $25 and costs; Joseph Pigeon, four charges, $100 and costs; Alfred Monat, $100 and costs; J. J. Weinfield, four charges, $100 and costs. In each case the judge imposed the maximum penalty, and shows a determination to act speedily and to the fullest extent in putting down this unlawful practice.

We would urge upon druggists everywhere to see that no sales of cocaine or any other prescribed poisons are sold in their establishments. The onus of sale will rest upon druggists, and everyone should see to it that for the credit of his profession, if nothing more, that the law is strictly observed, and not only that, but should take the still higher ground of doing their utmost to prevent the spread of the pernicious habit in every way possible for the benefit of humanity.

A MATTER OF ARITHMETIC

One good announcement in the trade paper, which is continually on the desk of the retailer, is worth more than a hundred circulars, which are consigned to the waste paper basket.

Twelve announcements in the year are therefore worth how much?

WOMAN DEMONSTRATOR IN SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

At a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, England, Nov. 20th, Miss Gertrude Holland Wren was appointed demonstrator in the Society's School of Pharmacy. This is the first time a woman has been appointed to such a position since the school was established over sixty years ago.

It may be recalled that Miss Wren was recently awarded the Periera medal—the blue riband of pharmacy—she being the first woman to obtain that honor. Her duties as demonstrator will consist mainly in supervising the work of the women students, of whom there are fifteen, in preparing for the qualifying examination for chemists. In the absence of the professor, his duties, as a rule, fall upon the demonstrator, so that it may occasionally be the lot of Miss Wren to deliver lectures not only to the women, but also to the men students.

BRIBED TO OBTAIN CHEMIST'S LICENSE

M. Latkoczy, Vice-President of the Supreme Administrative Court, at Budapest, Austria, is accused of having received $12,500 as a bribe to use his influence to obtain a license to practice as a chemist for a chemist's assistant, named Korbuly. The go-between is alleged to have been the wife of M. Francis Kretz, herself a cousin of M. Latkoczy.

M. Latkoczy has been obliged to resign his position, his pension as an ex-Secretary of State, his title of Privy Councillor and his membership of various clubs.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OPEN TO WOMEN

There is much joy in the ranks of women doctors and students of London, England, at the decision of the Royal College of Surgeons to open its doors to women.

The Royal College of Physicians recently came to a similar decision, and before long, when the necessary regulations have been made, it will be open to women to take the degrees of "M.R.C.S." and "L.R.C.P.," while they will also be able to attain the higher degree of Fellow.

COCA-COLA CO. WINS ITS SUIT

The Coca-Cola Company has won its suit in the United States Circuit Court against Max Jacobs and the Western Bottling Works, of Chicago, and the court has issued a decree that forbids the defendants to make or sell or advertise that they have for sale, either in bottles or by the glass, any beverage, as "Kos-Kola," "Cold-Cola," or by any other name so similar in sound or appearance as to lead customers to believe that they are buying the drink known as Coca-Cola. This decree also forbids them infringing on the trade name "Coca-Cola" or trying to sell any other drink in place of Coca-Cola and thereby deceiving the public.

The court has made this decree perpetual and final.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the O.C.P., will be held at the College building, St. James Square, Toronto, commencing on Monday, Dec. 7th, at 2 p.m.

Inspector Grant, of the O.C.P., visited North Augusta, and secured convictions against John Chapman and Alex. McCrimmon, for violation of the Pharmacy Act. Both parties pleaded guilty of selling carbolic acid without a license, and were each fined $20.00 and costs, before T. C. Wheatley, J.P.

Dr. Pirie, of Cartago, Costa Rica, visited his brother, who is a student at the College.

Seventy apprenticeship registrations is the number thus far recorded at the O.C.P. for 1908, with every indication of many more coming in.

N. W. D. A. PASSES RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted at the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, held at Atlantic City:

Resolved, That we recommend that wholesale druggists individually protest against the action of those manufacturers who sell buying clubs on jobbers' terms. The services of the jobbers are indispensable to the manufacturer. It is clearly good business policy for the manufacturer to deal fairly and not foster a movement which tends to deprive the jobber of a considerable part of his best trade while, at the same time, using him as a convenience to supply the remainder of the retailers.

Resolved, That as the retail druggist has in the past, does now and always will depend upon the regular wholesale druggist as his channel of supply for a large proportion of his wants, we are convinced that the efforts of a certain part of the retail trade to eliminate the second clause of the excellent motto of the N.A.R.D., "Live and Let Live," is destructive of the best interests of both the retailer and the wholesaler.

Resolved, That these three resolutions and that portion of the committee's report which refers to buying clubs be printed and sent to manufacturers and the drug journals for publication.

ALLEN'S

PURE ENGLISH

ESSENTIAL OILS, Etc.

CAN NOW BE OBTAINED FROM

WINN & HOLLAND, LTD.

MONTREAL

STOCKS HELD IN MONTREAL OF

Almond Oil	Clove Oil	Cumin Oil	Ferri et Ammon Cit.
Caraway Oil	Coriander Oil	Dill Oil	Ferri et Quin. Cit.
Cardamom Oil	Croton Oil	Orris Root Oil	etc.
Celery Oil	Cubeb Oil	Sandalwood Oil	

1833

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD.

Distillers of Essential Oils, Manufacturing Chemists

London, England

1908

SOUTHALLS'

SURGICAL

Absorbent Wools, Lints, Bandages, Gauzes, and Butter Cloths, Aseptic and Antiseptic Dressings, Boric Lint.

DRESSINGS

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY
LIMITED

WEAVERS AND BLEACHERS
Mills—BROMSGROVE and BIRMINGHAM, England

Agent for Canada—J. M. SCHEAK
CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

COMPARE OUR

Bismuth Subnitrate

FOR WHITENESS AND LIGHTNESS

WITH

ANY OTHER MAKE

Chemical Laboratories
Limited
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
Toronto, Ontario

MEGGESON & CO., Limited

LONDON — ENGLAND

Manufacturers of

MEDICATED LOZENGES JUJUBES PASTILLES

AND ALL KINDS OF **ACIDULATED DROPS and TABLETS**

Medicated Lozenges All Medicated Lozenges, including those of the British Pharmacopœia and Throat Hospital, are of first-class workmanship, prepared with the best and purest Drugs only, and may be relied on to contain the prescribed quantity of active medicament. Lozenges faithfully prepared in any quantities to private formulæ and stamped with customer's own name. Special Manufacturers to the leading London and Provincial Hospitals.

Pastilles and Jujubes Prepared with picked Gum Arabic and Refined Sugar in all varieties. The original manufacturers of the well-known Delectable Voice and Magnum Bonum Jujubes. Customer's private formulæ in any selected shape or colour a specialty.

Acidulated Boiled Sugars DROPS, SLICES OR TABLETS. These goods are manufactured with the real Fruit Flavors, and are guaranteed not to stick or become unsaleable. In 5 lb. attractively-labelled bottles.

Chocolate Worm Cakes **6 6 per gross.** In boxes containing ¼ and ½ gross, and attractively decorated tins containing 1 gross. Each cake in envelope with directions.

CANADIAN AGENTS

T. H. McTAVISH & CO.

74 YONGE STREET ARCADE TORONTO, ONT.

Save Money on Rubber Goods

WE would like to prove to YOU how much we can save you on your rubber goods wants. Lots of druggists who know values are sending us their orders, simply because we supply saleable, satisfactory goods, at lower prices than they can buy elsewhere, hence we get business.

Let's have your order for **Water Bottles, Fountain Syringes, Nipples, Atomizers, Bulb Syringes and all other rubber goods you require.**

We guarantee to save you 10%. Try us. We pay express and freight. You are at liberty to return the goods, if not satisfactory.

Selling Agents for Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

Higginbotham Rubber Goods Co.

Milton, Ontario

Antikamnia Calendar 1909

FAC-SIMILE—REDUCED

DRUGGISTS ....AND.... DRUG CLERKS ATTENTION!

Please send us list of your friends and we will mail each a copy of this Antikamnia Tablet Calendar, *Free*, with YOUR compliments.

—DO IT TODAY—

Write names and addresses plainly.

"ANTIKAMNIA TABLETS" and **"ANTIKAMNIA & CODEINE TABLETS"** have attained such well-earned and world-wide popularity for the relief of Headaches, Neuralgias, Women's Aches and Ills, and Pain generally, that all Druggists carry them and recommend them. They certainly do the work.

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

MADE VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. Charles McDonald Hay, Managing Director of The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, has had further honor bestowed on him by his Company,

in making him Vice-President, in succession to the late Frederick S. Lyman, K.C., of Montreal. Mr. Hay, now Vice-President and Managing Director of the Company, was born in Scotland, Ontario, his father was Rev. Wm. Hay, a Congregational Minister for nearly fifty years in that village. He served his apprenticeship with C. S. Mason & Co., in Brantford, and passed his examination at the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1875. In 1876 he entered the employment of Lyman Bros. & Co. as customs clerk; after filling several important positions in the office and warehouse, he went on the road as one of their travelling representatives in Western Ontario. When the business was turned into a joint stock company in 1892, Mr. Hay was made Assistant Managing Director, and in 1897 became Managing-Director, and now the additional responsibility of the Vice-Presidency has been added.

Mr. Hay is a prominent Congregationalist, and has been a member of Bond Street Congregational Church for many years, and represents that body on the Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. He is a director of the Congregational College, Montreal, and on the Board of the Orthepedic Hospital, a prominent member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club Bowling Club.

It doesn't pay to spend money just to show you have it.

There is plenty of food for reflection lying about but few people producing the reflection to devour it.

POPULAR DRUGGIST APPOINTED SHERIFF

In our issue of last month an important change in the drug business was mentioned as having taken place in Windsor, Ontario, where Mr. J. Eugene D'Avignon, who had been in business in that city for nearly thirty years disposed of his drug business to Col. T. B. Welsh, formerly in business in Strathroy.

The retirement of Mr. D'Avignon from the drug business marks a more than usual event in pharmaceutical circles, as the subject of our sketch has been one of the most prominent men in the profession for many years. Mr. D'Avignon is a native of New York State, where he spent his early years. His father, Francis J. D'Avignon, being a surgeon in an Army Medical Corps and Medical Director in the United States army during the Civil War. Mr. D'Avignon received the major portion of his education in Montreal, and in 1862 began his pharmaceutical career with the wholesale drug firm of Lyman, Clare & Co., with whom he remained for six years. He was also an undergraduate in medicine of McGill College, where he continued for three years, and in 1870 entered the employ of Kenneth, Campbell & Co., Medical Hall, Montreal. He represented this firm on the road until 1879, when he purchased the drug business of Mr. Geo. H. Leslie, in Windsor.

While a resident of Montreal he served in the Victoria Volunteer Rifles during the Fenian raid,

and is the possessor of a medal in commemoration of that event. Mr. D'Avignon was one of the original Council in the first year of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and was also one of the incorporators of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association and was a member of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy for thirteen years, and one of the examiners for seven years.

He is also a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

In the city where he has spent nearly thirty years of his life in the retail drug business, he has held the highest positions of trust and is universally esteemed by all. He served as a member of the Board of Education for seven years and member of the City Council for three years, as a member of the Library Board for seven years, during two years of which he was Chairman of that Board, and of which he still continues a member. He was also President of the Board of Trade in 1900.

Mr. D'Avignon has always taken an active part in matters of the church of which he is a prominent member, namely All Saints, in which he has, at various times, served as Church Warden for about fifteen years. He was also one of the most prominent members of the Masonic Order in Western Ontario, being Past Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Canada. He is also a member of the Windsor Preceptory of the Knights Templars. He is also connected with the I.O.O.F. and other benevolent institutions.

Mr. D'Avignon has now been appointed Sheriff of the County of Essex, in place of Mr. J. C. Iler, deceased, and as a local paper puts it, "No more popular appointment has been made in recent years," and Mr. D'Avignon has been the recipient of scores of congratulations from his very many friends, not only in his adopted city, but throughout Canada.

His election to the important office of Sheriff, not only reflects credit on the Government, for their excellent judgment, but is a matter of congratulation to the county in which he is to occupy so important a position. We unite with Mr. D'Avignon's many friends in wishing him many active years in his new sphere of labor.

FORGED TRADE MARKS

Horace Rosa, Stanislus Vanier, and Joseph Beaudora were recently charged before Judge Leet, at Montreal, with infringement of the Trade Marks Act by using a forged trade mark and also counterfeiting a patent medicine. The detective officers who arrested the party gave evidence of seizing over forty dozen bottles of the preparation, besides a quantity of advertising bills and wrappers.

BARGAINS IN SHEET MUSIC, ETC.

Whaley, Royce & Co. are in this issue offering some splendid bargains in sheet music and music books, which our readers will do well to take advantage of. Write them at once, mentioning their "ad." in The Canadian Druggist.

TO FELLOW-DRUGGISTS—AN APPEAL

Kelliher, Sask.,
Nov. 10, 1908.

Dear Sir,—Might I through your widely read journal appeal to the druggists of Canada for a little assistance.

Last Friday night a fire broke out in a hardware store, next to my drug store, at 11 o'clock at night, and as we had retired, we were just able to get into our clothes and escape with our lives. I am left homeless, with a wife and a six-months-old infant. I was insured for a small amount, and all of it goes to pay the wholesale account. We are at present living in the office of the Massey-Harris implement warehouse, and living on the charity of the townspeople. All the buildings on the Main street were burnt, but one, a Jew's store, which happened to be a good bit away from the other buildings.

Trusting that something can be done to assist me.

I remain, yours truly,
H. E. Malone.

JAPANESE WINDOW DRESSING

There is a pretty general impression in this country that America is the fountain head of all true art in window dressing. We are constantly coming across the statement: "American windows are the best in the world," and similar expressions that are prompted rather by self-complacency than by any very accurate knowledge of international window dressing. It is true that the standard of window dressing among the best American stores is high. It is equally true that American merchants spend large sums of money on their windows, but the thoughtful man will hesitate in claiming superiority over the world, for window dressing is art, and art finds expression in so many different forms that it is difficult to compare one type with another. According to American ideas, American windows are the best—German windows seem best to Germans, and the same applies to the French, English and other nations. In every country there are different standards, different conditions and different tastes, and it is likely that the window dresser in each country understands his own clientele pretty thoroughly. However that may be, we have seen excellent examples of window display from all parts of the world—from Europe, South America, Asia. Japan is a nation of artists. In no other country, perhaps, does art play such a prominent part in the daily lives of the people. While Europe was a land of barbarians, and long before America was ever dreamed of, Japan was turning out exquisite works of art. It is natural, therefore, that we should expect much of the Japanese in the matter of window art.—Ex.

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE

HAIR BRUSHES
and
MIRRORS

We have too much stock of these two lines of sundries We will give very interesting prices to quantity buyers.

It will pay you to see our goods before buying.

Our sample room is ready and we invite you to come. Come and see us anyway.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE
MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

"B & S" BRAND

MANUFACTURERS OF

COCAINE

"B & S" BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Limited, Montreal

REGENT RELIABLE REMEDIES

As the name applies our line of Reliable Remedies, manufactured by a reliable firm of chemists, graduates of the College of Pharmacy, who have given the manufacture of such preparations a careful study, covering a period of twenty years. Only the highest quality of drugs are used in these Remedies, every ingredient is carefully tested before being compounded and everything that science, skill and long experience can do is done, in order that the manufacturers may confidently state that these medicines are of the very best that can be produced.

The Regent Pharmacal Co., Limited

TORONTO **MONTREAL**

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., SOLE FACTORS

An Order Always Brings Repeats

❋

TRY ONE

PRICES

In TUBES

80c. PER DOZ. SMALL

$1.50 PER DOZ. LARGE

In TINS

½ POUND $3.00 PER DOZ.

1 POUND $5.00 PER DOZ

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS **Toronto**

Retailers Attention!

Stock

Cæmentium

Regd.

"Sticks Everything, but is not sticky"

Absolutely insoluble Cement. It is not only new—it is unique. It will repair everything from a cup or saucer to a motor-car exhaust pipe. In the case of china or pottery, it not only repairs but replaces missing parts. Cæmentium is not affected by either water or heat. Should be stocked by all retailers. It is not a fish glue.

STOCKED BY—

All branches National Drug & Chemical Co.
Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

DILLONS LIMITED

455 St. Paul Street - - Montreal

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Sleeman's Syrup of Malt

Is a preparation that is worthy of a trial by all who are troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping-cough, or Symptom of Consumption.

It is made from the Best Barley Malt, that can be procured in Canada, and is malted under the personal supervision of Mr. Geo. Sleeman.

The valuable qualities of this preparation is that it does not contain any poisonous drugs or alcohol of any kind. This being a great benefit to the user of such a preparation as it does not contain poisonous drugs it is strictly safe for the consumer and will not injure the stomach in any way; being made from Malt it requires no digestion as the process of Malting practically predigests the Malt.

Price per package 25c., per doz. $2.00

PUT UP BY

BROWN-LEE CO., Limited

Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations and Proprietary Medicines

Guelph - Ontario

Trade Notes

A. Nuttall, Regina, Saskatchewan, has sold his drug business.

T. S. Beasley, druggist, of Brantford, Ontario, has sold his business.

J. S. Cameron, druggist, Guelph, Ontario, has made an assignment.

T. G. Carson has commenced a drug business at Edmonton, Alberta.

R. R. Burns, Armstrong, British Columbia, is disposing of his drug business.

Foxwell & Thompson, druggists, Stavely, Alberta, have dissolved partnership.

Dr. A. E. Whitmore, druggist, Wainwright, Alberta, has sold out his business.

A. B. Johnston is now the sole owner of the Clement Drug Co., Sarnia, Ontario.

Cecil T. Hall, of Welland, Ontario, has opened a drug store at Springfield, Ontario.

W. E. Preston has bought the drug business of Dr. McKenzie, Fort Frances, Ontario.

T. N. Jarvis has purchased the drug business of W. H. Mutrie, Ridgetown, Ontario.

The drug store of W. A. Flowers, Halifax, Nova Scotia, was recently damaged by fire.

The drug store of Wallace & Co., Pembroke, Ontario, was destroyed by fire Nov. 4th.

Pharmacie Royale, has been registered at Montreal, Quebec, as carrying on a drug business.

Stewart & Co., druggists, 1,106 Bathurst street, Toronto, Ontario, have sold out their business.

The drug stock of J. Jaley, St. Stephen, New Brunswick, was badly damaged by fire, Nov. 6th.

R. J. Barton, Mildmay, has purchased the drug business of Mr. Fitzgerald, Harriston, Ontario.

The drug stock of A. J. Matheson, O'Leary, Prince Edward Island, was completely destroyed by fire.

The firm of Meek & Vining, druggists, London, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Vining continuing the business.

Chas. Lugsdin, of Toronto, has purchased from E. J. Williams, Brockville, his branch business at North Augusta, Ontario.

B. H. Cole, of Ottawa, has purchased the branch business of J. Albert Thompson, Arthur Street, Toronto, Ontario.

T. H. Cochran, formerly of Amherst, Nova Scotia, has purchased the drug business of Dr. Charman, Wallace, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Meek, formerly of Meek & Vining, London, Ontario, has purchased the drug business of Wm. Whitehead, corner Dovercourt Road and College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

T. H. Priest has opened a drug store at Grenfell, Saskatchewan.

Frank Middlemas, druggist, Berwick, Nova Scotia, died last month.

J. H. Vockereth, druggist, Irvine, Alberta, has made an assignment.

Mr. John Love has purchased the Phoenix drug store, at Phoenix, British Columbia.

H. S. Case, druggist, Hamilton, Ontario, has made an assignment.

A druggist from Calgary is opening a drug store at Packing Town, Alberta.

Dr. O. E. Rublee has opened a new drug store in Sunny Plain, Saskatchewan.

The Windhorst Drug Co. has commenced business at Windhorst, Saskatchewan.

Coleman & Elliott, druggists, succeed Coleman & McKechnie, of Milestone, Saskatchewan.

Hills & Sanders, druggists, Camrose, Alberta, have opened a branch store at Ryley, Alberta.

A. G. Thompson, druggist, Stavely, Alberta, has taken W. Faxwell as a partner in the business.

The drug store of J. E. Malone, at Kelliher, Saskatchewan, was destroyed by fire Nov. 6th. Total loss.

H. E. Perrott, formerly with A. M. Edwards, of Galt, has purchased the drug business of T. H. Beaseley, Brantford, Ontario.

C. E. Meyers has purchased the drug business of C. E. Nasmith & Co., Stratford, Ontario. The business will be continued under the old name.

Mr. Thrasher, of Phoenix, British Columbia, is going into partnership with H. E. Woodland, druggist at Grand Forks, British Columbia.

Jarvis W. Currie, late of the Canada Book & Drug Co., Nelson, British Columbia, has purchased the Armstrong Drug Store, Armstrong, British Columbia.

Dr. McKinnon, of Mac's Pharmacy, Kinistino Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, has moved his stock into a new and modern building, two blocks south of the old stand.

The stock and fixtures of the estate of K. S. Cameron, Guelph, Ontario, are to be sold by tender. Offers will be received by A. S. Allan, Assignee, Guelph, up to Nov. 30th. The value of stock and fixtures is about $5,700.

The Wainwright Pharmacy has purchased the building recently erected by Dr. A. E. Whitmore, Wainwright, Saskatchewan, and will open a drug business, combining stationery and fancy goods in their stock.

Mr. P. H. Beattie has bought out the entire interests of the Beattie Estate drug store at Parry Harbor and their "Fair" at Parry Sound, which will be conducted as an up-to-date drug store. Mr. W. H. Glanville will be in charge of the Parry Sound Branch, while Mr. Beattie will

manage the Parry Harbor store, which has just completed its tenth year in business.

R. J. Davidson has commenced a drug business at Peterborough, Ontario.

Dr. Charles Powell, of Port Arthur, Ontario, has registered as a druggist.

F. J. C. Morrison is opening a new drug store at 1,071 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

J. Chambers, druggist, has purchased the business of A. T. Budd, Arnprior, Ontario.

G. A. Waller has purchased the drug business of W. E. McIntyre, Crystal City, Manitoba.

J. P. Rooney has started a drug and stationery business at Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Thomas J. Brown, of Orangeville, spent Thanksgiving in the city, and paid a visit to the College.

Geo. M. Matthews is starting a new drug business at 223 Roncesvalles Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

L. A. Murphy, druggist, formerly of Lindsay, Ontario, is opening a drug business at Camrose, Alberta.

Wilson & Lorimer have opened a drug broker's business and manufacturing agency at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Mr. Wm. Williamson, of Beaverton, was in the city attending the Laymen's Missionary Movement Executive, and was a visitor at the College.

The Leduc Drug Company, Leduc, Alberta, suffered a loss by fire recently.

COMPANIES

The name of the Seely Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of perfumery, Windsor, Ontario, has been changed to the Seely Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The American Floral Perfume Co., Ltd., has been incorporated, with head office at Toronto, Ontario.

The Kitchen Drug Co. has been incorporated, with head office at Amherstburg, Ontario; capital, $20,000.

The Industrial Chemical Co., of Canada, has been incorporated, with head office at Swansea, Ontario; capital, $10,000.

Mr. W. Lloyd Kitchen, druggist, of Amherstburg, has turned his business into a joint stock company, limited, under the name of the Kitchen Drug Co., Ltd., with Mr. W. Lloyd Kitchen, Managing-Director; Messrs. Wm. Henry McEvoy, merchant,; John Snowden Greatfield, capitalist, of the town of Amherstburg; Geo. H. Leslie, druggist, Toronto, and Harry Chapter McEvoy, accountant, Pittsburg, as Directors.

The Cullen Drug Co. has been incorporated, and is starting a new business, corner of Bathurst and Adelaide Streets, Toronto, Ontario, with J. Ross Thornton as Managing-Director; Messrs. W. C. Barker and Robt. J. Barker as qualified Directors, and Messrs. M. Healy and J. P. Cullen as unqualified Directors.

TO FURTHER RESTRICT SALES.

A Cabinet meeting of the ministers of the Quebec Legislature was held in Montreal, Nov. 25th, and the opportunity was taken by members representing the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec to wait on them and ask that the sale of poisonous substances, such as cocaine and morphine, be placed under strict trade restrictions, as the present Act does not sufficiently safeguard the public interests. Amongst those who waited on the Ministers were J. E. Tremble, J. Contant, W. H. Chapman, M. Albert, E. Muir, A. J. Laurence, and others.

The Premier requested the deputation to prepare a memoir embodying their views and promised to give the matter serious attention.

MARRIED

A very pleasing event took place in the Congregational Church, Stratford, Ontario, when Mr. Ernest A. Robertson, druggist, of Acton, Ontario, was married to Miss Leita May Rigg, Stratford. The knot was tied by the Rev. J. P. Gerrie, B.A. Congratulations are extended to the happy couple.

On Nov. 27th, Mr. Fred. Gates, of the Halifax branch of the National Drug and Chemical Co., and Miss Dunsworth, of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, were united in marriage. Mr. Gates was the recipient of a purse of gold from the employees of the company. The happy couple left for a two weeks visit to different parts of the Province of Nova Scotia.

PERSONAL

Hon. Geo. E. Hughes, the well known retail druggist, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been re-elected by acclamation to the Provincial Parliament of that Province.

AN IMPERIAL DECORATION

Mr. Frank A. Ruf, President of the Antikamnia Chemical Co., of St. Louis, has through an Imperial firmin from the Shah of Persia received the decoration of the Order of the Lion and the Son, because of his fame as a connoisseur of Oriental fabrics, especially Persian rugs. The ceremony was performed by Vice-Consul Milton Seropyan. The Imperial mandate was dated "month of Radjab in the year of 1326 of Hegira," and is the fifth class of Star of the Imperial Order of the Lion and the Son.

TRADE MARK **'TABLOID'** BRAND
TRADE MARK **'SOLOID'** BRAND
TRADE MARK **'KEPLER'** BRAND
TRADE MARK **'HAZELINE'** BRAND
TRADE MARK **'ENULE'** BRAND
TRADE MARK **'ELIXOID'** BRAND
TRADE MARK **'VALULE'** BRAND
TRADE MARK **'VAPOROLE'** BRAND
TRADE MARK **'VALOID'** BRAND
TRADE MARK **'WELLCOME'** BRAND

The products bearing these TRADE MARKS are issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

They represent the highest perfection yet attained in manufacturing processes and the latest development of scientific research.

The sale of articles of other manufacture when any of these brands are specified in ordering is an infringement and unlawful.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)
Branches: NEW YORK SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
and
101-104, CORISTINE BUILDING
ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL

The 'Wellcome' Chemical Works and Laboratories, Dartford, near London (Eng.)

COWAN'S
LIQ. AMMON. FORT.
PURE

Agreeing Fully with all the Requirements of the B. P.

See that every Winchester carries our Signature—
JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED

GLYCERINE, C.P., in cans and drums

BORIC ACID, Merck and English.

CARB. AMMON. 5 lb. and 10 lb. cans, kegs and casks

CHLOR. AMMON., kegs and casks.

JOHN COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED
3 DALHOUSIE STREET
MONTREAL

BRICK'S TASTELESS
Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

Our plan of protecting the price of this Preparation has necessitated us filling all orders direct, which will keep the output entirely under our control.

In future please order direct. No order too small and none too large to fill. ¶ Freight allowed on all orders.

The advertising in a great many daily and weekly papers, together with the price we are offering BRICK'S TASTELESS should be an incentive to place an order at once.

We shall be glad to send circulars and will allow for distributing the same.

The price of BRICK'S TASTELESS, large size, $8.00 per dozen. In 3 doz. lots, $8.00 per doz., less 10 per cent. In 12 doz. lots, $8 00 per doz., less 12½ per cent.

The price of BRICK'S TASTELESS, small size, $4.00 per dozen. In 6 doz. lots, $4.00 per doz., less 10 per cent. In 12 doz. lots, $4 00 per doz., less, 12½ per cent.

On an order of $24.00, made up of large and small sizes, we allow 10 per cent. discount.

SELLING AGENTS

The Moyes Chemical Company, Limited

84-96 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO

IN FRONT OF OUR COMBINED COMPETITORS

DRUG FITTINGS AND SHOW CASES

are an investment, not stock that can be sold in a week.

Why take any chances?

Everybody admits that we make the best, as all others are compared to ours.

Our prices are lower, quality for quality.

Why not investigate?

JONES BROS. & CO., LIMITED

DRUG STORE BUILDERS TORONTO

A NEW DRUG STORE

The latest addition to the ranks of the profession in Toronto is Mr. J. W. Cinnamon, who is establishing a modern up-to-date pharmacy at Agnes and Centre Streets.

Mr. Cinnamon, after carefully examining a number of the recently completed contracts by different manufacturers and some of the older ones, decided not to take any chances and placed his order for fittings with the old reliable firm of Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

The outfit consists of the latest designs of Tincture Shelving, Patent Medicine Cases, Prescription Case, Dispensing Case, New Century Cases and New Century Display Counters, the latter with plate glass display fronts and tops, and with some special devices for the storage of goods.

The woodwork is in specially selected Quartered American Oak for which Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., are celebrated, and the show cases are equipped with the latest "Jones" device, the roller bottom, which increases the value of Silent Salesmen Cases over 100 per cent.

Mr. Cinnamon gave the contract to Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., at a higher price than other competitors, on account of the peculiar methods adopted by some tenderers in trying to make the sale.

BUSINESS NOTES

Archie Galloway, the well known pharmacist of Kamloops, B.C., has refitted his store. The features are the Crystal Century Cases from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., the All Glass Cases without holes in the glass.

W. H. Morrison, of Dauphin, Man., has added New Century Cases from Jones Bros. & Co. to his already well equipped store.

The Newdale Pharmacy, Newdale, Man., believe in being strictly up-to-date and have put in Crystal Gem Cases from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd. The Crystal Gem Case is the All Glass Case without holes in the glass, the case that does not break.

Bridgeburg, Ont., has now one of the neatest drug stores in Ontario, since Mr. R. A. Land has opened his new store, of course with fixtures from the old reliable firm of Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd. Land's is the business centre of Bridgeburg, being the local telephone and express office.

J. W. Crooks & Co., of Port Arthur, have just installed the third outfit of fixtures from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., and have one of the finest stores in Western Ontario. Jones Bros. & Co. took the entire contract, even to the work on the ceiling, which is in the old-fashioned beamed style. The Show Cases are the Crystal Gem, the All Glass Case that does not break.

Dr. La Rochelle, of Sorel, P.Q., has refitted his store, of course from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

J. T. Roberts, of Parkhill, Ont., has put in New Century Cases from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

Fred. Murch, Danforth Road, East Toronto, has another sample of good work from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., in the shape of fixtures.

F. E. Livingston, of Dundurn, Sask., was so pleased with Jones Bros. & Co.'s Cases that he repeated his order within one month.

Eugene Hyman and The Cullen Drug Co., of Toronto, have just received outfits from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., that afford them great satisfaction.

Montgomery & McGibbon, of Hawkesbury, Ont., have installed Silent Salesman Cases and Display Counters from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

F. J. Hoag, of Kingston, has made an addition to his already handsome store by buying more Silent Salesman Cases of the beautiful King Edward design, from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

Nelson Ball, Massey, Ont., has now one of the most up-to-date drug stores in the North. He has equipped his store with a most complete outfit in Oak from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

The Niagara Falls Drug Co. have given a second order to Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., for showcases. This time they have chosen the Crystal Omega, the handsomest design of case made with the Kade Patent Corners, the All Glass Case without holes in the glass.

E. D. Storey, of Ottawa, decided that the Crystal Gem Case without holes in the glass was the only All Glass Case on the market worth having and ordered from Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd.

The only brick building in Cobalt is the new drug store of R. D. Devlin & Co., who have installed the finest set of fixtures in Canada. The design is very elaborate and is enriched with hand-carving. The Show Cases are the Crystal Gem, with Verte Antique marble bases, the cases without holes in the glass. Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., were the contractors.

W. H. Maltby, Margueretta and Bloor Streets, Toronto, is the happy possessor of probably the finest drug store for its size in the city. His fittings, which were put in by Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., are an example of what can be done in the way of selecting specially figured quartered oak.

Jones Bros. & Co., Ltd., have orders on hand for new outfits from the following druggists: W. E. Richardson, Flesherton, Ont.; W. W. Ker, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Fred. W. Mills, Hamilton,

Ont.; G. M. Mathews, Toronto, Ont.; W. G. Dunoon, Lindsay, Ont.; Morris Bros., Westville, N.S.; O. W. Wakelin, Scott, Sask.; Ralph J. Phillips, Halifax, N.S.; Parker & Co., Owen Sound, Ont.; R. H. Norris, Nokomis, Sask.; Dr. Leduc & Co., Montreal, P.Q., and J. H. Brodeur, Montreal, P.Q.

The Canadian National Exhibition have awarded Jones Bros. & Co. a silver medal for show cases and store fixtures shown at the Toronto Fair last September, the highest award ever given.

ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. E. H. Cooper, formerly Montreal Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Secretary of the Hemming Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Montreal, has been appointed Secretary and Manager of the Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., of England. Mr. Cooper has been in London, England, since last June, superintending the Hemming exhibit of enamelled jewellery and silver deposit ware at the Franco-British Exhibition. He has taken up his residence in London, and will continue to superintend the sales of the Hemming wares in England, besides attending to the business of the Auto-Strop Razor Co. there. This company has supervision of the sale of the Auto-Strop razor in Great Britain, Europe and all the British colonies except Canada.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.—Mr. B. F. Souch is adding to his display space and has placed his contract with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a line of their patent "Trianon Cabinets," fitted with Plate Glass throughout.

CALGARY, ALTA.—Messrs. Currey & Cope have placed their work with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a complete line of the "Full Crystal" Silent Salesmen and a line of the patent "Trianon Cabinets." All the above fixtures are of special design, with marble base and British Plate Glass throughout, as The Toronto Show Case Co. will not use the common window glass on their high class fixtures.

REGINA, SASK.—Mr. R. N. Kelly has placed his order for a line of the patent Trianon Display and Stock Cabinets, these after the latest design, and fitted throughout with British Plate Glass. The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to use the common window glass instead of British Plate.

THE NEW FRENCH PHARMACOPŒIA*

Those who had occasion to make frequent use of the 1884 French Pharmacopoeia must have felt that there was much need for a revision, notwithstanding the supplement to it which was published in 1895. The present edition is a marked improvement on the old, and its compilation has been made after the manner of our own ideas of what a pharmacopoeia should be. Without holding up any one pharmacopoeia in particular as a model of perfection, few will be disposed to dispute that the British and United States volumes fairly well meet our ideals. As, however pharmacopoeias are not drawn up for international purposes, but to meet the requirements of the peoples who are more immediately interested in them, it is to be expected that they must differ from each other just as the manners and customs of the peoples themselves must differ.

The method of disposal of the various items treated, then, is hardly matter for criticism; if our French neighbors once found it expedient to divide their official book of medicines into various sections—chemical, galenical, etc.—it may be assumed that they were consulting only their own convenience. The present edition seems to tell us, however, that the old arrangement was not altogether consonant with their own ideas, for we now find that their pharmacopoeia is, to all intents and purposes, an alphabetical arrangement of drugs, chemicals, and their preparations, just like our own official book, which we, in our conceit, regard as the ideal arrangement. This new departure assures us that our conceit in this particular respect was in no way morbid or without reason, and it may now be accepted that the alphabetical order is the right one. For this reason we should more warmly welcome the new edition, for it was a weariness to the flesh to have to consult the old book. Even with its Supplement, published as late as 1895, the old French Pharmacopoeia, in its own time, was hopelessly out of date, and, as there is good reason to believe, was not a true index of the condition of medicine and pharmacy in France at that date. The efforts made since then have resulted in the production of a book which, we feel sure, more truly represents the state of affairs as they are to-day, and so France falls into line with other nations in possessing a pharmacopoeia worthy of the name. Each monograph of this new edition is headed with its French name, and immediately underneath are to be found the synonym, Latin name, formula when necessary, then the monograph proper, with its paragraphs on composition, characters, tests, methods of determination, general observations, incompatibil-

* A criticism by The Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.).

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ities, uses, and a final note such as "Très toxique," or "A séparer." The notes on tests and determination are printed in smaller type than the remainder of the text. Roughly, then, the French Pharmacopoeia, as a whole—that is to say, between A and Z—is very much like our own; the general idea is the same, the difference being largely in the matter of print, and, of course, in the subject matter.

Two forms of alcohol are now official—namely, absolute alcohol, and rectified spirit of 98 per cent. by volume, in place of the one (rectified) of the old book. The properties of these two substances are very fully gone into. The strong solution of ammonia has a specific gravity of 0.925, and is therefore only about two-thirds the strength of that of the British Pharmacopoeia; the diluted solution is the same as that of the B.P., and is therefore made by mixing equal parts of the strong solution and distilled water. The monograph on this subject is supplemented by a valuable table of densities, at 15 degrees, of aqueous solutions of the gas, each density figure showing the percentage of NH_3, and the correction to be made for each degree of variation in temperature. Similar tables are appended to the stronger acids. In addition to these two varieties of solution of ammonia, there is also recognized "Ammoniaque Ordinaire," which is a purified commercial article intended for external use, as in liniments. Apiol, it is to be observed, is the crystalline variety, but no formula is assigned to it. Benzine is C_6H_6, and is given the synonyms Benzêne and Benzol, thus perpetuating the confusion that has always surrounded these names. Calcium glycerophosphate has the formula $C_3H_7O_6PCa + H_2O$, and a method for its determination is given. While the B.P. and the B. P.C. give what is generally known as Maclagan's test for the absence of amorphous alkaloid from cocaine hydrochloride, the French Pharmacopoeia is more specific, and names the impurity, isotropylcocaine, which it states is particularly toxic. "Digitaline Cristallisée," with its synonym "Digitoxine," and its Latin name "Digitalinum," has the formula $C_{31}H_{50}O_{10}$. The substance referred to is presumably what we understand as Nativelle's Digitalin, which is generally regarded as a mixture, with digitoxin in preponderance, so that the formula is entirely out of place. Sponge, both natural and antiseptic, is dealt with in a useful sort of way, and in view of its importance in medicine, the B.P. Codex might profitably take the hint and add similar monographs to future editions. Ergotinine evidently refers to the substance described in the B.P.C.; many points of difference are apparent, however, among them the formula, which is given as $C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_6$, the B.P.C. giving $C_{35}H_{39}N_5O_5$. Reduced Iron is not described as a substance containing so much metallic iron, but it must be free from sulphur and arsenic, and 0.50 gramme must yield, when treated with diluted hydrochloric acid, about 200 C.c. of hydrogen.

The powders form an important section of the book, in many respects the best, the monographs being prefaced with a dissertation on the process of pulverization appropriate to the various drugs to be dealt with. The idea might advantageously be adopted by some of our own books. In most cases the characters of the powders, as well as methods of assay, are described. Quassin, it is to be noted, is regarded as a simple definite substance, as evidenced by the formula $C_{32}H_{43}O_{10}$, which is ascribed to it, and by its melting-point, which is given as 21 degrees, rotation, etc. In view of the statements we find throughout pharmaceutical literature on the subject of quassin, it seems to be very clear that there is no sort of unanimity as to what is to be understood by the term "quassin." Surinam quassia wood, from "Quassia amara," L., was the kind originally used in medicine, but that is now replaced in this country by Jamaica quassia ("Picroena excelsa," Lindl., also known as "Picrasma excelsa," Swartz). The chief constituent of Jamaica quassia is picrasmin, a mixture of a and b picrasmin having the formulae $C_{35}H_{46}O_{10}$, and $C_{36}H_{48}O_{10}$. Surinam quassia contains a mixture of closely allied but not identical crystalline bitter principles—viz., $C_{35}H_{46}O_{10}$ and $C_{37}H_{50}O_{10}$. According to the French Pharmacopoeia, quassin may be obtained from either Jamaica or Surinam wood, although the Jamaica wood only is official, but the formula adopted, $C_{32}H_{42}O_{10}$, does not appear to agree with any of the principles isolated from these woods. The figure for the melting-point (21 degrees) certainly seems to be greatly at variance with that of any of the principles in either Jamaica or Surinam wood. The picrasmins, for example, all melt over 200 degrees. Quinine glycerophosphate has $5H_2O$—the B.P.C. says $4H_2O$—and its rotary power, under given conditions, is required to be (a) D = 213 degrees. Saffron is treated in quite a satisfactory way, and its monograph contrasts most favorably with the B.P. monograph. What appears to be a particularly good test of its quality is that which requires that 0.50 Gm. of the dried and powdered substance should, on extraction with water, yield an amount of dry extract corresponding to 55 to 60 per cent. When this extract is dissolved in 50 C.c. of warm, distilled water, 1 C.c. of the solution should distinctly color 500 C.c. of distilled water. Veratrine appears to be the only active principle (if the singular may be used in this case) for which a process of extraction is described, this evidently being to make sure that the official "mixture" of alkaloids is obtained, which is much less active than the crystalline

veratrine. As the official description of the substance is "an amorphous, white powder," one would have thought that a simple explanatory note would have rendered the description of a process of extraction unnecessary.

The French Pharmacopoeia refers to picrotoxin as a combination of two principles—picrotoxin and picrotin—giving the melting-point of each. The B.P.C., however, appears to think that picrotoxin is a definite enough principle, and the idea is borne out by the statement that "repeated crystallization ensures a melting-point of 199 degrees to 200 degrees." The specific gravity of castor oil is put down as 0.950 to 0.970. This is interesting when pitted against the B.P.C. assertion that "a lower figure than 0.958 would almost certainly indicate adulteration." The sulphuric acid test is adopted, and, although brownish-black is the color proscribed, little faith can be placed in the test. The official croton oil is that obtained by extraction with a mixture of alcohol and ether, the seeds being bruised with their integuments. No reference is made to the expressed oil, which is the B.P. substance, though the specific gravity given is the same as that of the expressed oil. Sodium arsenate has $7H_2O$, and the anhydrous salt is in no way recognized. The pharmacist here is informed that it is very important to maintain the salt at the degree of hydration indicated, and is advised to keep it in corked bottles in a cool place. He is further informed that it is important not to confound the salt with the monopotassic salt, which contains much more arsenic. The disadvantages of dealing with this hydrous salt are very generally admitted, and it is somewhat curious to find that the compilers of the French book do not seem to know, or to think, that the anhydrous salt is a simple way out of the difficulty. With regard to iodoform, while the B.P.C. says that the density is 2 degrees and the melting-point 115 degrees, the French figures respectively are 4 degrees and 119 degrees. One of the tests for dithymol-diiodide says that, "when calcined in air, dithymol-diiodide should not leave a notable residue." Incidentally, this reminds us that the B.P.C. allows for this compound 3 per cent. of residue on incineration as a limit of inorganic impurities—surely an excessive amount, bearing in mind its method of preparation and the nature of the compound. The important drug, gelsemium, has no place in this new pharmacopoeia.

It is interesting to see that "Cold Cream" appears as an official galenical. The monograph is headed simply "Cold Cream;" the name is not even Latinized, nor is it provided with a French name or synonym of any kind. The formula is:

Spermaceti	60 grammes
White wax	30 grammes
Almond oil	215 grammes
Rose water	60 grammes
Tincture of benzoin	15 grammes
Oil of rose	10 drops

The chief feature about this preparation is that the tincture of benzoin and rose water are mixed and strained before adding to the other ingredients. This means that a good deal of resinous matter will be separated, but the preparation will certainly have a character of its own, and a pleasant one at that. As distinguishing features from the corresponding preparation of the B.P.C., spermaceti is used instead of soft paraffin, and tincture of benzoin in place of borax. If cold cream is a peculiarly English preparation, the French Pharmacopoeia has recognized its good qualities and modified it according to its own lights, tincture of benzoin as a toilet adjunct being almost peculiarly French. In this connection it may be pointed out that the monograph on oil of rose (Essence de Rose) does not trouble much about constants, the congealing point and specific gravity being held a sufficient guide to its identity. Cérat de Galien (Ceratum Galeni) contains:

White wax	100
Almond oil	400
Rose water	250

—thus, roughly, resembling the corresponding preparation of the B.P.C. What may be termed a polypharmic prescription is Electuaire Diascoridum. It contains sixteen ingredients, the active substance being extract of opium, of which 1 Gm. of the electuary contains about 6 Mgm. Among dentifrices may be noted "Poudre Dentifrice Alcaline," which contains:

Precipitated calcium carbonate	50 grammes
Magnesium hydrocarbonate	25 grammes
Oil of peppermint	25 drops

Syrup of cherries is made from the juice of red and black cherries (10 of the former and 1 of the latter), with a sufficient quantity of sugar. A specific gravity of 1.330 is required, and for this purpose a table of specific gravities of the juice, varying from 1.007 to 1.075, at 15 degrees, is given, opposite each figure being the weight of sugar in Gm. necessary to add 100 Gm. of the juice. That this particular syrup is one of considerable importance is seen in the tests, which appear in the monograph, requiring that it must be free from rosaniline salts, litmus, and other coloring matters. Sirop de Groseille, from red and white currants—preferably the former, as being the more acid—is prepared similarly to the syrup of cherries, and the same tests apply to it as indicated for the syrup of cherries.

The atomic weights are given only in round numbers—H = 1, O = 16, etc. In addition to the alphabetical arrangement of drugs, the subject of serums, toxins, and vaccines is appropri-

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ately treated. There is also a section on veterinary medicaments as well as alcoholic tables, test solutions, laws and regulations relative to the profession of pharmacy. Decidedly, the new French Pharmacopoeia is an improvement on its predecessor. It is more than that; it is a valuable book of reference, and it brings the idea of an international pharmacopoeia perceptibly nearer realization. Like all other pharmacopoeias, it has its faults, but, as an American writer has recently declared, it can never be hoped that a pharmacopoeia will be constructed which will please everyone.

VISCOLAN, A NEW OINTMENT

The chemical works of Lobell, in Mugeln, b. Dresden, have placed upon the market a new ointment base, put up in tubes of about 50 grams each, to which they give the name "viscolan." It consists of 60 grams carefully purified viscin (from the bark of the mistletoe) and 40 parts anhydrous lanoline. The consistence of this preparation is about that of thick honey, and it is possessed of a certain ropiness that enables it to be drawn out into threads, properties that adapt it well to the preparation of ointments.

Viscolan can be readily mixed with nearly all medicaments, does not become rancid, is absolutely neutral, and is attacked with difficulty by chemical substances.

Klug has employed ointments prepared with this base with great success in open sores, wounds produced by burns and small wounds that have been recently sewed up.—Pharm. Zentralh.

CELLASIN

A carbohydrate and fat-splitting ferment, which forms a brownish white, amorphous, odorless powder, soluble in water that has been rendered alkaline. It is said to be capable of decomposing 3,000 times its weight of sugar or starch, and of emulsifying and decomposing fats in an alkaline medium. It is administered in doses of 2 to 14 grains thrice daily after meals, in disorders of nutrition, including diabetes and early tuberculosis.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MONTREAL.—J. A. Champagne is extending his display space, and has ordered a new line of silent salesmen from The Toronto Show Case Co. These are to be fitted throughout with British Plate Glass, as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their goods by substituting common window glass.

NEW PRESCRIPTION FILE

By H. C. Bradford, Nashville, Tenn.*

There are probably as many different kinds of prescription files as there are pharmacists to use them. Scarcely a journal comes to hand that does not contain a description of a combination of wood and wire for this purpose, while several manufacturers invite patronage for still other kinds prominently displayed in the advertising pages. Notwithstanding this multiplicity of devices, it is a noteworthy fact that where any considerable number are handled they are usually pasted in a book in the good old way. There are several reasons for this. The book possesses some advantages not found in other methods, chief of which is that prescriptions are subject to less wear by this method, and will therefore stand more frequent and rougher handling. With all this, however, it has many disadvantages, and the majority would gladly adopt something better if it were only available. It may be said that there is really no perfectly satisfactory file to be had, notwithstanding the fact that the various methods put forward are highly praised by their originators.

One of the latest of these contemplates the use of a card system, each prescription being copied on a card, which is filed in the usual manner, the original being stored in a cigar box or some other convenient receptacle. This makes a beautiful and very convenient file, but the necessity of copying is a fatal weakness. A system to be good must provide for the original, since there are certain possible contingencies in the presence of which nothing but this would be of any value. True, these arise but seldom and a pharmacist might spend the whole of his life and never be called on to face one of them, but it is these extraordinary things that must be provided for. Suppose it should become necessary to present a prescription in court, and that its testimony would have great bearing on an important case. How much weight would attach to a copy with judge and jury? No matter how carefully the copy was made, or how positive the pharmacist might be that it was a true and exact copy, it would not be worth the paper it was written on as evidence. Should he have an interest in the case, it might even redound to his discredit; it might even be said that the copy was made just for the purpose of aiding him in the case, and other unworthy motives might be attributed to him.

It may be said that the card system also provides for the preservation of the original as well as the copy; but, even admitted that this is true, it is also true that under this arrangement it

* Merck's Report.

plays but a minor part, and in the nature of things can receive only minor consideration, which means that the chances for its loss or destruction are greatly multiplied. When it is considered that with the greatest care it is almost impossible to prevent some few prescriptions from being lost or destroyed, it can readily be seen that under this system the number would be entirely too large for safety or comfort.

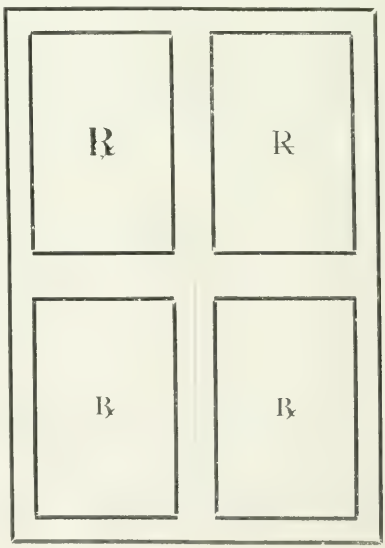
Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, this system contains the proper principle for the ideal file, which is the unit idea, or rather unit method. This considers each prescription as a separate and distinct entity, and it is so filed, with the result that it may be examined or filled, or, if necessary, taken out entirely, without removing or disturbing any others in the file. This principle is the correct one; it is only the card system of application that is wrong.

The use of card systems is on the decrease, anyhow. Even in the accounting world, where they are most largely used, they are being replaced by loose sheets or leaves arranged in proper binders. These have proved to be great savers of time and money, especially money, and at the same time are more convenient to use. This is made evident from the following: A good index card in the five-by-eight size will cost from ten to twelve dollars per thousand; a loose sheet of the same size, and made of excellent linen or bond paper, can be bought for less than three dollars. Then consider that in making entries on a card it is absolutely necessary to remove it from its drawer, and this leaves an ever-present chance of putting it back in the wrong place. On the contrary, in making entries in a book, it is only necessary to open it, make the entry, and close it again, with no possible chance to put an account in wrong. As this is true of accounting, it is equally true as applied to the filing of prescriptions. Loose sheets arranged in the proper binder form the ideal file, from every point of view.

The binder that should be employed is that one known to the trade as the "Sectional Post." It is provided with two metal posts which are firmly secured to the bottom cover, and so arranged that the top may be securely locked at any point desired. These posts, as the name implies, are made in sections of about one inch in length, which are arranged to screw into each other, the bar then presenting the appearance of a solid piece of metal.

The binder may be started with a single section, and as it fills up others added until it is eight or ten or even twelve inches thick. The sheet used is just plain manilla, with neither printing nor ruling. It should be a good, tough quality, to stand a reasonable amount of wear, and not too thick, so that the binder will accommodate a greater number. The sheet should be nine and one-half by twelve inches. This size is mentioned for the reason that it will accommodate four prescriptians to a side, and most manufacturers carry a binder of this size in stock. There will also be required a number of other sheets, as long as the binder is high, but only two inches wide, and properly punched. These are to be dropped in at intervals to keep the binding edge the same thickness as the remainder of the volume. Especial care should be taken to see that the punching is the "slotted hole" type. The reason for this will be made plain later. The cost of these sheets will only be nominal, while a good binder of the kind described may be purchased for about $1.75 or $2.

Having provided the necessary articles, the filing proper should be done as follows: During the day the prescriptions should be numbered in the usual manner and placed temporarily on a stick file. In the evening, or early in the morning before business begins, they should be pasted carefully onto the sheets. Good flour paste containing a little alum should be used, and the entire back of the prescription should be covered with a very thin coat. A thin varnish brush about two inches wide and one of the small rubber rollers used by photographers in mounting photographs will be found to aid this work very greatly. The prescription can be pasted, laid on the sheet, and then rolled down smooth and tight with the roller, in a fraction of the time that would be necessary to smooth it down by hand. A sheet of blotting or filter paper should be laid over it before applying the roller. When the job is completed it will have this appearance:



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If the blanks are made of thin bond or linen paper, the finished sheet will be much thinner than if the usual thick paper were used. This not only makes a neater appearance but increases the capacity of the binder. If desired, both sides of the sheet may be used, but it is better to use only one. The pasting should be done and allowed to become thoroughly dried before it is placed in the binder. When placing the order for the sheets have a number of them cut with index tabs in the usual manner, but leave these blank. One should be inserted for each twenty-five sheets or one hundred prescriptions, and numbered properly. By this means there will be a guide that will reduce the number of prescriptions to be examined in case of a refill or other occasion to less than a hundred, no matter how many the file may contain.

When placing filled sheets in the binder observe the precaution to place the new sheet under the others. This will cause the numbers to run in consecutive order, while if it were filed on top of the old ones they would run just the opposite. This is the reason for having the sheets punched with the slotted holes, as with them it is only necessary to loose the lock, lift up the old sheets, and slip the new one into place, after which the old ones are pressed firmly down on it and the lock fastened, while if the usual round hole were punched, it would be necessary to remove all the old sheets to get the new one in its proper place. No fears need be felt as to the danger of loss with the slotted holes, as the pressure of the binding plate, held by the lock, is what gives security. The binder as described herein should hold nearly or quite one thousand sheets, or four thousand prescriptions, provided care is exercised in the pasting and reasonably thin paper is used for blanks. The entire outfit as described should not cost over three to four dollars, or probably less than a dollar per thousand prescriptions. There are no doubt cheaper methods, but none so good and convenient. Referring to a prescription under this system is exactly the same process as referring to the account of a customer in the ledger, while the index reduces the number of pages to be examined to less than twenty-five, no matter how large the file may become. It is best not to make them too large and unwieldy for the sake of convenience in handling, and this is more especially the case where there are many refills. It is a good plan to limit each binder to a certain definite number of prescriptions, say two thousand five hundred, and close it up and open a new one when this number has been filed. This will probably not utilize the utmost capacity of the binder, but it will be smaller and lighter, and more convenient to handle. Another plan which will give excellent results is to employ two binders; one of these is called the "Current Binder" and the other the "Permanent Binder." The first never at any time contains more than one thousand prescriptions. As soon as this number has been placed in it the five hundred oldest ones are removed to the permanent binder, and the other run as before until it again contains one thousand, when the process is repeated. By this means the current binder is always in a condition to be handled easily, and at the same time fully three-fourths of the refills can be found in it. Under this system the permanent binder is seldom or never referred to, and becomes merely a repository. For this reason it is filled to its utmost capacity, and may be made to contain five or even six thousand, by careful management.

Another advantage of this system, not noticed before, is its great compactness. A small shelf can be made to contain the prescription files of a large store for a period of a decade or more, and the prescriptions will be preserved in the best possible manner. In fact, look at it from any point of view, this method offers many advantages over any known at the present time, while its disadvantages are yet to be discovered.

CARD INDEXING SYSTEM FOR PRESCRIPTIONS *

By J. Diner

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

This motto should be prominently displayed in every prescription department, and no trouble or labor should be too much to enforce it. When one considers that in every line of business old and antiquated methods have long ago given way to modern systems, we must ponder why the prescription department, one of the most important factors of daily existence, still clings to its ancient way of doing business.

However, I shall not enlarge upon the necessity of adopting more modern methods in the checking and filing of prescriptions. The need of this must be apparent to every druggist who has not yet forgotten how to think; but I will briefly describe a system which I have in use, and which is so inexpensive as to be within reach of every pharmacist in the land.

From any first-class stationery store, or preferably from one making a specialty of card index business you can obtain a card similar to the following:

The cost per 1,000 is $1.25, and this can be shaded somewhat when buying in larger quantities. A box to hold these cards can be purchased at a very small cost, about $4.50 for a two-drawer cabinet, each drawer holding 1,000 cards, and transfer cases holding 1,500 cards can be had at about 30 cents each.

* Read at meeting of the A. Ph. A.

DINER'S PHARMACY.

No.

Price, 0.50.

Prepared by

Checked by

M. B. SMITH.

THE BLANK CARD.

After a prescription is compounded, the clerk who made up the recipe turns the original recipe face down, and from memory copies on the card just what he used in filling the recipe. If there is another clerk in the store he then checks up with him, one man reading the original recipe, the other checking on the card what has actually been used in the compounding of this recipe. Then anything else that is of importance, such as "modus operandi," excipient, etc., is noted on

DINER'S PHARMACY.

No. 61,519. Price, 0.50.
Prepared by J. D.
Checked by M. M.

Dr. A. B. Jones. Date vi. 4, '07.

Strychniae sulph... } Mixed with glycerin.
Quin. sulph..... } Caps. No. 2.
Div in caps. No. XII.
Sig. One cap. 3 times a day.

M. M.
June 6, 1907. A. H.

M. B. SMITH.

CARD WHEN FILLED OUT.

the card. The original recipes can be kept on a simple file, and when a sufficient number have accumulated they may be stored away in cigar boxes, with the first and last number plainly marked on the outside of the box.

Repetitions are filled from the cards, noting the date and name of clerk (also checker, if such there be) on card (as indicated in sample). From the same firm from whom you get your cards you may also obtain what is known as guide cards. These cards protrude a little over the regular cards, and on the prominent part can be marked the first number of each 100, thus enabling you to readily locate the number you want, since it must be between the two guide cards beginning and ending that 100 of which the number you are looking for is a part.

As to the advantages of this system:

1. You have a check on yourself every time after you fill a recipe.

2. In refilling a recipe you do not have to decipher anew the most always illegible handwriting of the M.D. (particularly illegible after time and paste have done their work).

3. In repeating a recipe you have only one recipe before you, and can not by accidentally glancing on the recipe above or below (as is the case with recipes pasted in a book) make a mistake.

4. Two clerks can fill recipes at the same time without pulling the old cumbersome book away from each other.

5. You can make annotations on cards which you can not always, for want of space or other reasons, make on the original.

6. By keeping tab on the repetitions you always have a complete history of the recipes before you, which very often proves of importance, particularly in cases of litigation. The trouble and expense connected with carrying out this system are so small as to hardly deserve any consideration.

CARBOLIC ACID TABLETS

As a practical innovation the carbolic acid tablets prepared as directed by Gentsch are of interest. They are made without the addition of any adhesive material, from a double combination of three molecules of phenol with one molecule of potassium carbolate ($3C_3H_5OH + C_6H_5OK$); this preparation is obtainable in well-formed crystals melting at 106-108 degrees C., while free phenol is well known to melt at 40-42 degrees C. It is thus possible to carry the tablets about with one in exact doses. They are readily soluble in water, more so than is pure phenol.—Merck's Annual Report.

APHRODINE

This is the name given to another of the lengthening list of aphrodisiac compounds that have been introduced of late and which owe their activity to their content of yohimbin. The substance bearing the trade name aphrodine is said to be identical with yohimbin (Spiegel), and it is intended for use in the treatment of impotence in both man and animals.

"Hernia Pills" contain ¼ grain sandalwood oil and ⅛ grain salol per pill.—Lenz and Lucius.

SHOW CASES

BACK VIEW
Showing Stock Section

COUNTER CABINET
PATENTED

Everything right at your hand when your customer says the word.

We outfit a Drug Store from the Sidewalk to the back door.

Company, Limited

DEFRIES STREET, TORONTO

W. M. PETERKIN, Sec.-Treas. (Late GOWANS, KENT & CO.)

HARRY CHINN, Superintendent

ATTITUDE OF WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS TOWARD BUYING CLUBS*

The subject of co-operative buying on the part of the retailer, like the majority of questions affecting trade conditions, has strong arguments on both sides. In other words, there are two sides to this question as there are to nearly every question where different interests are concerned.

I do not include in this admission, however, those retailers who are under financial obligations to their wholesalers. No argument can justify a retailer, who is being carried, in using money for entering any combination which would work injury to the wholesaler whose money is being used; provided, that no advantage is taken of the debtor's obligation by over-charging. In other words, it is neither fair nor reasonable to use the money that belongs to one man to benefit yourself and others, to his detriment.

There are retailers, however, who are under no direct financial obligation to any one, and to these this argument is addressed.

The proposal to buy staple proprietary articles, drugs and sundries, in a co-operative way, and thus obtain the benefit of the combined purchasing power of a number engaged in the same business, is certainly upon first consideration, very attractive; especially to the retailer who by long hours of industry and careful management has accumulated a surplus, the use of which in the manner suggested would increase his margin of profit by the amount ordinarily absorbed by the middleman, the jobber. And the jobber would have a difficult task in arguing against this proposition, were it not a fact that trade conditions would be so demoralized that in the readjustment the gain would be a loss. Trade equilibrium, like the equilibrium of inert bodies, cannot be disturbed without doing serious damage.

There is a natural relationship between the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer. The jobbing druggist is absolutely essential to the retailer. Without him the manufacturer or the retailer could not, as business is being conducted at present, exist. The retailer is dependent upon the jobber for his daily supplies. The manufacturer would find it impossible to conduct his business without the aid of the wholesaler as a distributer. This question has been tested time and again, and the wholesaler when he makes this statement knows whereof he speaks.

Co-operative buying as applied to proprietary articles, which constitute about 56 per cent. of the sales of the average wholesale druggist, and include hundreds of items, slow selling proprietaries, for which there is a very limited demand, but which the wholesaler is obliged to buy in quantities in order to secure the best price. These slow selling proprietaries, which constitute at least 75 per cent. of the wholesaler's stock of patent medicines, owing to the quantities it is necessary to purchase and the undue length of time they are held in stock, are sold at a profit less than the actual cost of doing business. The staple proprietaries are comparatively few, and such net returns as accrue to the jobber by their rapid selling qualities constitute the profit afforded by this class of remedies. Owing to the large investment in this merchandise, it becomes necessary for the jobber to turn his stock within a reasonable time. For this he depends at present upon the retail druggist. Should the retail druggist by co-operative buying, or even by his direct purchases, materially reduce the wholesaler's sales and thus affect his profits, the wholesaler must necessarily look to some other outlet for the disposition of his goods, which opens up vast possibilities detrimental to the retailer.

The most serious result of failing to recognize that the interests of the retailer and the wholesaler are mutual will be the multiplication of aggressive cutters. For you cannot expect the jobber, whom you are using as a necessary convenience only, to overcome the disastrous competition of the aggressive cutter. While it must be admitted that the aggressive cutter, whether in the shape of the department store or the retail druggist, does and will continue to exist, it is equally true that with restricted and expensive sources of supply he cannot thrive or increase as would be the case with an open market.

What compels the present attitude of the wholesaler? Frankly, self-interest, and the conviction founded upon broad experience that to build up a prosperous business it is necessary to have prosperous and well conditioned customers, customers who can discount or pay their bills when due; customers who are entitled by all rules of trade to a fair compensation for work performed. The world has no class of merchants more deserving of success than the retail druggists. Why should not their closing years show a competence at least sufficient to enable them to live in peace and comfort? Necessity and self-interest would again be the compelling motive if the present channels of trade were seriously obstructed. New channels would have to be sought; there would be unrestricted sales to all who would apply, and restricted credits or cash dealings would result.

You of the small towns and villages say, how can all this affect us? Stop a moment and consider. Transportation has been twice revolutionized within a generation. First by steam, then

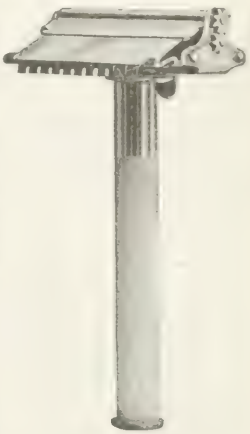
* From the report of Dr. William J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Committee on Proprietary Goods, read at the N.W.D.A. Convention.

The IDEAL XMAS GIFT

IS

The Auto-Strop Safety Razor

The razor that can be stropped, simply, surely and automatically, without unscrewing or removing the blade.

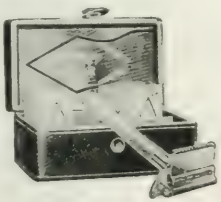


FULL SIZE

The razor whose twelve original blades will each outlive dozens of the no-stropping blades, and eliminate the disagreeable and expensive necessity of continually throwing away old blades and buying new ones.

Its Blades Improve with Use

The razor that gives clean velvet shaves, without previous experience on the part of the user. With it the novice becomes an expert barber, without the expense and annoyance of visiting the barber's shop.



Safety razors are divided into three classes. Some are good, some are better, but **The Auto-Strop is the Best.**

The Standard Set consists of: One quadruple silver-plated stroppable safety razor, 12 certified blades, one guaranteed horse-hide strop, all in neat leather case. Retails at $5.00, complete.

Be up-to-date and handle

THE IDEAL GIFT FOR XMAS

Prices and Terms on Application **Write at Once**

The Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co., Ltd.

14 St. Helen Street **MONTREAL**

Our Special Assortments of Fast Sellers

POST CARDS for XMAS and NEW YEAR

Order Now and Get the Trade of the Early Buyers ! ! !

Xmas Assortment No. 1
$1.00 postage paid

90 POST CARDS, sell 2 for 5 cents
Costs you $1.00 postage paid, retails $2.25
70 Varieties

Xmas Assortment No. 2
$2.00 postage paid

184 POST CARDS, to sell 2 for 5 cents
Costs you $2.00 postage paid, retails $4 60
110 Varieties

Xmas Assortment No. 3
$2.00 postage paid

90 to sell 2 for 5 cents 36 to sell 5 cents
6 to sell 10 cents
Costs you $2.00 postage paid, retails $4.65
100 Varieties

Xmas Assortment No. 4
$3.00 postage paid

162 to sell 2 for 5 cents 24 to sell 5 cents
12 to sell 10 cents
Costs you $3.00 postage paid, retails $6.45
100 Varieties

Xmas Assortment No. 5
$5.00 postage paid

272 to sell 2 for 5 cents 54 to sell 5 cents
24 to sell 10 cents
Costs you $5.00 postage paid, retails at $11.90
130 Varieties

New Year Assortment No. 1
$1.00 postage paid

72 to sell at 2 for 5 cents 8 to sell at 5 cents
Costs you $1.00 postage paid, retails $2.20
40 Varieties

Our Christmas Booklet Assortment

6 to sell 2 for 5 cents; 12 to sell 5 cents; 12 to sell 10 cents; 6 to sell 15 cents; 6 to sell 20 cents; 6 to sell 35 cents.
We will send this assortment by mail, prepaid, for $3.00 Sells for $6.15 and they are fast sellers. 42 Varieties.

Order early and get the early trade. Remember a lot of cards are bought a month or more ahead to send to far away points. Don't miss that trade. We can ship promptly

Terms—Net cash with order, or, if you are already a customer of ours, Net 30 days.

THE PUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

THE LARGEST JOBBERS OF POST CARDS IN CANADA

33 Church Street
TORONTO

by electricity. The enormous development of the latter during the past decade is rapidly eliminating the lines between the resident of the city and the resident of the country. The one is rapidly becoming rural and the other metropolitan. Trade influences, favorable or unfavorable, in the city are instantly felt in the country districts. The country merchant is affected by the policy, whether good or bad, of his city competitor. Therefore, those of you in the small cities, towns and villages are directly interested and should likewise use your influence and your energies in maintaining trade equilibrium.

It is a principle well recognized by the jobbing druggist to confine his sales to the retail drug trade, and very few wholesalers sell to dispensing physicians. This is as it should be, and the relations between the jobber and retailer and the physician should be maintained.

The time will come, however, when without the active and sympathetic support that the retail trade should give the jobber, the jobber must become a physicians' supply house. Fully 75 per cent. of the products of the pharmaceutical houses and plaster manufacturers that are sold to-day are, for reasons beyond the control of the retailer or the wholesaler, sold by the manufacturer direct to the retailer and thence to the physician. This large volume of business in which the wholesaler does not participate must necessarily be sought if conditions change and make it necessary for self-preservation.

The retailer to-day does not obtain these supplies from the jobber, but says to the jobber, You cannot supply the physician. And the jobber is content to allow this to continue, provided his interests are not seriously affected in other directions. But, let it become the rule and not the exception, that the jobber is used as a convenience and not as the primary source of supply, self-preservation must dictate a readjustment of trade conditions that must necessarily affect adversely the retail interests everywhere. Here lies the danger to the retailer in undertaking the seemingly attractive proposition of combination and co-operation in buying.

I know whereof I speak when I say that the average wholesale druggist discourages the establishment of new stores. One customer who is doing a prosperous business and gradually accumulating something, is better than two customers who are merely eking out an existence. If the jobber cannot secure the one customer who is prosperous and making money, he must of necessity take the two who are barely making a living. In other words, where conditions change so that a small number of money-making retailers combine to destroy the distributive power of the jobber, the jobber as a matter of self-protection will naturally encourage the establishment of new stores, which will seriously affect those now engaged in business.

These possibilities are not offered as threats of retaliation. The jobber desires above all things to retain the good-will and support of the retailers and to maintain a high standard of progress and success among them. It is the desire of the wholesaler to further in all legitimate ways the best interests of his retail trade. The deserving retailer rarely finds anything but an assisting friend in his wholesaler. Is it not, therefore, short-sighted to pursue a course that will antagonize the two branches of trade whose interests are so interwoven that any attempt to break the bands must produce discord and an entire readjustment of trade conditions, disastrous to the one and intensely unpleasant to the other?"

COTTO-WAXO

When a customer asks a druggist for Cotto-Waxo we do not wish him to appear at a loss to know what is required, what it is for, what it will do, and where to get it.

Cotto-Waxo is a dry floor sweeping compound, which is fast coming into almost universal use. Unlike other compounds for the same purpose, it is not a liquid, which creates dampness; a powder, which is particles of dust itself, or a composition of salt or saw-dust, which despite the most energetic and careful sweeping still remain in the crevices and corners, but it is composed of cotton particles put through a patent process of wax and other chemicals, which render it the very best preparation for hardwood, linoleum, concrete flooring and carpets. It is not scattered all over the floor, but a small quantity is placed before the broom and swept directly to the front, and in all cases absorbs the dust. It is an excellent preservative for carpets and after a number of applications on wood floors or linoleum, acts as a floor wax, and keeps the floor smooth and glossy.

Unsolicited testimonials have been mailed to Douglas & Radcliff, Limited, Toronto, in praise of Cotto-Waxo from many of the most prominent people in the Dominion, and it will be well for all druggists to have a supply on hand and not be found napping when it is asked for.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

MONTREAL.—J. H. B. D'Orvilliers is extending his premises and has installed a complete line of fixtures, including the patent "Trianon Cabinets." The whole contract has been secured by The Toronto Show Case Co.

COMPOUND ELIXIR GLYCERINOPHOSPHATE WITHOUT SUGAR

Calcium glycerinophosphate, 128 grn.; sodium glycerinophosphate, 256 grn.; iron glycerinophosphate, 24 grn.; manganese glycerinophosphate, 16 grn.; quinine glycerinophosphate, 8 grn.; strychnine glycerinophosphate, 1 grn.; citric acid, 20 grn.; saccharin, 5 grn.; water, 10 fl. oz.; alcohol, 6 fl. oz.; compound spirit of orange, 3 fl. dr.

COMPOUND RESORCINOL OINTMENT

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Henry Pfaff (Bull. Phar.) submitted a modification of the N. F. formula for compound resorcinol ointment. He substituted white wax for paraffin, replaced one-half the amount of hydrous wool-fat with anhydrous wool-fat, and dissolved the resorcinol in a little water before incorporating it.

Zinc Oxide	6	parts
Bismuth Subnitrate	6	parts
Petrolatum	21	parts
White Wax	10	parts
Hydrous wool-fat	17.5	parts
Anhydrous Wool-fat	17.5	parts
Resorcinol	6	parts
Water	1	parts
Oil Cade	12	parts

Mix the zinc oxide and bismuth subnitrate and triturate them thoroughly with 11 parts of petrolatum. Then melt the petrolatum and white wax together and incorporate the zinc and bismuth mixture in this base. Melt the wool-fats, and in them incorporate the resorcinol dissolved in the water, and thoroughly mix this mixture with the oil of cade. Rub the petrolatum and wool-fat mixtures together, making 100 parts of compound resorcinol ointment.

The product is perfectly smooth, is somewhat firmer than the official article, and is therefore a better dressing.

CASTOR OIL EMULSIONS

Bourdier, in the Bulletin de Pharmacie du Sud-est., publishes several methods for the emulsification of castor oil by means of various agents.

A formula which gives the best results, yielding an emulsion of an oil content as high as 80 per cent., is as follows:

Medicinal soap, powdered	2.5 grams
Castor oil	80.0 grams
Distilled water	20.0 grams

To the soap add the oil in small portions at a time, triturating until a uniform mixture is obtained; add the water, the entire 20 c.c. at once, and rub gently for some minutes. A perfectly white, creamy emulsion is obtained, which remains many months without separating.

With casein the formula becomes:

Saccharate of casein	5 grams
Castor oil	30 grams
Distilled water	15 grams

The saccharate is rubbed with the oil, added in small portions, the water is added, and the whole shaken gently for several minutes. The emulsion contains 30 per cent. of castor oil, but does not keep as well as the one made with soap.

Gum tragacanth, powdered	1.5 grams
Castor oil	30.0 grams
Distilled water	60.0 grams

The gum is placed in a dry mortar and rubbed up with the oil, added in small portions; the mass is then collected in the bottom of the mortar with the aid of a spatula, the 60 grams of water added at once, and the whole emulsified by beating. The product is quite stable.

With lime water:

Castor oil	3 parts
Lime water	1 part

The product contains 75 per cent. of oil, but is very unstable. Bourdier concludes that the first formula gives the most satisfactory results.—Ann de Pharmacie. (National Druggist).

IMPROVED FORMULA FOR TINCTURA RHEI AQUOSA

Rhubarb, 50; magnesium tetraborate, 10; potassium carbonate, 1; cinnamon water, 75; alcohol (90 per cent.), 45; water to produce 500.—Apoth. Zeit., 1907, 22, 1,038.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES

Henry C. Blair read a short paper before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association on a process for making glycerin suppositories.

"Glycerin suppositories," said Mr. Blair, "deteriorate if kept on hand too long. Accordingly, in stores where the demand is very small and where they are made extemporaneously, the formula of the United States Pharmacoepia is a very satisfactory one.

"But if the demand is comparatively large, a superior article can be made by adding to heated glycerin three per cent. of soap made from stearin and carbonate of soda.

"This soap should be as nearly neutral as possible, and dried and powdered.

"The advantages over the official preparation are a lower melting point, greater solubility, finer consistency, and, as these suppositories contain much less water than do the official preparation, they are more hygroscopic.

"If they be kept in well-stoppered vials, and in

"The BEST Food for Infants and Invalids"

IS THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT OF ALL WHO HAVE USED OR TESTED

TRIANGLE FOOD

Manufactured by the TRIANGLE FOOD CO., of Hamilton, Canada.

THIS FOOD has had a local reputation as a first-class article for a number of years, but before assuming control the Company fully investigated the merits of Triangle Food, and were thoroughly convinced by numerous testimonials and favorable criticisms received from Food Experts, Doctors, Druggists, Mothers and Nurses that it is

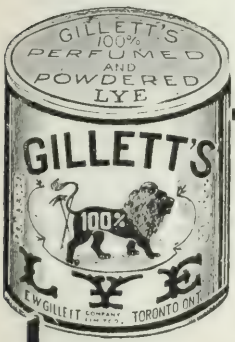
THE BEST and CHEAPEST FOOD

TO BE OBTAINED FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS

As they have decided to push the sale and thoroughly advertise Triangle Food throughout Canada, it will be to the interest of Druggists to keep it in stock. Send for cards and samples.

MOYES CHEMICAL CO., Selling Agents, 96 Jarvis St., TORONTO.



GILLETT'S LYE HAS MANY USES

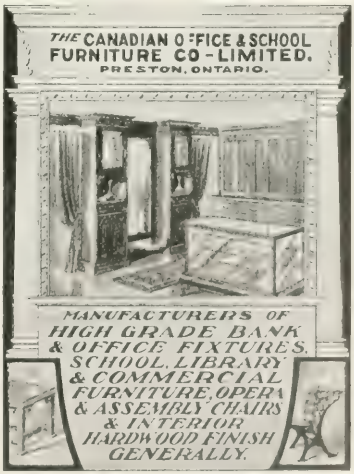
It makes soap. It cleans baths, sinks, pans, cans, dishes, drains, closets, etc., and everything pertaining to the home. It's a fine disinfectant.

GILLETT'S CAUSTIC SODA.
GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR.
(Chemically Pure.)

Should be sold by every druggist in Canada.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.


THE CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO - LIMITED.
PRESTON, ONTARIO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH GRADE BANK & OFFICE FIXTURES, SCHOOL, LIBRARY & COMMERCIAL FURNITURE, OPERA & ASSEMBLY CHAIRS & INTERIOR HARDWOOD FINISH GENERALLY.

Christmas and New Year Cards

Christmas and New Year Post Cards

READY FOR DELIVERY

XMAS POST CARDS
from $5.00 per M. up
Largest Selection in Canada

XMAS CARDS (Booklets)
from $3.00 to $17.50 per Gross

Send for $1.00 Sample Assortment
of each

Valentine & Sons Publishing Company LIMITED
77 Bay Street, TORONTO AND MONTREAL

a moderately cool place, they will remain almost permanently in a perfect condition.

"Glycerin suppositories should be made in moulds. Any shape may be used, but that of two cones joined at the bases, one short and one long, the long end to be inserted, has been found to be very satisfactory."—Bulletin of Pharmacy.

A TRIUMPH FOR BRITISH LABOR

The Franco-British Exhibition in London has proved a triumphant success, and to millions of people of all nationalities the White City will remain a vividly beautiful memory, over which recollection will love to linger.

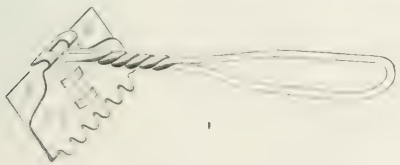
The Kiosks of Messrs. Valentine & Sons, 1907, Ltd., the celebrated art printers and publishers, formed one of its most prominent and popular features.

The cards produced by the firm were pronounced to be the most artistic of their kind, and they were greatly appreciated by the members of the Royal Family, who purchased them from the Valentine Kiosks on the occasion of their frequent visits. They were also bought and posted at the Exhibition by visitors from every race and clime.

It will therefore be considered a gratifying sequel to the extraordinary success of their publications that the Committee of Judges at the Franco-British Exhibition have awarded Messrs. Valentine & Sons', 1907, Ltd., two Grand Prix, the highest honor obtainable, one for the excellency of their collotype and color post card printing, and one for the excellency of their photographic work.

THE NATWIRE SAFETY RAZOR

The steady increase in sales of safety razors is bringing this line of goods very prominently to the front, and it is one which can be handled by the drug trade probably better than any other class of dealers. A new razor of the "safety"



kind is now offered by the Copp, Clark Co., and is less expensive than many others on the market. It is called the "Natwire Safety Razor," is of very simple construction, and made of the highest quality of steel. The cut herewith shows a very good illustration of this new razor.

PENCIL AND PEN CLIPS

The Copp, Clark Co. are selling a new pencil and pen clip, which is called the "New Modern," which is made to fit any pen or pencil. These clips are put up three dozen on a neat display card, and the trade price is $4.20 a gross.

SEASONABLE CARDS AND BOOKLETS

The Pugh Manufacturing Co., 33 Church Street, Toronto, report an enormously increased sale for Season Cards, having had to re-order on many lines. This year they added a line of Xmas booklets and the demand has been so gratifying that they intend showing a much larger range next year. The demand is largely for a card to sell at two for five cents, but the better lines are selling well. Their representatives are already showing Easter, Valentine and St. Patrick Cards in a larger range than ever before, and show a decided advance in the maker's art in conception and dainty colorings.

THE PATTERSON CANDY CO.

The Patterson Candy Co., Toronto, are advertising their line of high class chocolates to the drug trade. To the druggist who depends on a select patronage this line should appeal strongly. Their line of packages is a revelation to those who admire refined taste and excellence.

Patterson's chocolates have been twenty years on the market, and from the first they have acquired and maintained the reputation of being the highest grade of confectionery made in Canada.

Their Xmas line is well worth seeing and will commend itself to all druggists, particularly the line of white packages in ½, 1 and 2 pound sizes. These are the ideal candy boxes for Xmas gifts, and should be excellent sellers.

This firm has had to make a large extension to their factory to cope with the increasing demand for their goods, which is a very good indication of their popularity.

SUCCESS

We hear much about the "secret of success," and nothing succeeds like success, etc., but is there any secret to it; or is it success that succeeds? Surely it is neither, when they are looked into and considered more thoroughly. It is energy and ability. There is no royal road to the attainment, and the best and surest way of achieving success is to do thoroughly every thing that is undertaken.

What must be remembered is this: It is better and vastly more profitable to do a few things

well than do many things indifferently. In this age business and professions have come to specializing, and to do things better than they have been done before, is to win the prize.

An example of energy, ability and specializing is the Moyes Chemical Company, Limited, of Toronto, who well merit the success that has followed their honest efforts. They believe, as Emerson says, that "The greatest success is confidence, or perfect understanding between sincere people."

They have confidence in the trade to support their worthy endeavors, and their every wish is to always have mutual harmony and perfect understanding with the trade.

CHRISTMAS LINES

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Limited, in preparation for last minute orders for Christmas goods, have still on hand an unbroken range of all seasonable lines. Dealers who have left off ordering until now, or those who find their stock likely to run low, will do well to write for circular describing holiday papeterie assortments which may be made up at any price and in any quantity.

Among other lines might be specially mentioned: Holly Wrapping, for making neat Christmas packages; Holly Tissue napkins in a number of designs, and Christmas Cards at all prices.

SPLENDID DEMAND FOR A SPLENDID ARTICLE

A recent caller at the offices of The Canadian Druggist, was Mr. G. A. Dillon, of Dillons, Limited, Montreal. As is known already to a large portion of the trade, Dillons, are the Canadian agents for Caementium, the cement which "will stick, and is not sticky," and he reports an excellent demand for the product. The dealers handling Caementium are its heartiest supporters, and are recommending from personal use, and when they champion an article, which is only on the market a few weeks, it must possess merit to warrant their support.

A TOILET GEM

The handsomest package of Talcum Powder which we have seen and the contents of which are in keeping with the exterior is the "Crushed Rose Talcum Powder," put up by The Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd. The powder is delightfully perfumed, and is of superior quality. It cannot but recommend itself to the purchasing public as a "Toilet Gem."

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

REGINA, SASK.—Mr. R. N. Kelly is another convert to the patent Trianon Display Cabinets, and has placed his order with The Toronto Show Case Co. for a line of these, which will be fitted throughout with Plate Glass, as The Toronto Show Case Co. refuse to cheapen their goods by substituting common window glass.

According to G. Ceroni (Boll. Chim.-Farm.), if 0.3 gramme of antipyrine and 0.2 gramme each of phenacetine and acetanilide are triturated together, a pasty mass results, which becomes nearly liquid in a short while and finally dries out completely. Mixtures of any two of the three chemicals show no change on trituration

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You run no risk whatever with our line. Our cards are such as the public demands; they sell readily, quickly; they are "Profit Boosters." We have them at all Prices. A Full Sample Assortment will be sent you for $4.35. You will be pleased.

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Kegs - - 10 Gallons
Barrels - - 30 Gallons
Barrels - - 42 Gallons

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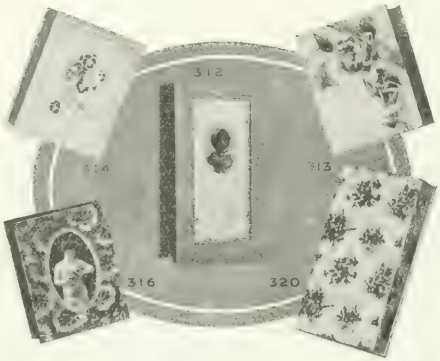
PAPETERIES
FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE



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No. 447. ROSE FLORAL. Stock White Linen Finish. Price..... $13.50 per 100

No. 1099. HOLLY. Stock White Linen Finish (tied with silk cord). Price..... 16 cents

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No. 450. THE BEAUTY. Stock White Linen Finish. Price ..... $1.80 per doz.

No. 320. VIOLET. Stock White Crash Finish. Price..... $3.00 per doz.

No. 314. HEARTSEASE. Stock White Crash Finish (tied with silk ribbon). Price $3.60 per doz.

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No. 312. PICTURE TOP. Stock Superior Crash Finish (tied with silk ribbon). Price..... $5.40 per doz.

No. 313. ROSE TOP. Embossed Box. Stock Superior Crash Finish (tied with silk ribbon). Price..... $6.00 per doz.

MAIL ORDERS SHIPPED SAME DAY

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited
KING & SPADINA = TORONTO, CANADA.

Formulary

Iodized opodeldoc, according to Oesterreichische Zeitschrift fur Pharmacie (Repertoire de Pharmacie), is prepared by melting together at a moderate heat:

Opodeldoc	90.0
Ammonium iodide	10.0

And, if necessary, the solution may be filtered into a closed container.—American Druggist.

OINTMENT FOR BURNS

The formulary of Nouveaux Remedes recommends two ointments as giving good results, when applied to burns. The first mentioned is to be applied as a dressing:

Lime liniment	40 grams
Lanoline	20 grams
Paraffin	10 grams
Ichthyol	10 grams
Oil of gomenol	10 grams
Orthoform	2 grams
Oil of verbena	30 drops
Oil of lavender	30 drops

Magnesium carbonate, or French chalk, sufficient to make a creamy paste.

The other ointment is to be applied as a healing salve when the scabs fall off.—National Druggist.

SOLID OPODELDOC

Mr. Dunning gives the following formula as the successful result of numerous experiments:

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated	0.5
Stearic acid	2.5
Water	5.0
Alcohol	50.0
Camphor	1.25
Oil of thyme	0.15
Oil of rosemary	0.3
Stronger ammonia water	2.5

Dissolve the sodium carbonate in the water by heat, add 10 c.c. of alcohol and the stearic acid, warm until effervescence has ceased and perfect solution is effected, add the balance of the alcohol, and when not too warm the oils and ammonia water, filter into bottles, closely stopper, and set aside to cool.

CATARRH OINTMENTS

1.

Eucalyptol	4 dps.
Terebene	8 dps.
Menthol	4 grs.
White petrolatum	1 oz.

2.

Oil eucalyptus	8 dps.
Thymol	8 grs.
Menthol	4 grs.
Oil wintergreen	4 dps.
White petrolatum	10 ozs.

3.

Thymol	8 grs.
Oil wintergreen	2 dps.
Bismuth subcarbonate	15 grs.
Petrolatum	1 oz.

4.

Menthol	18 grs.
Phenol (crystals)	24 grs.
Phenol (crystals)	24 grs.
Zhenol (crystals)	24 grs.
Eucalyptus oil	120 mins.
Pine-needle oil	120 mins.
White vaselin	6 ozs.

Melt the vaselin with very gentle heat, dissolve the menthol and phenol in the oils, and incorporate these ingredients in the vaselin. Stir well. Strain through cheese-cloth if there is any sediment.

MEDICINAL OIL SPRAY

Camphoric acid	16 grains
Menthol	40 grains
Oil of eucalyptus	6 drachms
Liquid petrolatum, q.s. to	8 ounces

Directions: Spray the throat and nose with this inhalant, using a continuous spray oil atomizer. For cold in the eyes, rub a little on the lids.

QUININE ELIXIR

H. M. Vaughn, in a paper read before the Texas Pharmaceutical Association, gave the following formula for a sweet quinine mixture:

Fluid extract of yerba santa	4 ounces
Solution of potassium hydroxide	1 ounce
Oil of wintergreen	2 drachms
Oil of cinnamon	½ drachm
Fullers' earth	2 ounces
Caramel	4 drachms
White sugar	28 ounces
Distilled water, enough to make	32 ounces

Mix the fluid extract, solution of potassium, the oils, and fullers' earth with one part of distilled water in a quart bottle and shake well.

LAXATIVES

PHENOLPHTHALEIN AND BLACK CURRANT

Phenolphthalein, 6; saccharin, 3; alcohol, 500; syrup of black currant, 300; simple syrup, to make 1,200. Dose: For an adult, two tablespoonfuls at bedtime; for children under twelve years of age, a dessertspoonful.

WINE OF CASCARA SAGRADA. AUSTRIAN PHARMACOPOEIA VIII.

Fluid extract of cascara sagrada, 2; white Malaga wine, 3; syrup of orange, 1. Allow to stand for eight days, and filter.

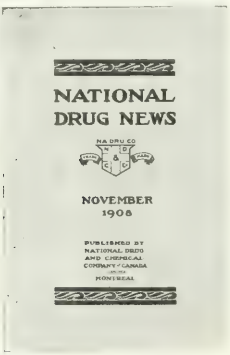
THE PHARMACEUTICAL PRESS

That the druggists of Canada are well supplied with all that is latest and best in pharmacy must be apparent to the trade generally.

The Canadian Druggist which is welcomed and read by all members of the profession throughout the length and breadth of the Provinces of Canada, keeps its readers in closest touch, not only with what is transpiring locally, and which is of general interest, but also with the products of the best minds amongst pharmacists.

Our desk this month is the recipient of several House Journals, which are a decided credit to the firms which they represent, and supply a fund of information which is of real value.

The National Drug News, which has entered upon its third volume, is published by the National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Ltd., in the



interests of that concern. It is typographically and otherwise a very creditable production, and one which must appeal to the customers of the firm in a very direct manner. It is a handsome number.

Modern Pharmacy, published by Parke, Davis & Co., Walkerville, Ontario, is now in its fourth volume, and always contains matter of live interest to the retail druggist, besides bringing prominently before its readers many of the specialties made by the firm. It contains articles as well as formulas which will be found very helpful to any progressive druggist.

The New Idea, published by F. Stearns & Co., Windsor, Ontario, issues a Canadian edition, which is described as "a journal of original matter devoted to commercial pharmacy." The number before us is an excellent one and contains many articles of practical value, which is well worth spending the time in carefully reading it.

Optical Department

ON PRISMS IN OPHTHALMIC WORK*

W. J. Wright

When asked if I would read a paper to your Society, I gladly consented, and decided to give my personal views on "the value of prisms" in ophthalmic work, endeavoring to show that there is just reason to consider that same should be extensively prescribed with the elements correcting refractive errors.

As we know, a prism will deviate light from one direction to another, the deviation being always towards the base, and I would like to mention at this point (because of the usual isolation of prisms from spheres and cylinders) that the two latter have simply the same and no other properties for controlling light than prisms. The formula for thin prisms, also, is equivalent to the formula for spheres and cylinders, for we have that the power of a thin prism equals the shape of the prism expressed in degrees of the principal angle, multiplied by the refractive index minus one (the refractive index of air), whereas with spheres and cylinders we have that the power equals the shape of the lens expressed in diopters of curvature, multiplied by the refractive index minus one.

Having brought to your notice the like effect of a prism to a sphere and cylinder, I wish to draw your attention to the following table, which I shall refer to from time to time, and which represents the effect that one would expect from the theory of optics, when treating the insufficiencies of the ocular muscles in the "recognized" way.

Now, as opticians, it is natural that we should consider the eye more as an optical instrument than do the medical profession, and I think this enables us to often get more satisfactory results. Our one aim is, or should be, to help the eye by means of lenses, so that, with the help, the eye is both emmetropic and orthophoric. We also know from our own experience and that of others, gleaned from the books we read, and other sources of information, that modifications from the perfect condition have to be made; and in many cases the indisputable theory of optics is reversed, which in itself is evidence that something is wanting.

Now, this something, I have concluded after much thought, consideration, and practice, is the prism correction. Referring to the table, you will see that there are two methods of treating emmetropia combined with esophoria. It is a

* A lecture delivered to the members of the Scottish Optical Association.—(The Optician).

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No. 10 Assortment, 17 boxes, no two alike, costing from 10c. to 75c. each, wholesale price of assortment $5.50, retails at $10.00.

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Included in both above Assortments are all our special holiday boxes covered with Holly and Mistletoe and other appropriate Christmas patterns.

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condition likely to set up asthenopia, owing to the harmony of accommodation and convergence being disturbed, the accommodation being used in excess of convergence. The first need is to supply that plus lens which will relieve the excess of accommodation, thereby restoring harmony, and the second is to aid the weak, external muscle, which will cause the internal to pull more, when again harmony would be restored. If plus lenses are given to an emmetrope, the result is myopia and consequent blurred vision, but there is harmony, whereas if a prism is given, emmetropia with clear vision and also harmony is obtained. The general belief is that prisms increase the insufficiency of a muscle, but I am not at all convinced that such is the case. I know full well that they do not turn the eyes in any way, nor do spherical lenses decrease or increase the anterio-posterior diameter of the eyeball, and the latter lenses have no particular property, to give them preference, but on the contrary, blur the vision to get the same effect, "harmony," which a prism will give with a clear vision.

In a like manner there are two methods of treating emmetropia combined with exophoria. The condition is one in which the convergence is in excess of accommodation, destroying the natural harmony; and if a minus lens were supplied to increase the accommodation, or a prism base in to reduce the convergence, harmony would in both cases be restored.

In the first case, however, you will set up a condition of hypermetropia; but, in the second, the eye would still remain emmetropic, and with it orthphoric. These two cases are, I think, sufficient on which to base a claim for the preference of corrections with prisms, for it is or should be entirely antagonistic to an optician's principle to destroy the perfect refraction of an optical system for the sake of harmony, when this latter can be obtained without doing so by using prisms.

The same reasoning will apply to hypermetropia, combined with either esophoria or exophoria, or myopia combined with either esophoria or exophoria. I would like, however, to draw your attention to hypermetropia combined with exophoria, a condition wherein the accommodation is used in excess of convergence due to the hypermetropia, if you consider the hypermetropia by itself, and convergence used in excess of accommodation, due to the exophoria, if considered by itself.

In like manner, myopia combined with esophoria, a condition where convergence is used in excess of accommodation due to the myopia, and accommodation in excess of convergence due to esophoria, gives another combination of errors where harmony may possibly exist, a contradiction to the adage, "two wrongs never make a right." I do not think, however, it is right to let these defects go uncorrected, yet if you only supply spherical lenses, you will disturb the harmony it is so essential to maintain. Spherical lenses combined with prisms, however, will both correct the refraction and heterophoria, thus maintaining the harmony which, in my opinion, is the proper procedure.

Condition.	State of eye at rest	Condition for distant vision	Condition for near vision	Treatment (1)	State of the eye with 1 correction	Treatment (2)	State of the eye with 2 correction.
Emm. ortho.	Emm. ortho.	Emm. ortho.	Harmony.		Emm. ortho.		Emm. ortho.
Emm. eso.	Conv. strain.	Strain ext.	Excess. acc. over conv.	+ Lenses.	Myopia	Prs. B. out.	Emm. ortho.
Emm. exo.	Diver. strain.	Strain int.	Excess conv. over acc.	− Lenses.	Hyper.	Prs. B. in.	Emm. ortho.
Hy. eso.	Blurred vision conv. strain.	Clear vision with strain	Excess acc. over conv. (greater)	Over correction + lenses	Myopia.	+ lenses (proper) prs. B. out.	Emm. ortho.
My. exo.	Blurred vision diver. strain.	Blurred vision with strain.	Excess conv. over acc. (gtr.)	Over correction − lenses	Hyper.	Proper − lenses prs. B. in.	Emm. ortho.
Hy. exo.	Blurred vision diver. strain.	Clear vision with strain.	Possible harmony.	Weaker + lenses or no lenses.	Hy. exo.	Proper + lenses prs. B. in.	Emm. ortho.
My. eso.	Blurred vision conv. strain.	Blurred vision with strain.	Possible harmony.	Weaker − lenses or no lenses.	My. eso.	Proper − lenses prs. B. out.	Emm. ortho.

When speaking of heterophoria, it is customary to imagine that one muscle is weaker than its antagonistic, whereas, it might be that the antagonistic is too strong, or that there is not sufficient nerve energy to the muscle appearing

weak, but whatever it is, the result is the same, and even in the event of an antagonistic being too strong, say, in emmetropia, combined with esophoria, a prism to aid the external rectus, making that also too strong, would still be the proper correction, in my opinion, rather than to give a convex lens, causing impairment of vision. There are one or two other cases in which, in practice, I have proved the value of prisms, and these I will enumerate together with others that I have in my mind, based on the same reasoning as above.

I have dealt with cases of hypermetropia and myopia, combined with esophoria or exophoria; and when astigmatism is present, my reasoning equally applies, for one would not think of giving a stronger cylinder than necessary for hypermetropic astigmatism with esophoria, thus making myopic astigmatism at right angles; and although it is mentioned that oblique astigmatism causes cyclophoria, I have not seen a case—and even if I had, the result of my tests would describe it as horizontal and vertical heterophoria, which would be considered, and consequently would come under the same reasoning. Then there is high myopia, anisometropia, and presbyopia. It is recognized in high cases of myopia to very much under-correct the full error, in fact, your patient would not wear a full correction if you gave it. Now, if you consider the statistics taken proving the cause of myopia together with the suggestions for the improvement of buildings with respect to light for school children, as a preventative to the nation becoming a short-sighted one, like the Germans, you will think again, which I have no doubt you have often done previously, that the proper correction of a myope is the full correction. I do not hint at an over-correction, as it is essential that the attributed cause, working at too close a range, must be removed. In low cases of myopia this is done, but in higher cases only partially, with the result that the myopia increases, and the more it increases, greater the reduction from the full correction. Hence the higher the degree of myopia, the greater the tendency for it to increase with the present treatment.

I therefore personally consider all cases of myopia should be fully corrected, but to make this possible a prism will have to be combined with the minus lens. I have several cases on record of high myopes where the full correction could not possibly be worn with simple spheres; and one patient in particular had been advised to use a Steinheil cone in preference to spectacles, just to enable him to see in the distance for a moment or so, and under such circumstances he was unable to follow any occupation. He is now, however, wearing glasses sufficiently strong which enable him to attend to his business, but combined with the minus 20 D spheres are 8 prism-diopter prisms. If you take the prisms away he will at once tell you that he cannot see, unless one eye only is used. These glasses, I may add, have been worn now for over four years, and when I saw him a month ago, the visual acuity was as good as when he first had them.

In the majority of cases with myopia, the trouble is exophoria, requiring prism bases in, but there are rare cases of myopia with esophoria requiring prisms bases out, which it is usual to very much under-correct. This treatment of an optical system is, in my opinion, wrong; but if, as in the case quoted, a full correction cannot be worn, then I believe that prisms should be given, with a full correction, which could then be worn, in preference to leaving a person still myopic. The recognized treatment of anisometropia is to give as full a correction as possible with comfort, but this you can very seldom do, for anisometropia is associated with want of harmony, invariably due to insufficiency of the ocular muscles, and only by aiding the weak muscle will one be able to fully correct the bad eye. This I have repeatedly done, sometimes with bases out, but more often bases in, for I find that more asthenopic symptoms result from exophoria than esophoria.

Our aim in the correction of presbyopia is to diminish the strain of the ciliary muscle, while at the same time enabling the patient to read at a comfortable distance. Now, the strain of the muscle is due to same becoming weaker through advancing age, and requiring in addition more effort to cause the required amount of accommodation, owing to the hardening of the crystalline lens, also due to advancing age. This strain is relieved by means of convex lenses; but no such aid is given to the internal recti, which must also lose power as age advances and, not being aided, the harmony of the two functions must be upset. In cases where the patient is over seventy years, the accommodation is not used at all, the requisite amount of power being obtained by means of lenses, but the convergence is used to the same amount as previously.

I know there are thousands using glasses and apparently wearing them with every comfort, but I feel confident that they have had to accustom their eyes to the new condition through our persuasions of "Wear them another month until you become accustomed to them," etc. If the patient has a fair amount of strength, he will get accustomed to them, but should it be a nervous lady, although she may persevere with them, they will have to be changed for weaker ones, and the strength gradually increased till the full help is given. The cause of the trouble, I maintain, is the want of prisms to aid the internal recti to the same extent as the aid to the

Greetings

That this year of our Lord nineteen eight has brought you as full a measure of satisfactory return from honest effort as your kind and hearty co-operation has made possible with us.

That there may be no bitter dregs in your Cup of Joy at this festive Christmas season.

Is the earnest wish

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In every corner of Canada when the subject of Family Remedies of merit and open formula is discussed, the mind instinctively turns to

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The reason is obvious. For years they have sucessfully

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Nyal's possess every advantage of competing lines and many features that place them in a class by themselves.

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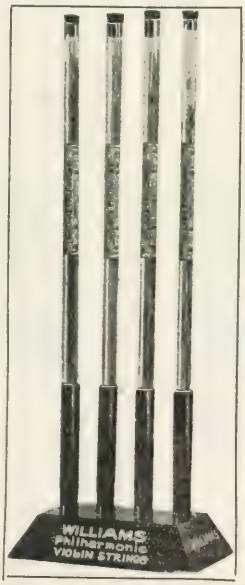

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Outfit may be returned within 10 days *at our expense* if not entirely satisfactory.

Tube Cabinet supplied separately for $2.50.

Cut this off here and mail to us TO-DAY

The R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Toronto.
Please send to my address as soon as possible ... Philharmonic strings, at 8oc. per set each. Please ... Tube Cabinet, which is to be returned ... if not entirely satisfactory.
Name ...

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POMONA FACE CREAM

An elegant toilet cream which is bland, soothing, antiseptic and non-greasy.
A product that will please the most fastidious.
A package that will be ornamental to any dressing table.

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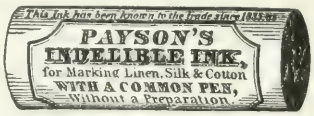
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Samples, Signs, Window Displays or Fountain Outfits will be shipped, Free and Prepaid, to the Trade, upon request.

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ciliary muscle, when the full presbyopic correction could be given with harmony of the two functions, ensuring comfort immediately. If the practice of fitting prisms with the other spheres is adopted, the question arises: What should be the power of the prism? When viewing an object at 1 metre, we use 1 D of accommodation, and 1 metre angle of convergence, which latter for a 60 mm. pupillary distance is equivalent to a deviation caused by 3 prism diopters.

Now, in my own cases, I think I can safely say that I have given satisfaction by prescribing one prism diopter for every diopter prescribed for presbyopia, or by relieving the internal recti a third. To do this, I decentre my presbyopic correction, whatever it is, 1 cm., provided, of course, no power is required with the presbyopic correction for ametropia or heterophoria.

I have tried, with as much brevity as possible, to justify the value of prisms in ophthalmic prescriptions, and wish now to augment same by drawing your attention to the arguments we raise as to the advisability of wearing, preferably, convex lenses, because of the strain due to the advance of civilization. There is every reason why the public should be educated to recognize this fact, for the cheapness of literature now obtainable urges one to pass spare time in reading instead of venturing outdoors. We might say, instead of the twenty-four hours at our disposal being divided into eight hours close vision, eight hours distant vision, and eight hours no vision at all, it being spent in sleep, it is something like fourteen hours close vision, two hours distant, and eight hours sleep. It will so happen by the law of evolution that our eyes will adapt themselves to this extra close work, but they have not yet had time to do it, for the changes in our mode of living have been too quick for the slow process of evolution.

Opticians are quite alive to this fact in respect to the ciliary muscle, and give convex lenses for relieving same, although in many cases there is no error of refraction, and the patient has not reached the presbyopic age, but no attempt is made to give the same assistance to the internal recti.

My procedure for testing is a confirmation of the amount by at least two of the tests we have at our disposal, single prism base up or down, Maddox rod or groove, and Maddox double prism, the theory of the tests being to make the image of each eye so dissimilar, or separated to such an extent, there is no desire for fusing them.

I always have in my mind the possibility of exophoria, for it is the commonest form of heterophoria and the most troublesome. There are three varieties, viz.: Manifest, latent, and reverse. Manifest exophoria is a condition that can be revealed by the ordinary diffusion tests; latent exophoria, a condition which will not show with the ordinary diffusion tests, and can only be diagnosed by coaxing; and reverse exophoria, a condition which will simulate esophoria and requires a great deal more coaxing to reveal than the latent condition. If you stop to think awhile, you will readily liken these conditions of exophoria to those of hypermetropia, viz., manifest, latent, and spasmodic, and if you do this I am sure you will be convinced of the importance to treat it in a similar way.

There is, I believe, a general impression that one may neglect heterophoria unless complaint is made of asthenopia, after wearing the correction for an error of refraction, for some months. I should like to submit a rule for your consideration: "Prescribe prisms in all cases of manifest exophoria, but only give prisms in cases of latent or reverse exophoria if asthenopic symptoms continue after wearing the correction for an error of refraction." If you always bear in mind that exophoria with hypermetropia will not allow you to fully correct the latter alone with comfort, you will suspect exophoria when, receiving complaints of being unable to wear the most carefully prescribed cx. lenses.

Myopia with exophoria requires a full correction without prisms, but a modified one with. Therefore prisms tend to decrease the apparent myopia, allowing a weaker lens for the same vision which, without a doubt, is the proper correction for all progressive cases.

In conclusion, I would like to say that my seemingly extreme views (to the majority of present day opticians) are not so extreme as one would, at first, think. In the first instance, we are covering the same ground with the internal recti as we have all had to do with the ciliary, for we do not prescribe a plus lens to fog a patient for the purpose of relaxing the ciliary, which has become spasmodic because of the treatment it receives, demanded by the advance of civilization. Secondly, the asthenopic symptoms continue in many cases when the proper refractive correction has been worn for a considerable time, but cease when the internal recti obtain relief. Thirdly, more exophoria is made manifest, when prisms are supplied, but only to the full extent of the insufficiencies (that is, you cannot acquire insufficiency). If you consider the similarity of symptoms and treatment of the functions of accommodation and convergence, I have no hesitation in stating that you will in the future, if not already, begin to prescribe prisms, when you will become just as enthusiastic in mastering a latent or reverse exophoria as you are at present when you overcome a case of latent or spasmodic hypermetropia.

Photography

FORMULÆ

Photography in a recent issue gives the following useful formulas:

ORTOL DEVELOPER.

Equal parts of the two following solutions are mixed together for use:

1.

Potassium metabisulphite	35 grains
Ortol	70 grains
Water	10 ounces

2.

Sodium carbonate (crystals)	1 ounce
Sodium sulphite (crystals)	1 ounce
Potassium bromide	10 grains
Water	10 ounces

PORTAGING

INK FOR WRITING ON NEGATIVES.

If the following ink is used to write on the film of a negative, and the negative is then immersed in an ordinary fixing solution, washed and dried, the written letters will be reduced to clear glass, and will print black.

Potassium iodide	100 grains
Water	1 ounce
Iodine	10 grains
Gum arabic	15 grains

A YELLOW LIGHT FILTER.

An unexposed plate, preferably a lantern plate, is fixed out in clean hypo, washed, and dried. It is then soaked for two minutes in

Naphthol yellow	5 grains
Water	10 ounces

The plate is then rinsed in water until of the tint desired, dried, and bound up like a lantern slide.

SCHLIPPE'S SALT INTENSIFIER.

After bleaching with mercury in the ordinary way and well washing, the plate is darkened in

Water	1 ounce
Schlippe's salt	15 grains
Liquor ammonia	5 drops

The negative is then washed and dried. The intensification with this formula is very great.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GROUND GLASS.

A clean piece of plain glass may be substituted for the ground glass focussing screen by pouring over it

White wax	100 grains
Ether	1 ounce

MEDIUM FOR WATER COLORS.

Instead of water, the following medium should be used when P.O.P. prints are to be tinted with water colors:

White of egg	1 ounce
Ammonium carbonate	20 grains
Glycerine	15 minims
Liquor ammonia	15 minims
Water	2 drachms

The white of egg should be well beaten up and allowed to subside, and then the ammonium carbonate, having been dissolved in the water and the glycerine and ammonia added to the solution, is well stirred in. The mixture should be strained through fine cambric or cotton wool.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM MARBLE

Soft soap	4 ozs.
Whiting	4 ozs.
Sodium carbonate	1 oz.
Water, a sufficient quantity.	

Make the mixture into a thin paste, apply it on the soiled surface, and wash it off after twenty-four hours.

ADVERTISING WITH A CAMERA

A scheme to advertise a photographic department in particular and the store in general might be conducted as follows: Station a small boy in a show window devoted to photo supplies, with a camera mounted on a tripod, the camera pointed toward the pavement. Instruct the boy to go through the motions of focusing the camera and apparently exposing. Give him instructions about "posing" the people who congregate before the window, waving one boy or girl to the left or right, motioning some one into the foreground or background. When all is in readiness

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL COURSE

Commencing Tuesday, January 5th, 1909, this College will give a special four weeks' course to those wishing to enter the Optical field.

Four solid weeks' instruction in Theoretical and Applied Optics by the most practical scientific and painstaking instructors, in a college and class room equipped with every requisite to obtain the best results, and a daily clinic which enables a complete mastery of the practical work to be obtained.

Actual Lens work, practical anatomy, diseased and abnormal eyes viewed and inspected by direct examination and magnified in lantern slides to fourteen thousand times the actual size.

The knowledge gained during this course will be worth thousands of dollars in actual practice.

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OUR CORRESPONDENCE

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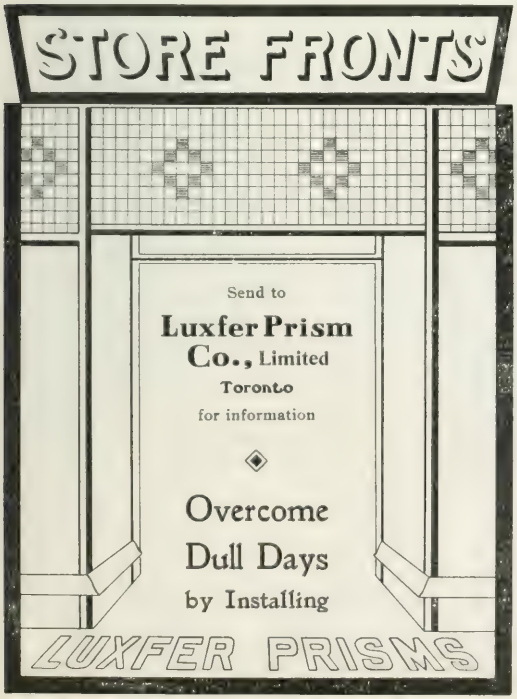

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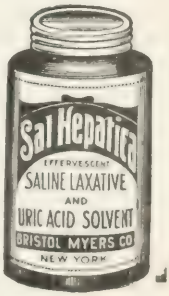

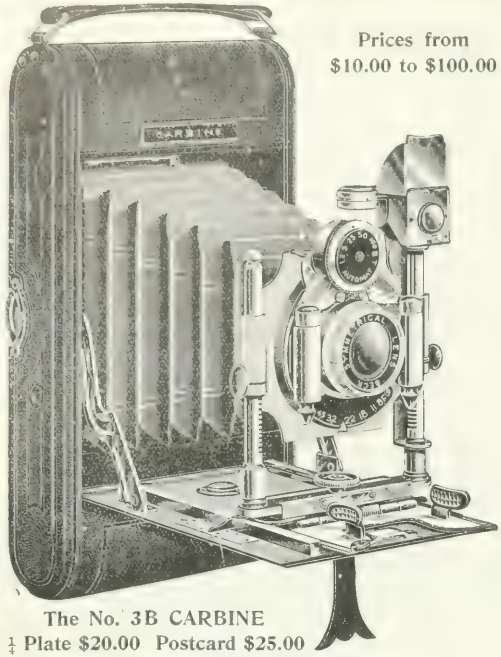

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ROLL FILM OR PLATE

CAMERAS

No roll film camera can offer you such value for money as a Carbine. At the price it is the most completely equipped camera on the market. Compare a "Carbine" with any other roll film camera of similar price and you will at once see the truth of our statement.

The No. 3B CARBINE
¼ Plate $20.00 Postcard $25.00

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National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited
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NEW "Agfa" Rapid Fixing Salt NEW

Fixes out the unaffected silver very much more rapidly than any other acid bath. The time of fixing is not so materially affected with the progressive use of the bath as is usual with other mediums. : : :

Enables the professional and amateur photographer to develop and fix successfully a larger number of negatives in considerable less time. It is only necessary to immerse a plate in this new bath half the time as compared with the usual Hypo. bath. : :

Original Tins :

Size 1 for 15 ozs. of solution, sufficient for 90 negatives 1/4 pl., price 15c.
Size 2 for 37 ozs. of solution, sufficient for 60 negatives 1/1 pl., price 25c.
Size 3 for 75 ozs. of solution, sufficient for 120 negatives 1/1 pl., price 45c.

Sole Agents - HUPFELD, LÜDECKING & CO - Montreal

for the "picture" the boy should press the bulb of an automobile horn attached to the camera, the honk! honk! from the horn amusing the crowd and attracting passing people. The "exposure" being made, after the elaborate preparations, the boy should draw from the camera an actual photograph of a crowd stationed before a parencies (half-plate size) of one or two show-cards of a friend's proprietary articles. These, when mounted on plush blocks, such as are used for mounting opals, made some quite charming show-cards for the counter. The idea might be worth adopting by some fellow-wielders of the pestle.

SCENE ON TORONTO BAY

window, that was taken on the first day of the window attraction. This will cause much amusement among the bystanders who know better, and probably some wonderment from the uninitiated.

Local landscape photographs should be displayed in the window, with the camera supplies, taken by a successful amateur, paid for his pains. The exact locality in which the photographs were secured should be stated on each picture.—Merck's Report.

IVORY TYPES

A new and simple method of producing "ivory-types" or Eburueum pictures, as they were called when so popular forty years ago, was recently suggested by Mr. W. S. Davis in the Scientific American. A transparency is made on an ordinary plate, and the density observed by laying it film downwards on a piece of white paper and adjusted by intensifying or reducing as may be required. When the film is quite dry it is coated over by the even application of artist's white flake enamel. I have tried this method, and find that a far better image is obtained by using plates coated with lantern emulsion. Not only is a brighter image obtained, but the color is easily varied by increasing the exposure necessary for the black tone and using the well known "color" mixture of ammonium carbonate and ammonium bromide. In the course of my experiments with this process I made some trans-

THE CHEMISTRY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK

By T. Thorne Baker, F.C.S., F.R.P.S.

The photographic chemist or dealer is obliged to hold a very miscellaneous stock of goods, and few articles of commerce are more delicate than plates and papers. In stocking a new "line," the dealer has to trust to his powers of judgment, as often as not, as to whether the goods will keep well for any length of time, and many novelties are put on the market, more or less hurriedly, before the manufacturers themselves have had the opportunity to fully test their keeping qualities. Some brief account of the various sensitive products, written more especially from a manufacturer's point of view, may therefore be of assistance to those who have to stock them, and we shall accordingly refer to the chemical nature of each.

Plates can be conveniently divided into four distinct classes—rapid, slow, orthochromatic, and lantern plates, the latter including "gaslight" or silver chloride plates. The formulae of which slow and rapid plates are made are very little different as regards the relative percentages of silver bromide, silver iodide, and gelatin. The high sensitiveness is obtained by either allowing the slow emulsion to ripen spontaneously, in the cold, or by heating it, with or without ammonia. Probably in any ripening process ammonia is formed, as, on decomposing, gelatin first becomes slightly acid, then alkaline, according to Abney and others. In a rapid plate we have the

gelatin in a peculiar state of molecular tension, which renders it susceptible to undue warmth, to sulphurous vapors, and to spontaneous decomposition; the silver bromide—intimately mixed with it—is similarly sensitive. Plates of a rapidity of 200 H. and D. and upwards will not therefore keep, as a general rule, as well as slow brands. Slow plates by keeping have become trebled in speed during eight years, and have still been of excellent quality as regards cleanliness; very rapid plates do not obtain this increase in speed, but sometimes, on the other hand, actually decrease on long keeping.

The extremely fast plates which are nowadays so popular should remain in perfect condition for at least six months. They should be kept in a cool, dry place, the temperature of which never, if possible, exceeds 70 degrees Fah.; 65 degrees Fah. would be, in our opinion, preferable, but this is not always easy to obtain in summer time. Slow plates, as already indicated, are of fine keeping quality, and should not show any deterioration in a couple of years; a slight increase of speed is usually to be noticed after this period, but the quality of the emulsion should not have suffered. There is among dealers some diversity of opinion as regards the keeping qualities of orthochromatic plates, which at the present day need not exist. The difference between an orthochromatic and any other plate is that the former contains one or more anilin dyes, which renders (or render) the emulsion color-sensitive. Of course, it is possible that some manufacturers cook their emulsion with the dyes in it, as was suggested by Tailfer and Clayton in their historic patent. But whether or not this be done, it will be found nowadays that orthochromatic plates possess good keeping qualities, and no fear need be felt in keeping a stock of them. One point, however, is worthy of close attention. Panchromatic plates, or plates sensitive to the orange and red rays, must be kept in a cool place. In some recent research work carried out by the writer with extremely red-sensitive emulsion it was necessary to work in an ice-cold room. Heat acted as light, to a less extent, and produced general fog. Consequently in summer time red-sensitive plates should preferably be obtained to order, or if not, they should be kept in the coolest available place.

Changes in temperature are very harmful to sensitive plates, as "sweating" may be caused, and moisture within the boxes acts upon the glue and causes serious trouble. An even temperature as far as possible should be maintained in the dealer's stock-room. Bromide and chloride lantern plates are not comparable, as the latter are apt to deteriorate after some months, whilst "black-tone" plates will keep indefinitely.

As regards papers, it will be obvious on a moment's consideration that gelatino-chloride paper, or P.O.P., is the most critical of all. In the P.O.P. film we have a mixture of silver chloride with some organic salt of silver, citric acid as a preservative, and free silver nitrate. The purity of the paper will therefore suffer if kept in a sulphurous atmosphere, and if P.O.P. be stored in a room lit by coal gas it should be kept in a tin box with a thoroughly well-fitting lid. The free silver nitrate always eventually reacts with the raw paper, and discoloration becomes evident, first in the film itself, and finally throughout the entire thickness of the paper or card support. A really good make of P.O.P. should certainly keep six months under tolerably pure atmospheric conditions, whilst some brands will keep a couple of years. Hot weather will not affect P.O.P. unless it be kept in a moist atmosphere. A thoroughly dry room is most important.

It is very difficult to discuss the question of self-toning papers, as the different makes are of widely different character. It is clear that gold salts will not keep indefinitely in contact with silver nitrate and with organic matter, even though those salts be insoluble in water. Experience is the only guide in this instance, and actual comparative tests of the various makes will alone enable one to come to any conclusion.

Gaslight and bromide papers come under the category of slow emulsions, and should therefore give no trouble. Both, however, are apt to lose their power of giving crisp and dense prints if allowed to become in the least damp.

Platinotype paper depends on the reduction by light of ferric oxalate to ferrous, the ferrous salt reducing in turn the platinic salt to metallic platinum. The presence of water is necessary for this reduction, and as a consequence moisture is the chief disturbing factor connected with platinotype papers. Manufacturers, however, send out the paper hermetically sealed in calcium chloride tins, so that the responsibility is not thrown upon the dealer. Ferroprussiate paper is, needless to say, equally susceptible to damp.

With regard to carbon tissue, there is little to say. It is impossible, with our present-day knowledge, to prevent the spontaneous insolubilizing action of bichromates on gum and gelatin, and hence sensitized carbon tissue is out of the question except "to order." Sensitized tissue will, however, keep for five to seven days in cool weather in a calcium chloride tin, but at the end of that time it is more difficult to work than freshly sensitized tissue.

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IF you haven't handled photographic materials as a part of your line, you have missed an opportunity for a generous profit at a trifling expenditure of time and money.

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We want the co-operation of druggists in the effort to spread the fame and sale of our products. We are willing and anxious to allow very liberal discounts on goods that are extensively advertised and which are well known to both the professional and amateur photographic trade. If you want to participate please communicate with us.

We supply you with advertising matter, catalogues, window hangers circulars, etc., free of charge. We replace defective stock—You cannot lose. Write for our terms.

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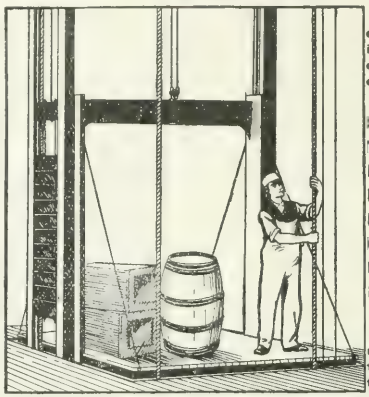

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Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

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COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, Nov. 21, 1908

Business during the last month shows every sign of improvement, the jobbing houses have all been very busy handling orders.

Glycerine has advanced very much and is likely to be higher still during the coming year; the explanation given is owing to the amount of dynamite Glycerine being used in Panama, it is very hard to get, and is quoted in ton lots today at 20c., with probabilities of higher price in the near future.

Camphor, we do not think is a good purchase for future use at present, the probabilities are early in the year the price may be lower.

Cod Liver Oil would appear to be good value at present price. Be sure to get 1908 Oil.

There are no other changes of import to note; the minor ones will be found in the price list column

A. Advanced D Declined

D	Root Calamus	Lb	40
A	Glycerine	Lb	.25
D	Ammonia Phosphate, Pure	Oz	8
D.	Ammonia Phosphate, Extra Pure	Oz	.10
A	Oil Jasmine	Oz	.80
D.	Copper Bromide	Oz.	.40
	NEW GOODS		
	Veronal Sodium	Oz	$1.85
	Veronal-Sodium Tablets, tube..	Ea.	.50
	Soda Bitartrate Cryst	Oz.	.10

A HOLIDAY WRAPPING PAPER

A wrapping paper which must appeal to the majority of the trade is the Holly wrapping paper for the purpose of doing up Christmas presents. Something of this kind adds very much to the attractiveness of the package, and we would recommend its use for the holiday season. The paper comes in folds, ten feet long, by 2½ feet wide, and is sold at $2.00 a dozen folds. The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, carry a full supply.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less; subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

Drug Business for sale in the Village of Delta, Ontario, town of 500. No opposition. Stock and fixtures $2,000. Agent of Telephone Co., which pays the rent.

C. C. COPELAND,
Delta, Ontario.

Drug and Stationery Business in good western town, doing good business. No opposition. Stock Two Thousand. Will sell or rent store. Good reasons for selling.

Apply to W. W. HEMMING,
Swan River, Manitoba.

Drug and Optical Business in a thriving town in Quebec Province. All cash business, good country trade, best location. Stock and fixtures $4,000.

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SITUATION WANTED

Position as drug apprentice. Have some experience, state wages.

BOX "D," CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z.

PATENT MEDICINES IN NICARAGUA

Nicaragua has taken the matter of patent medicines in hand. None may henceforth be sold or employed unless a clear and exact description of the ingredients be printed upon the package containing the medicine. Those already in use in the country, and to which the new regulations do not at present apply, will be examined and, after their composition has been ascertained, will also be brought within the scope of the above rule.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Messrs. Morrison Bros. are about to open a new store at the corner of College and Dufferin Streets. These gentlemen after carefully considering plans and specifications from the leading show case manufacturers in Canada decided to place their contract with The Toronto Show Case Co., although their contract price was the highest received. The work already completed for a number of the leading druggists in Toronto, together with the new ideas embodied in the plans, convinced Messrs. Morrison Bros. that they were getting much better value and more up-to-date fixtures by paying the additional price. The contract includes everything necessary for the full equipment of an up-to-date drug store. This store will be opened about the end of November.

HOT CHOCOLATE

A formula for hot chocolate which is said to be very good and well worth keeping is as follows:

Chocolate syrup to be used for this may be prepared according to the following formulas:

Chocolate	8 av. oz.
Sugar, granulated	4 av. oz.
Water, boiling	4 fl. oz.
Syrup, U.S.P., enough to make.	½ gal.

Select a rich brand of chocolate. Grate or scrape fine and triturate with the sugar, or use powdered chocolate; then in a large, warm mortar form a paste by trituration, gradually adding 18 fluid ounces of boiling water; transfer to a porcelain or porcelain-lined vessel, heat slowly, stirring well; gradually add the remainder of the water, bring to a boil, and boil for five or six minutes, stirring constantly, stir for some time after removing from the fire, then bring to a boil again, and boil for one minute. By this means separation of cacao butter is prevented, and the mixture does not require straining, but simply skimming. Finally add the syrup. The mixture may be flavored with vanilla extract.

Care must be exercised to make a smooth paste in the beginning, and to avoid scorching at the last. A quantity of the chocolate may be grated or scraped, and kept on hand mixed with the proper amount of sugar.

In serving use about 1 or 1½ fluid ounces of the syrup for an 8-ounce mug, add about a fluid ounce of cream, fill the mug with hot water, top with whipped cream, and serve with a spoon and crackers.

CARDBOARD RECEPTACLES FOR LIQUIDS

Methods used successfully to make cardboard articles strong and waterproof, so that this material may be used for vessels and receptacles for liquids, are described by a writer in the Revue Scientifique (Paris) as follows:

"For some time current use has been made of various utensils of paper or cardboard (which is nearly the same thing, since wood pulp is always employed), but perfectly impermeable to water. They are at once light and unbreakable, except under considerable shocks, or rather pressures. In this way are made basins and receptacles of all kinds.

"Two or three processes are in general use for obtaining the desired result, and for giving to sheets of cellulose or paper pulp the proper degree of rigidity and impermeability. Thus, the material has been treated with a hot mixture of asphalt, turpentine, and strong glue dissolved in linseed oil. A process is also used in which the cellulose articles are saturated with a solution of resin in petroleum, linseed oil, and paraffin. Also, and more simply, the surface may be brushed with a solution of varnish in linseed oil; but in this case the whole mass of the wood pulp does not become hardened.

"A process that is well spoken of consists in immersing the paper articles in a solution of resinous soap; when this has permeated thoroughly they are placed in a hot bath of zinc chlorid and passed between rollers, then washed and dried in an oven; finally, they are treated with paraffin oil and then vigorously ironed. The interesting feature of this process is that by its means we may obtain objects that remain flexible while acquiring exceptional strength.

"It should also be added that sheets of ordinary paper are sometimes treated in a bath of nitric acid, or in a solution of a nitrate, then piled one on another and subjected at once to considerable pressure. This causes them to adhere and form a perfectly strong sheet of cardboard."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

THE TORONTO SHOW CASE CO. AGAIN

TORONTO.—Mr. W. H. Andrew is about to move into his new store at 611 Dundas Street. This promises to be one of the finest drug stores in Canada, as Mr. Andrew has spared no expense in the selection of fittings. The Toronto Show Case Co. are taking care of the entire contract from the front window to the back door, which includes nothing but up-to-date fixtures. The "Full Crystal" Silent Salesmen, Patent "Trianon Cabinets," polished settees, buffet section and marble counter, together with the richest of wall fixtures, making a combination that is a credit to the district. Mr. Andrew expects to open his doors to the public on Dec. 1st.

SERIAL

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